



# Manual of Surgical Anatomy

Authorized by the Secretary of War  
and under the Supervision of the Surgeon General  
and Council of National Defense



Prepared Under the Direction of  
THE DIVISION OF GENERAL SURGERY

In Collaboration With

The Divisions of Orthopedic Surgery  
Surgery of the Head, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Urinary Surgery and  
the Advisory Staff in Surgery in the Office  
of the Surgeon General U S Army

1918

COPYRIGHTED  
1918

## PREFACE

THE purpose of this Manual is to furnish the Medical Departments of the U S Army and Navy with a Surgical Anatomy in compact form

The subjects have been presented in the following order (a) *Transparencies or Projections* the various deeper structures are viewed in their natural positions as though the overlying structures were transparent (b) *Systematic dissections* the various structures are grouped in systems, such as the bones and ligaments muscles and tendons blood vessels nerves, lymphatics viscera etc (c) *Regional dissections* the various structures of a given region are shown without reference to systems (d) *Sections* the structures are shown as they appear in frontal sagittal and transverse sections (e) *Surgical incisions* a series of typical surgical incisions at the more common sites of surgical attack

The Manual is divided into four parts *Part I The Head and Neck Part II The Thorax and Abdomen Part III The Upper Extremity Part IV, The Lower Extremity* In each part the illustrations are arranged in the order stated in the preceding paragraph

Since the work is solely for the use of the United States Army and Navy and is intended primarily for the present emergency no text has been introduced We have however appended an Explanatory Index

The international -BNA- terms are used on all the illustrations and their equivalents may be found in the Explanatory Index The cross sections are numbered to correspond to the numbers on the key figures The key figures immediately precede the series of cross sections in each part

This work has been done in the Department of Anatomy of the University of Illinois The anatomical work has been under the direction of A C Eycleshymer assisted by V E Emmel R L Moodie W S Adkins A R Cooper and L N Boelio The surgical work has been under the direction of Lt Col M G Seelig M C U S Army assisted by O E Nadeau The illustrative work has been under the direction of Tom Jones assisted by W C Shepard H D More and Mrs N M Frain Others who have given material aid in the completion of the work are D M Blum, T B Magath Miss Broday and Miss Hubbell

The extensive use of serial cross sections in following the pathway and localizing the position of projectiles led us to ask of D Appleton & Company the privilege of using the nearly life size illustrations in a Cross Section Anatomy by Eycleshymer and Schoemaker as a basis for the cross sections in the present work This request was most generously granted

Rebman & Company have permitted us to use the figures on pp 104 110 184 186 187 190 from Bockenheimer and Frohse's Typical Operations those on pp 32 70 from Bardeleben's Applied Anatomy and those on pp 14 113 124 151 152 from Toldt's Anatomy

Lea & Febiger gave us permission to use from Gray's Anatomy the figure on p 16 from Gerrish's Anatomy the figure on p 127 and kindly permitted Major Kanavel to select for our use the figures on pp 209 212 213 229 248 from Kanavel's Infections of the Hand

William Wood & Company have given us the privilege of using from Cunningham's Text book of Anatomy the figures on pp 15 18 34 44 153 126 216 217,



281, 282, and have also permitted us to use the definitions of BNA terms in Stedman's Medical Dictionary as a basis for our Explanatory Index.

W. B. Saunders & Company have granted us the privilege of copying from Sobotta's McMurrich's Atlas and Text book of Human Anatomy the illustrations on pp. 3, 9, 10-27, 31, 63, 140, 143.

P. Blakiston's Son & Company have permitted us to copy the figure on p. 27 from Morris's Human Anatomy.

From McEwen's Atlas of Head Sections we have made modifications of two sections on pp. 71, 72 from Quain's Superficial and Surgical Anatomy the figures on pp. 318, 319.

The French anatomies have served as a basis for the following modified figures: from Poirier and Charpy, those on pp. 17, 19 from Testut's *Truite d'Anatomie Humaine*, those on pp. 226, 290, from Snoddy, the figures on pp. 123, 214, 28, from Testut and Jacob's *Truite d'Anatomie Topographique*, the figures on pp. 50, 52, 53, 54, 93, 94, 105 from Marion's *Technique Chirurgicale*, the figures on pp. 44, 317.

We also have made use of the descriptive anatomies of Spalteholz, Birdleben, Rauber, Kopsch, Frohse's *Anatomical Charts*, the topographical anatomies of Merkel, Corning, Schultze, Braune, Joessel and Waldeyer, Rudinger's *Topographical Surgical Anatomy*, Treves, Keith *Surgical Anatomy*, by Mulberger. The illustrations of typical incisions are based on Kocher's *Operative Surgery* and Bockenheimer and Frohse's *Typical Operations*.

The figures on pp. 227, 30 have been modified from Pirogoff, 185, 59.

Most of the illustrations are original and have been prepared especially to meet the present needs of the Army and Navy medical departments. In every instance the illustrations taken from other sources have been redrawn, relabeled and modified to meet the specific needs of this Manual.

The civil sale of the Manual is prohibited, its use being restricted to the Army and Navy.

Washington, D. C., Sept., 1918

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Skeleton as a Whole	2
Vertebral Column	3
 PART I HEAD AND NECK	 4-113
Skull with Sutures Foramina Muscle Attachments in other Structures in the Floor of the Cranium	4-11
Ligaments of Mandibular Joint Articulation of Skull with Atlas Ligaments of Upper Cervical Vertebrae	12 13
Lymphatics of Head Neck and Vulla	14-19
Dissections Regional of Head and Neck	20-33
Nerves of Head and Neck Surface Distribution	34
Nerve Plexuses Cervical and Brachial	35 36
Brain in its Parts Projected	37-41
Sinuses and Veins of Brain and Skull Projected	41
Brain Base of with Arteries	42
Brain Dissections	43-45
Spinal Cord with Meninges and Spaces	46
Orbit Bony with Muscle Attachments	47
Eye Ball Eye Muscles Lacrimal Apparatus Projected	47 48
Eye Ball Orbit and Lacrimal Apparatus Dissected	49-52
Sections Transverse of Orbit and Eyeball	53 54
Temporal Bone with Mastoid Cells Projected	55
Temporal Bone Dissected	56
Temporal Bone from Within	57
Temporal Bone from Above with Auditory Apparatus Projected	58
Sections of Auditory Apparatus	59-61
Ear Bones and Tympanum	62
Nose and Nasal Cavities	63
Sinuses and Salivary Glands Projected	64
Maxillary Sinus Dissected	65 66
Salivary Glands Dissected	67
Oral Cavity	

	PAGE
Teeth with Arteries and Nerves	69
Sections of Head and Neck Frontal and Sagittal	70-73
Key Figures to Cross Sections of Head and Neck	73-74
Sections Serial Cross Sections	75-77
Fascia of Neck Approach to Oesophagus	83
Spaces of Neck with Surrounding Fasciae Approaches to Upper Respiratory Tract	91-95
Brain Localization Lines Localization Areas Cortical Centers	96-98
Typical Incisions	99-112
Incision Lines of Entire Body	113
<b>PART II TRUNK—THORAX ABDOMEN AND PELVIS</b>	114-191
Viscera of Trunk Projected	114-115
Viscera of Trunk with Reference to Skeleton	116-119
Muscles of Trunk	120-121
Lymphatics	122-124
Nerves Cutaneous	125-126
Nerves Spinal Distribution	127
Nerve Plexuses Lumbar and Sacral	128-129
Nervous System Central and Peripheral in Relation to Viscera	130
Viscera of Trunk Dissected	131
Viscera of Thorax Dissected	132-133
Lungs in Inspiration and Expiration Diagram	136
Stomach Normal Form and Position	137
Mesentery Attachments of	138
Viscera of Abdomen and Pelvis	139-142
Peritoneum and Cysto-urinary Organs Dissected	143-144
Cysto-urinary Organs	145-146
Section of Trunk Frontal and Sagittal	147-148
Key Figures to Cross Sections of Trunk	149-151
Sections of Trunk Serial Cross Sections	152-154
Incision Exposing Anterior Mediastinum	155
Typical Incisions	156-159
Pathways of Bacterial Infections	161
<b>PART III UPPER EXTREMITY</b>	162-173
Bones and Ligaments Projected	162-163

# CONTENTS

vii

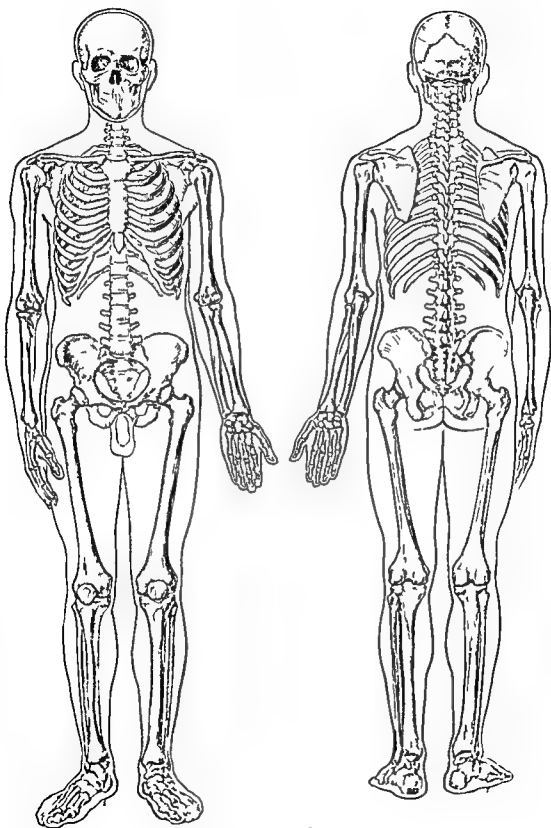
	PAGE
Humerus Radius Ulna and Bones of Wrist and Hand Together with Muscle Attachments	194-199
Ligaments of Shoulder Elbow and Wrist Joints	200-203
Muscles	206-208
Tendon Sheaths and Bursae of Wrist and Hand	209-213
Lymphatics	214
Arteries and Nerves Projected	215
Nerves Cutaneous	216-217
Dissection Regional of Arm	218-220
Dissection Regional of Elbow and Forearm	221-222
Dissection Regional of Wrist and Hand	223-224
Sections Frontal and Sagittal of Shoulder Elbow Wrist and Hand	225-229
Key Figure to Cross Sections	230
Sections Serial	231-243
Pathways of Infections in Hand	212-213
Danger Zones of Upper Extremity	244
Typical Incisions	244-243

## PART IV LOWER EXTREMITY

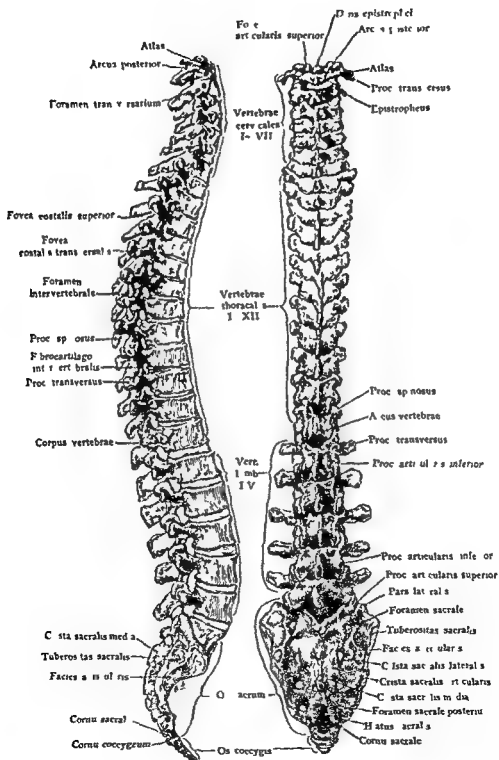
	244-328
Bones and Ligaments Projected	254-255
Innominate Bone Femur Tibia and Fibula Bones of Ankle and Foot Together with Muscle Attachment	256-263
Ligaments of Hip joint	254-255
Ligaments of Knee joint Ankle joint and Foot	264-271
Muscle of Lower Extremity	272-277
Arteries and Nerves Projected	278-280
Nerves Cutaneous	281-282
Lymphatics	283
Dissections Regional of Thigh Leg and Foot	284-289
Sections Frontal of Hip and Knee	290-291
Bursae of Knee	292
Sections Sagittal of Knee Ankle and Foot	293-294
Section Frontal of Ankle	295
Key Figures to Cross Sections	296-297
Cross Sections Serial	298-316
Danger Zones of Lower Extremity	317
Inguinal Region and Hip joint	318-319
Fascial Sheaths of Thigh	320
Typical Incisions	321-328





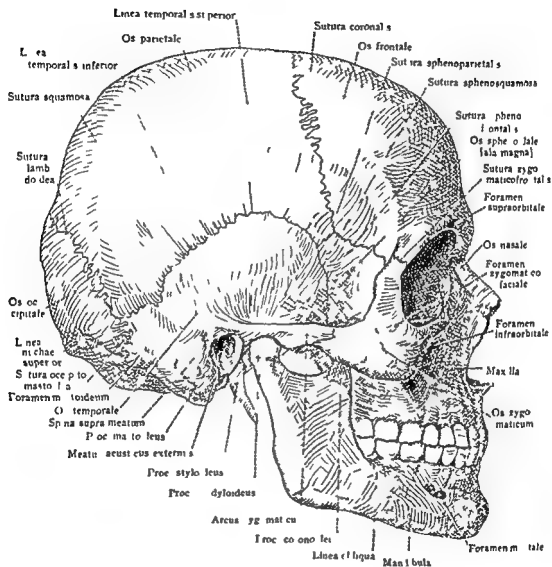


The human skeleton

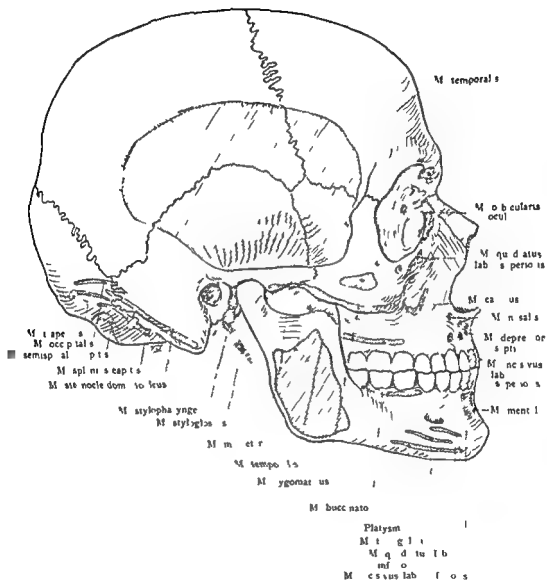


Vertebral column lateral and posterior views





Skull and mandible lateral view



Skull and mandible with muscle attachments lateral view

Diagram illustrating the internal base of the human skull (Basis cranii interna) with various anatomical structures labeled in Latin:

- Foramen incisivum
- Palatum durum
- Sutura palatina transversa
- O palatinum
- O zygomaticum
- Lamina medialis proci pterygoidei
- Lamina lateralis proci pterygoidei
- Sutura sphenosquamosa
- Foramen lacerum
- Proci styloideus
- Meatus acusticus externus
- Foramen stylo-mastoideum
- Foramen jugulare
- Sutura occipito-mastoidea
- Caralis condyloideus
- Linea nuchae superior
- Linea nuchae inferior
- Pr. tub. r. n. opt. s. interna
- Foramen occipital magnum
- Cr. sta. occipitalis externa
- Os occipital
- Cr. idylus occipitalis
- Foramen mastoideum
- Inci. ura mastoidea
- Can. l. hypoglossi
- Proci. s. m. st. oideus
- Can. s. caroticus
- Foramen spinosum
- Fossa mandibularis
- Foramen orbitale
- Arcus zygomaticus
- Os pterygoidale
- Sutura sphenofrontalis
- Os zygomaticum
- Sutura zygomatico-maxillaris
- Maxilla
- Foramen palatinum majus
- Sutura palatina mediana

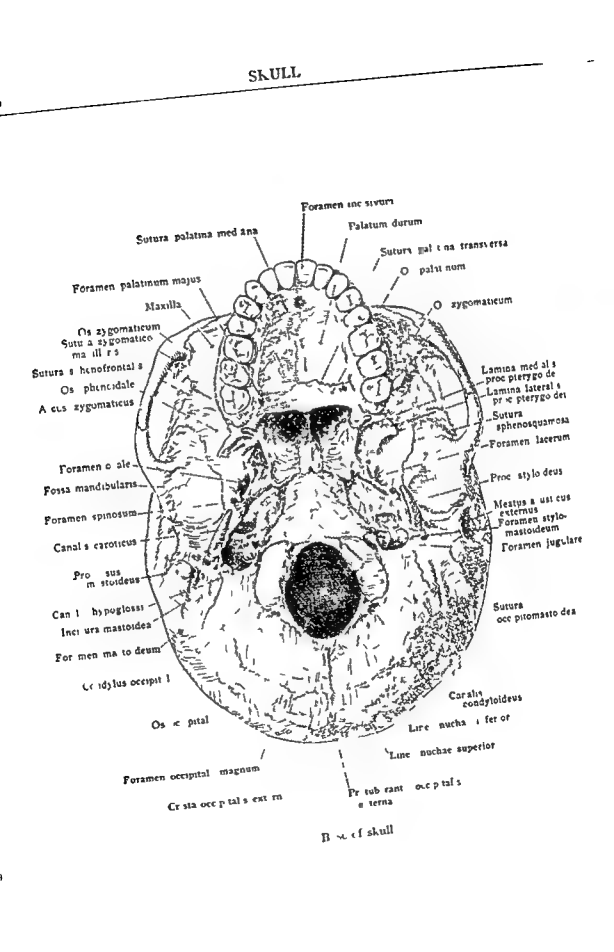
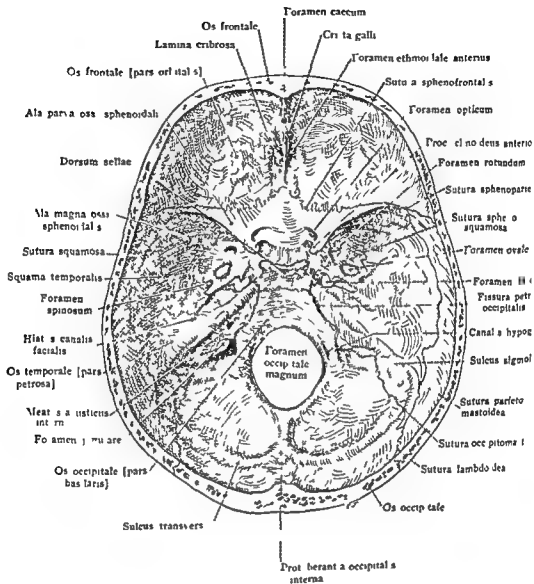


Diagram illustrating the internal surface of the human skull base, showing various foramina and bones. The diagram is labeled with the following structures:

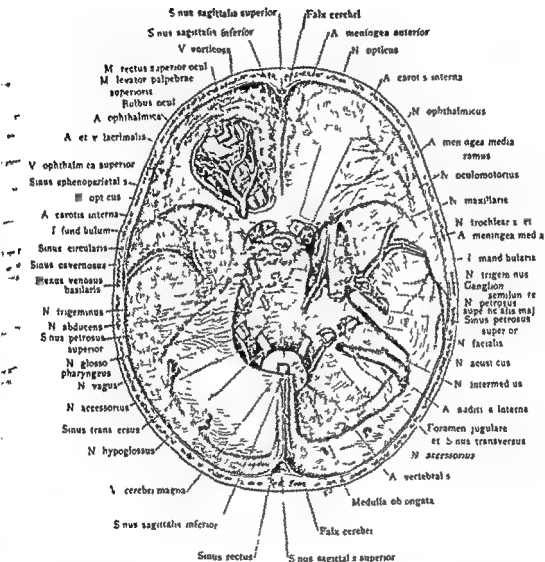
- Foramen incisivum
- Palatum durum
- Sutura palatina transversa
- O palatinum
- O zygomaticum
- Lamina medialis processus pterygoidei
- Lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei
- Sutura sphenosquamosa
- Foramen lacerum
- Processus styloideus
- Meatus acusticus externus
- Foramen stylo-mastoideum
- Foramen jugulare
- Sutura occipito-mastoidea
- Canalis hypoglossi
- Incurva mastoidea
- Foramen mastoideum
- Condylus occipitalis
- Os occipitalis
- Foramen occipital magnum
- Crista occipitalis externa
- Præ tuberculum occipitalis interna
- Linea nuchae superior
- Linea nuchae inferior
- Caralis condyloideus
- Proessus mastoideus
- Canalis caroticus
- Foramen spinosum
- Fossa mandibularis
- Foramen ovale
- Alveus zygomaticus
- Os pterygoidale
- Sutura sphenofrontalis
- Os zygomaticum
- Sutura zygomatico-maxillaris
- Maxilla
- Foramen palatinum majus
- Sutura palatina mediana

Basis of skull

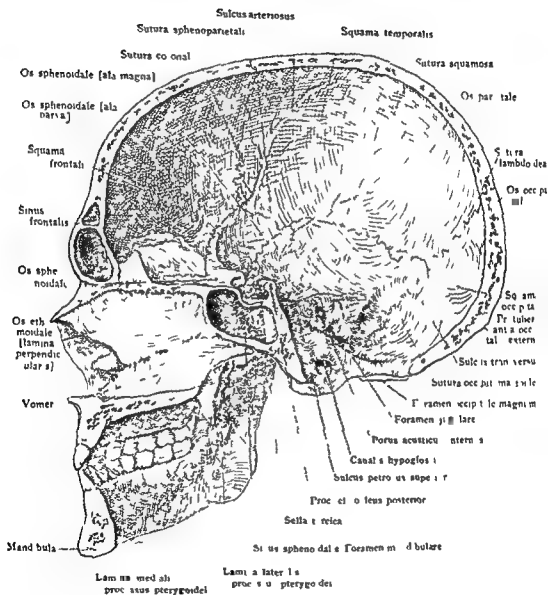




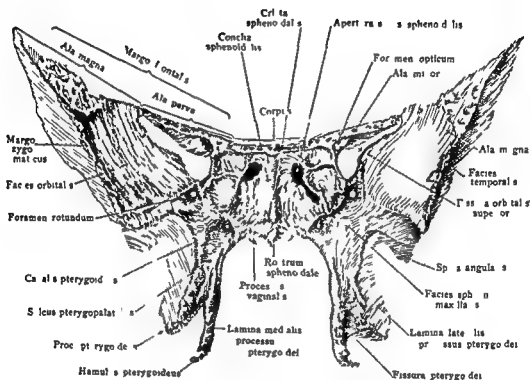
Base of the skull from within



Inner view of the base of the skull showing the dura mater with its arteries and venous sinuses the vessels of the orbit and the course of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves through the dura mater

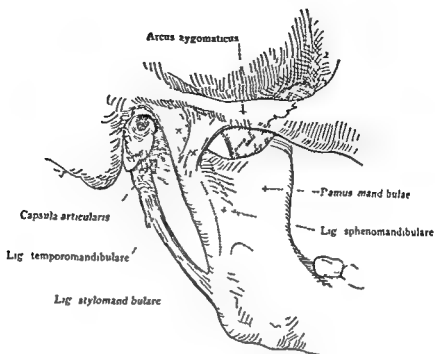


Median section of the skull and mandible viewed from the left

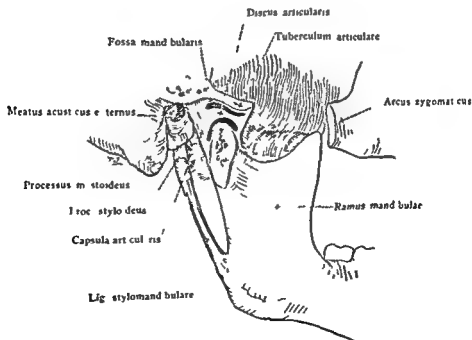


Sphenoid bone viewed from in front

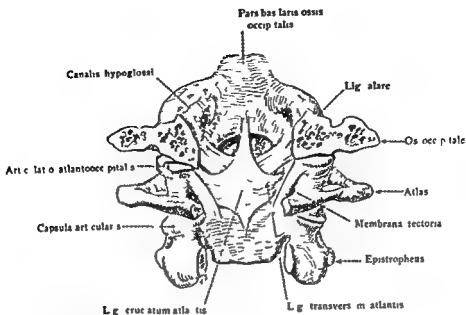




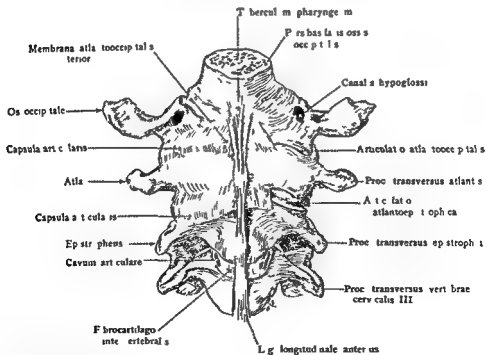
Right mandibular joint lateral view



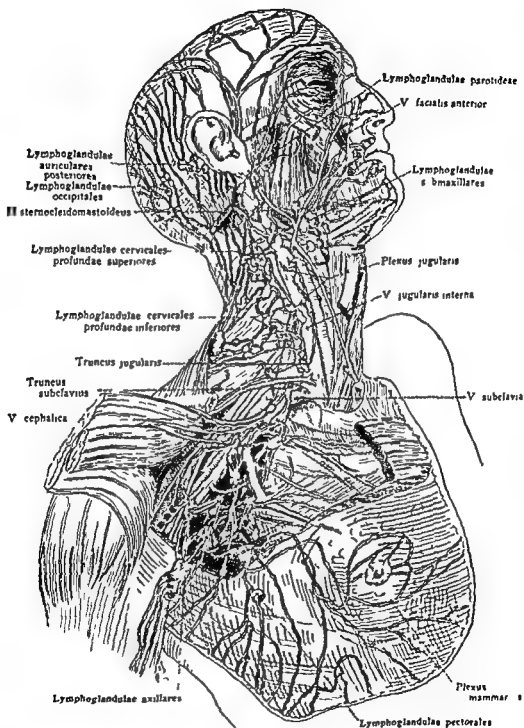
the right mandibular joint viewed from the side. The zygomatic arch and a portion of the ramus of the mandible have been cut away to expose the articular disc.



The ligaments connecting the occipital bone and the first three cervical vertebrae viewed from in front. The bodies of the vertebrae have been removed.

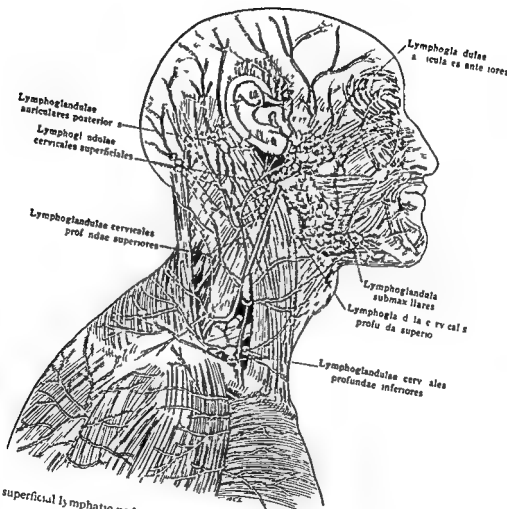


The ligaments connecting the occipital bone and the first and second cervical vertebrae viewed from behind. The vertebral arches have been removed.

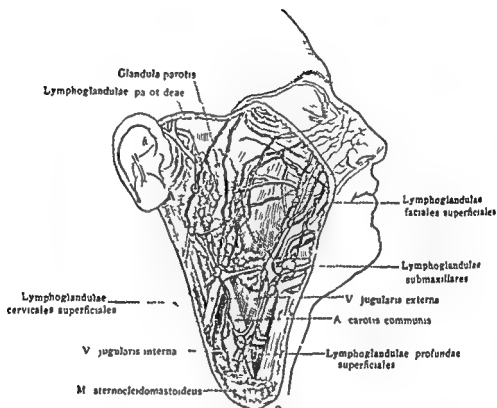


The deep lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the head and neck and of the axillary and mammary regions.

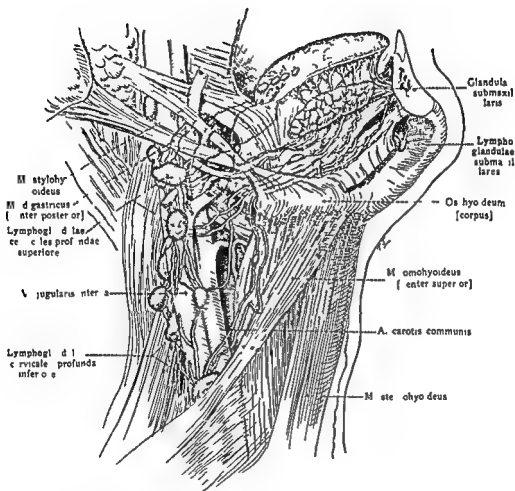
# LYMPHATICS OF HEAD AND NECK



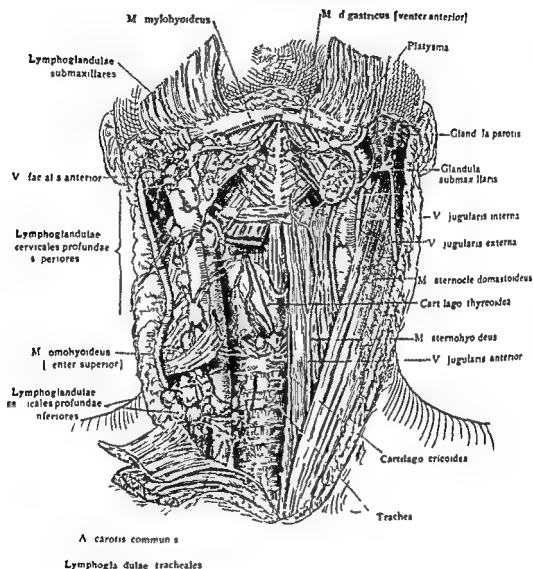
The superficial lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the head and neck



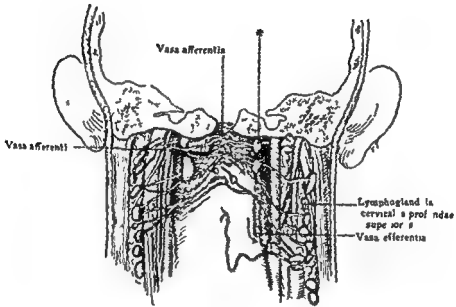
The superficial lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the face



The deep cervical lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right upper cervical triangle. The lymphatic drainage of the tongue is shown.

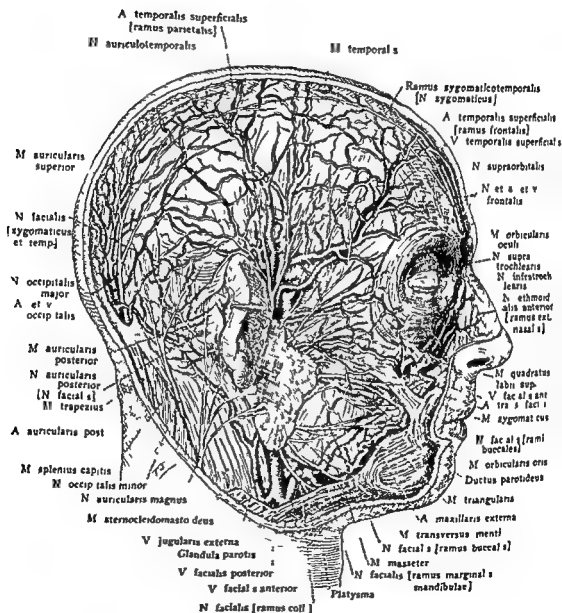


Deep lymphatic nodes and vessels of the anterior portion of the neck

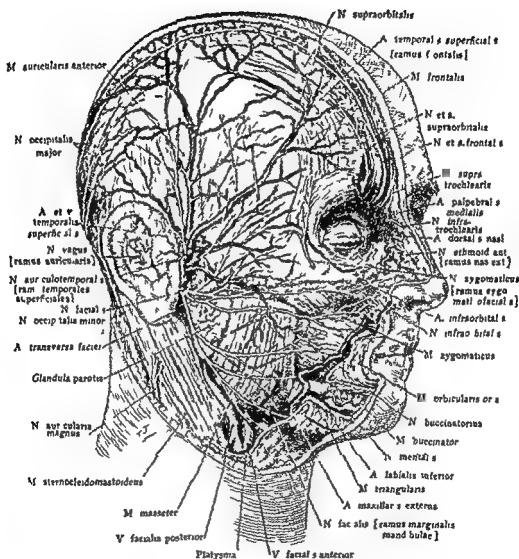


The relation of the deep cervical lymphatic nodes and vessels to the posterior wall of the pharynx is seen from behind. The ( ) indicates the retropharyngeal lymph nodes.

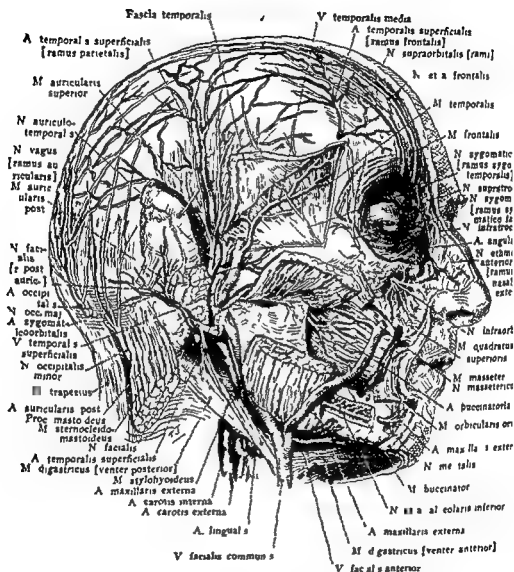




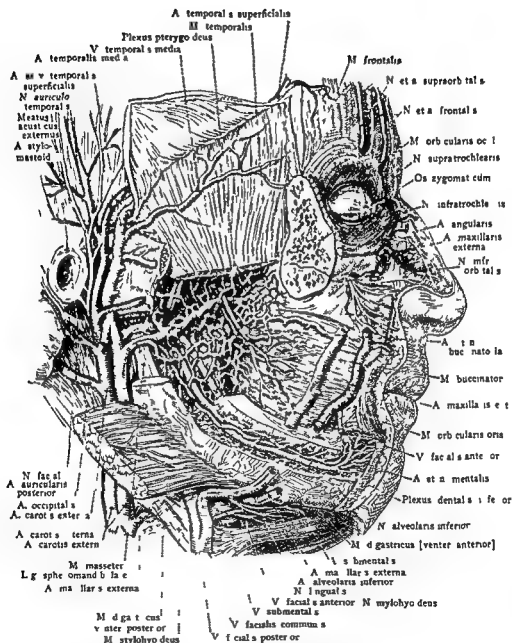
Dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the head. The ear is pulled forward and a portion of the platysma has been removed.



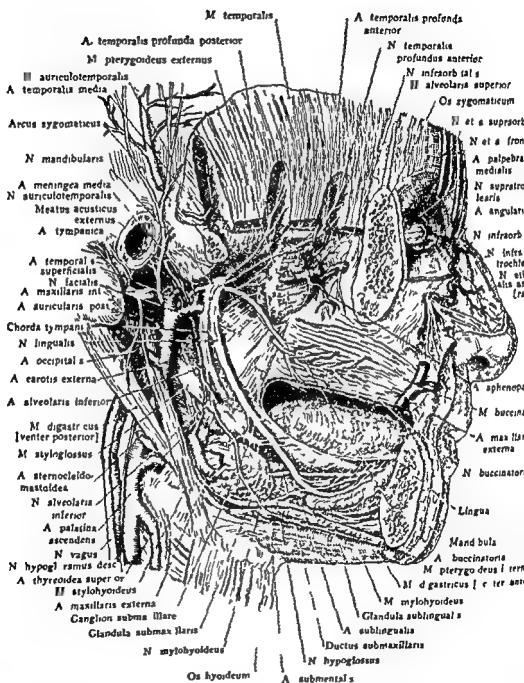
Deeper dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the head. Some of the facial muscles have been cut away, divided or reflected downwards.



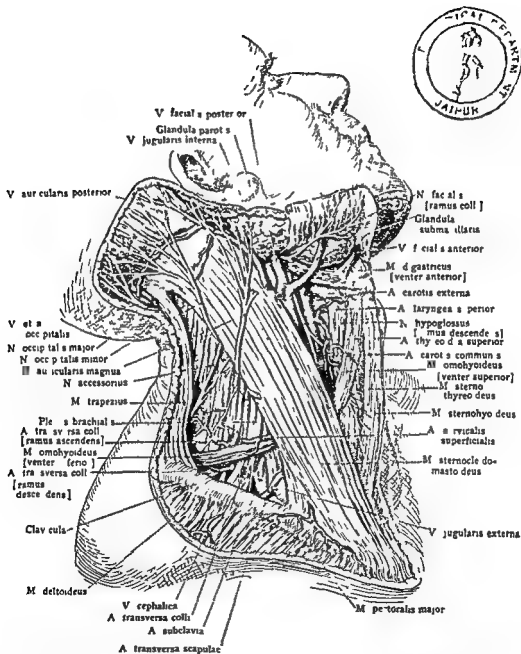
In section of the deeper structures of the right side of the head after removal of the parotid gland and facial nerve with exposure of structures in the mandibular canal and internal to the masseter muscle and the temporal fascia



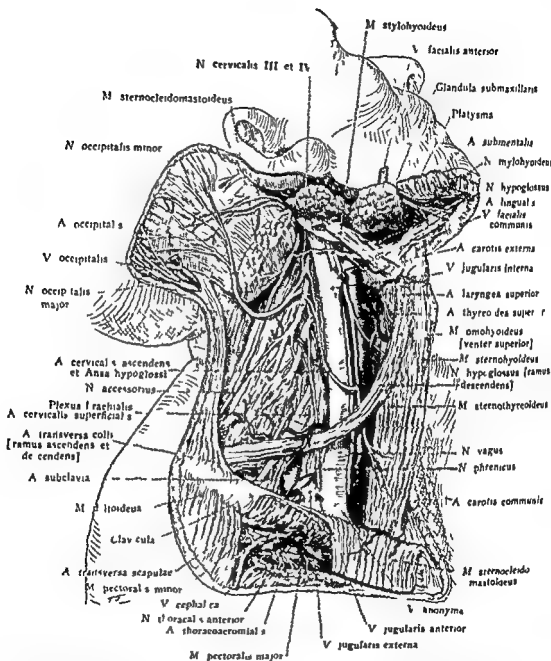
Deep dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right side of the head after removal of ascending ramus of mandible and zygomatic arch



Deep dissection of the right side of the face after removal of the zygomatic arch, right mandibular ramus and the lower half of the buccinator muscle



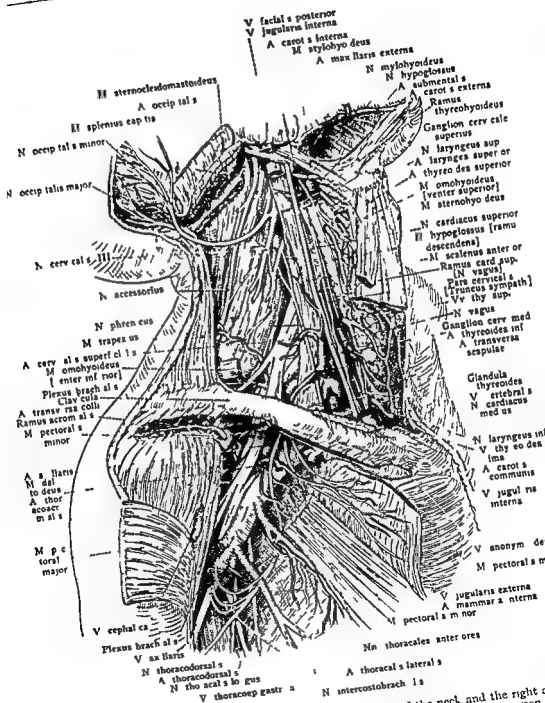
Dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the neck, after removal of the superficial layer of the cervical fascia and the superficial veins. The superficial cervical artery in this instance is comparatively small and is partly replaced by the ascending branches of the transverse cervical artery.



Dissection of the deeper layer of the right side of the neck. The greater part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, the superficial vein, common facial and smaller veins have been removed. The branches of the cervical plexus have been cut away except the lesser occipital phrenic and musculospiral nerves.

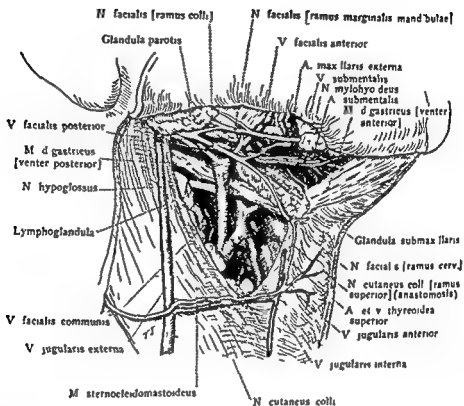
# DISSECTION OF NECK AND ANTHA

27

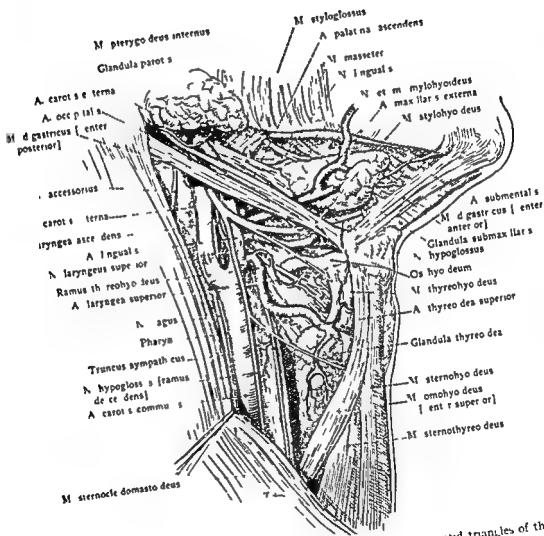


Dissection exposing the deep structures of the right side of the neck and the right fossa after the removal of the greater portion of the infrahyoid muscles the common artery the sternocleidomastoid and the pectoralis major and minor muscles

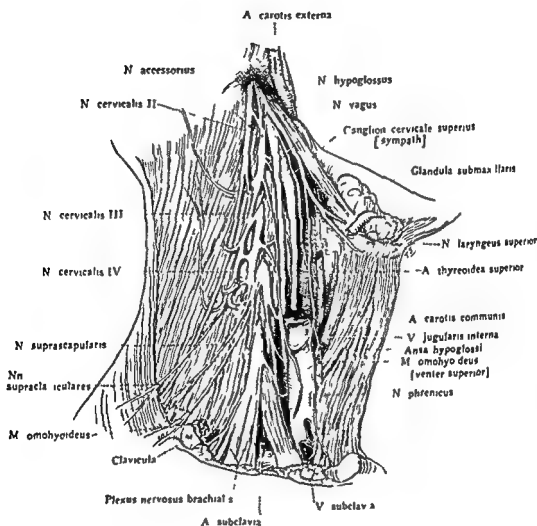




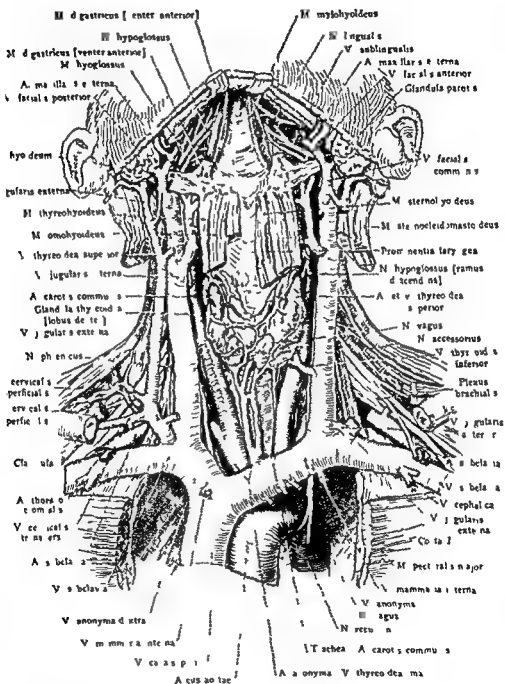
\* Dissection of the right hyoid region showing superficial and deep structures. The anterior portion of the submaxillary gland has been removed in order to expose the underlying structures.



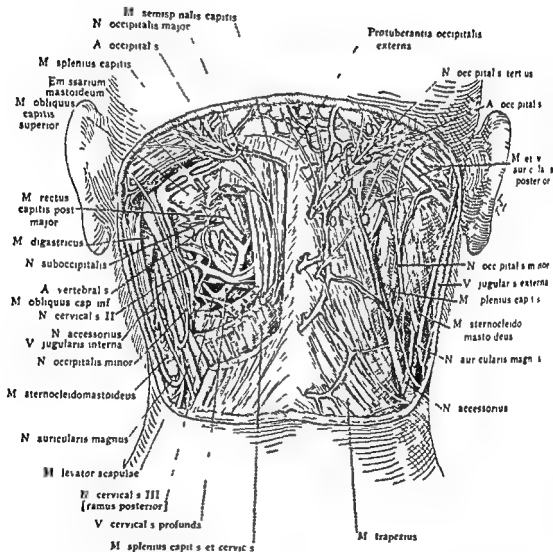
Dissection of the large blood vessels of the submaxillary and carotid triangles of the side of the neck.



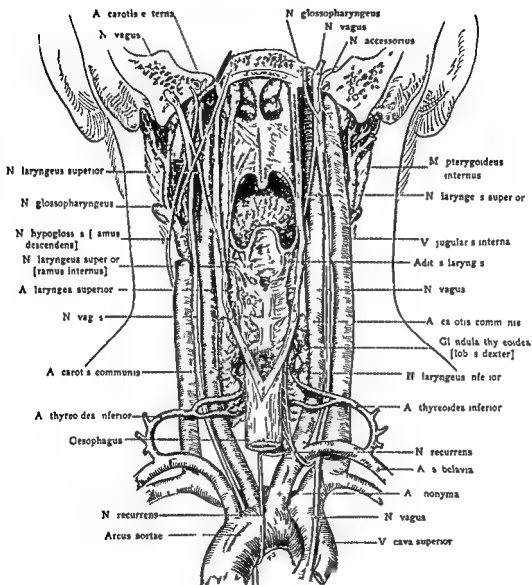
Dissection of the right cervical plexus and the superior sympathetic ganglion



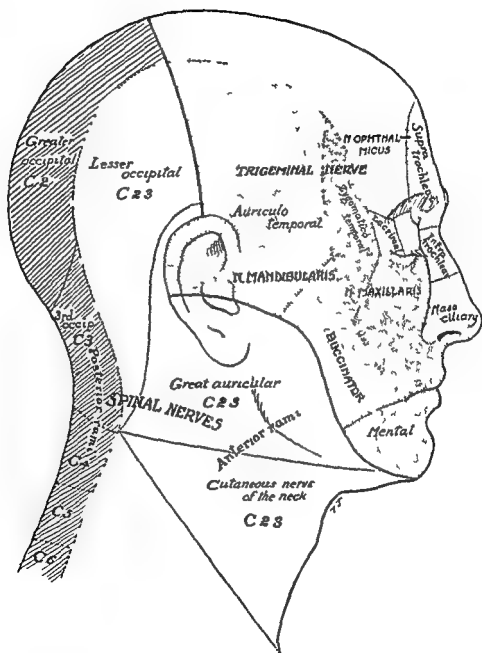
Dissection of the anterior aspect of the neck after removal of the sternum portions of the clavicles and many of the muscles



Dissection of the posterior aspect of the neck, showing on the right the superficial structures and on the left some of the deep structures after removal of portions of the muscles

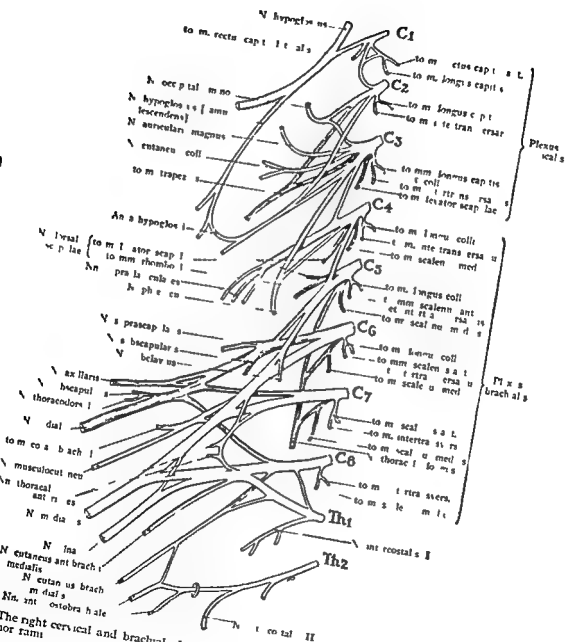


The pharynx and larynx in relation to the great blood vessels of the neck, as seen from behind after removal of the vertebral column and adjoining structures



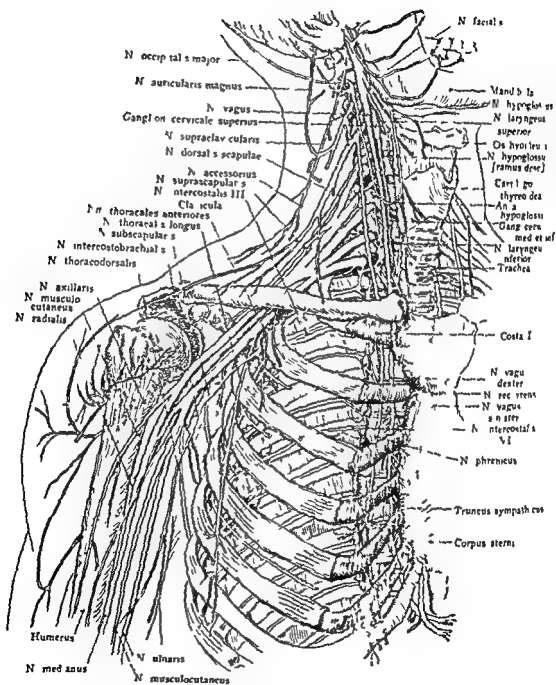
Cutaneous nerve areas of the head and neck

CERVICAL AND BRACHIAL NERVE PLEXUSES

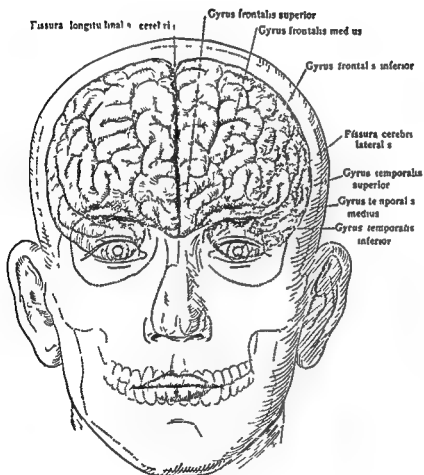


The right cervical and brachial plexuses. The shaded portions are the derivatives of the

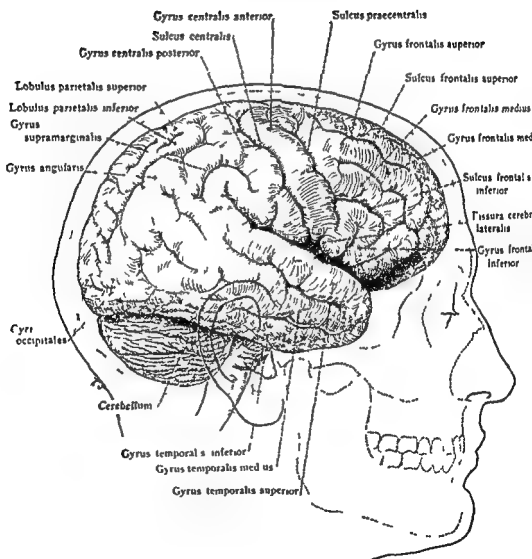




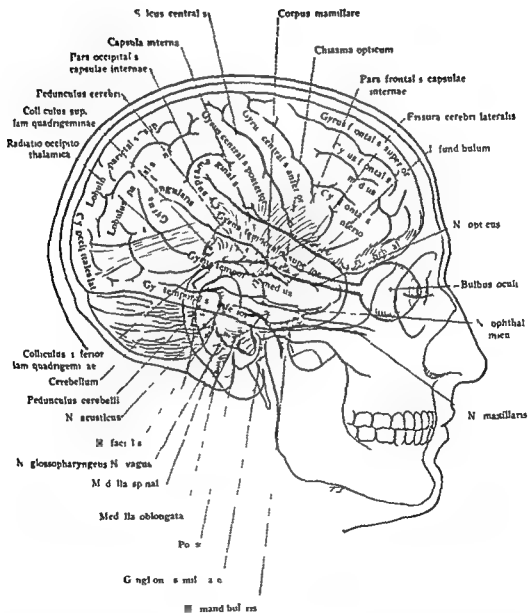
The right cervical and brachial plexuses of the system, and sympathetic nerves and their branches



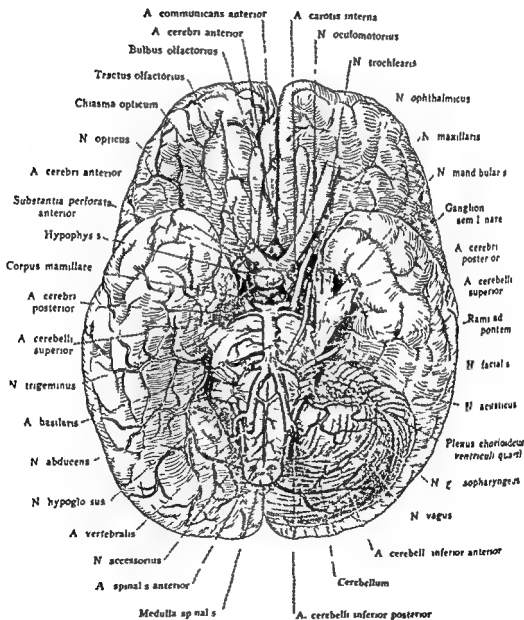
The brain in its relation to the skull and face anterior view



The brain in its relation to the skull and face lateral view

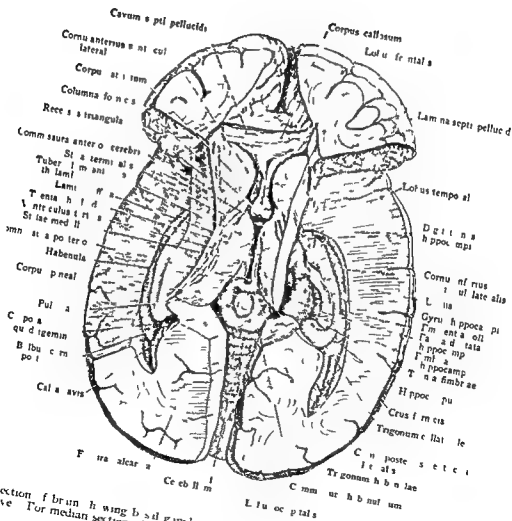


Surface projection of the medulla pons internal capsule and other deep lying structures (shown in red) on the cortex of the right cerebrum in its relation to the skull and face

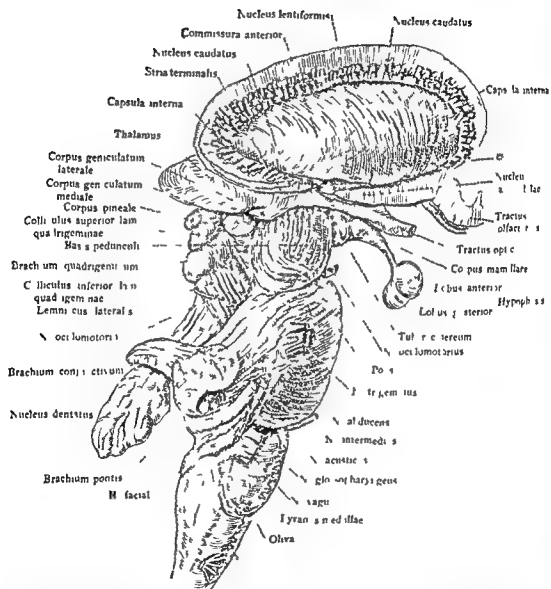


The base of the brain together with arterial supply

DISSOLUTION OF BRAIN - BASAL GANGLIA

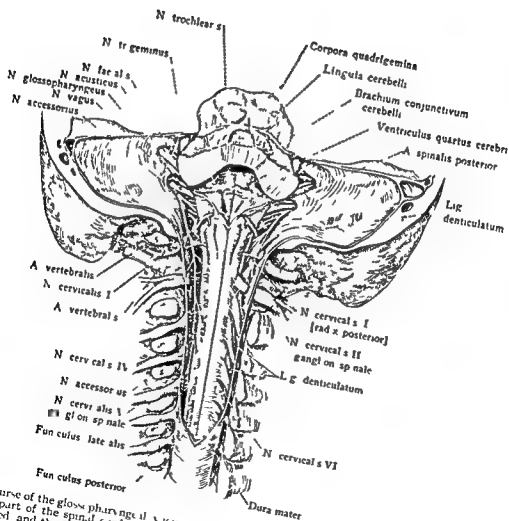


Di section f brain h wing b sd gnglia third ventricle and adjacent structures viewed from above For median section of brain see p 73



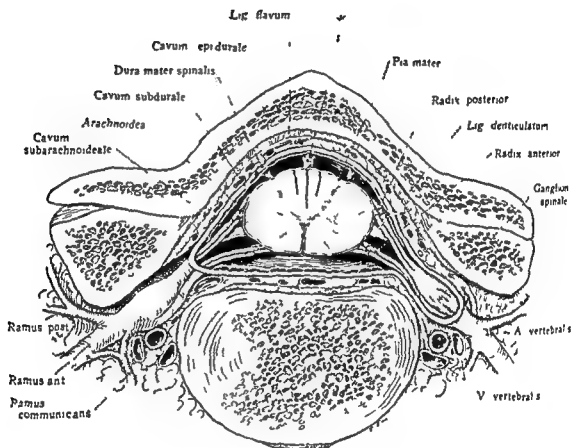
The right lateral aspect of the brain stem after the cerebral hemispheres (except the Corpus striatum) and the cerebellum (except the Nucleus dentatus) have been removed. The ( ) indicates the point of union of the lentiform and caudate nuclei.

# DISSECTION OF MIDLINES AND CERVICAL NERVES



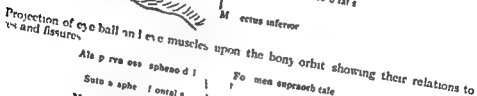
The course of the glossopharyngeal, vagus and accessory nerves in the skull and the medulla and upper part of the cervical spine viewed from behind. The cerebrum and cerebellum have been removed and the fourth ventricle exposed.

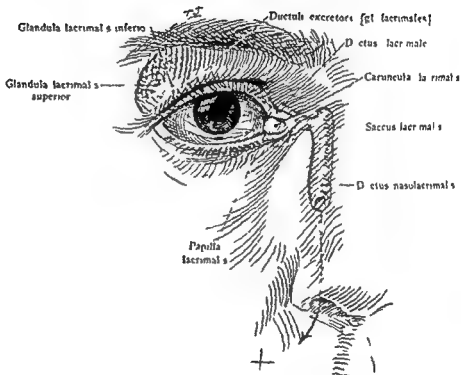




Meninges of the spinal cord. Cross-section through fourth cervical vertebra. The (1) indicates the posterior subarachnoid septum.

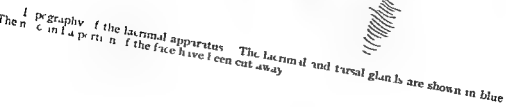
## 42

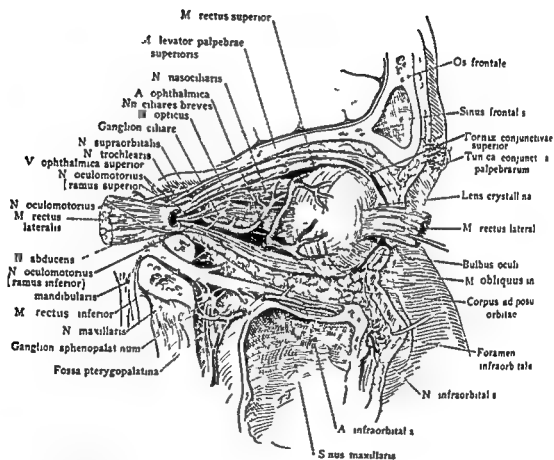




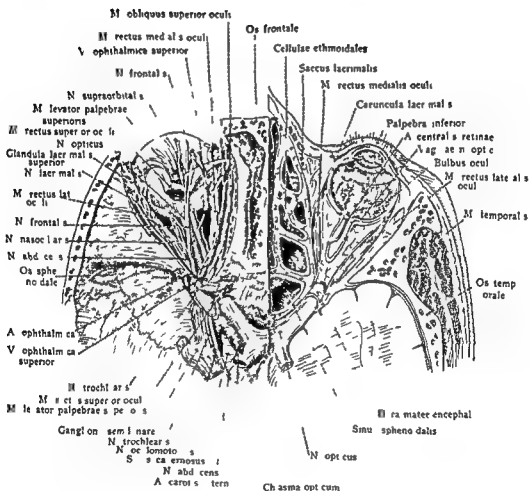
Surface projection of the lacrimal apparatus shown in blue

## 4

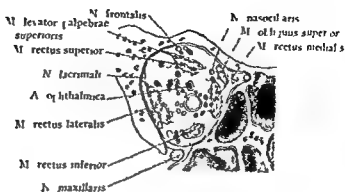




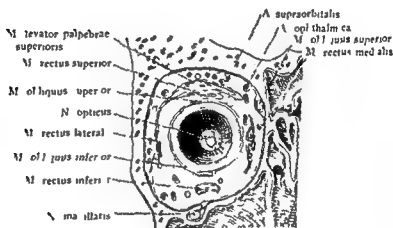
Dissection exposing the contents of the right orbital cavity. Lateral view. The lateral rectus muscle has been turned aside.



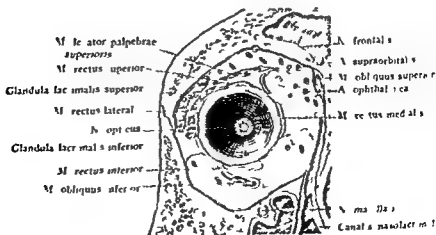
Dissection of the orbital cavity viewed from above. The right side represents a horizontal section taken at a somewhat deeper level than the dissection at the left.

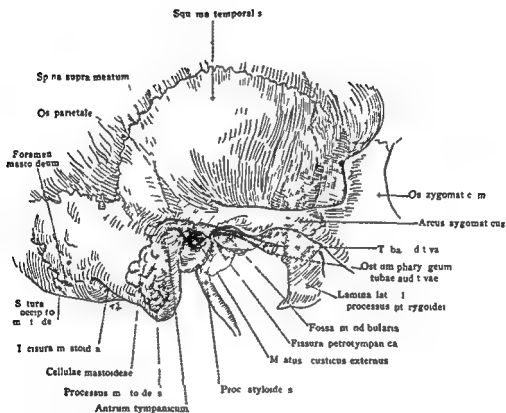


D Section passes slightly posterior to the eyeball



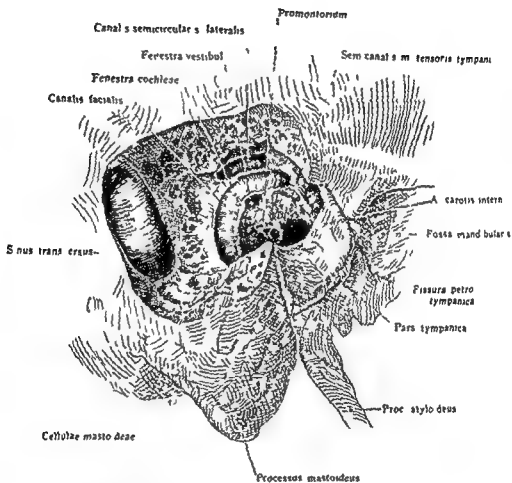
E Section passes through the vitreous body of the eyeball



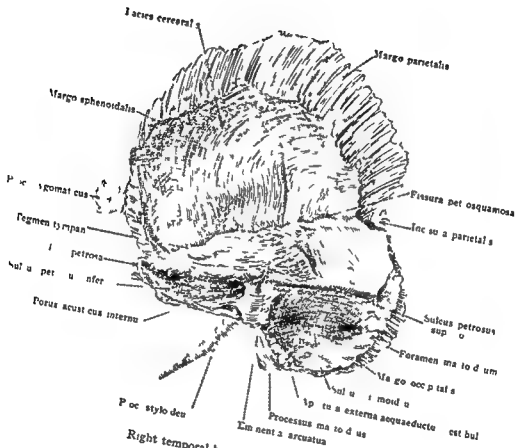


Temporal bone viewed from right side showing surface projection of mastoid cells and Eustachian tube (tuba auditiva)

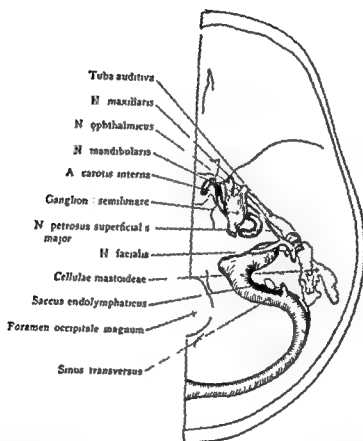




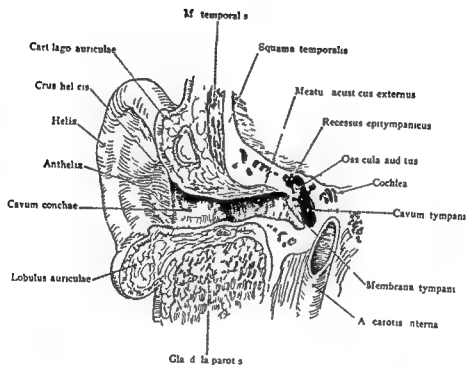
Dissection of right temporal bone showing relations of mastoid cells to transverse facial canal and carotid artery



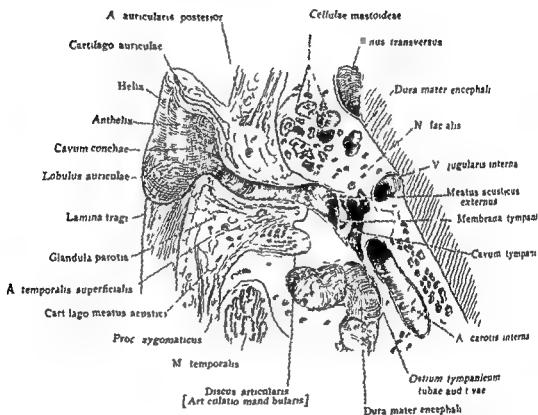
Right temporal bone inner aspect



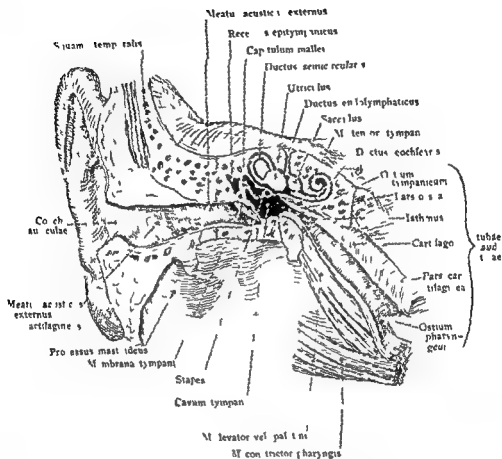
Projection of the middle ear (stippled) the Eustachian tube, the Gasserian ganglion and the transverse sinus upon the middle and posterior fossae of the right half of the skull viewed from above



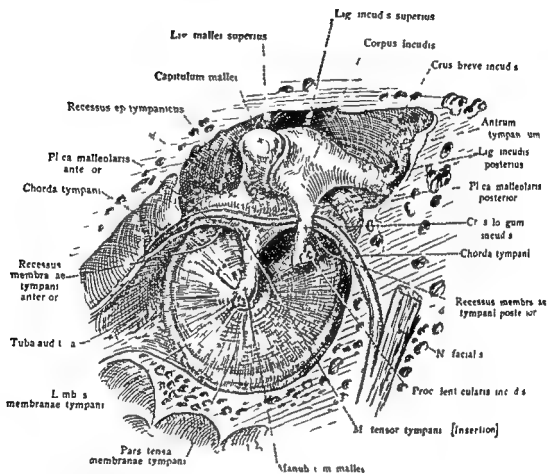
Vertical section through the right external acoustic canal viewed from in front



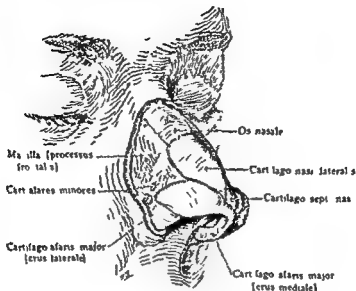
Horizontal section through the right external acoustic canal viewed from above



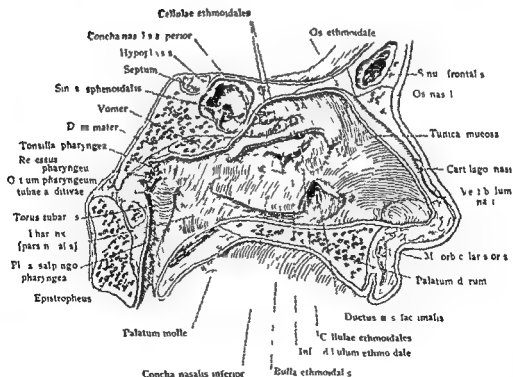
General view of the right external ear and middle ear somewhat diagrammatic antero lateral aspect. The external ear has been opened by a frontal section the tympanic cavity and Eustachian tubes have been opened by a vertical section carried obliquely laterally and dorsally and



Right ear drum with the malleus and incus as seen from within and slightly from above. The (\*) indicates the position of the anterior process of the malleus.

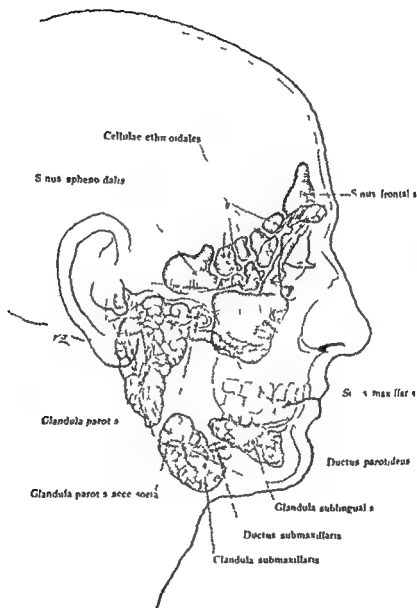


The bones and cartilages of the nose.

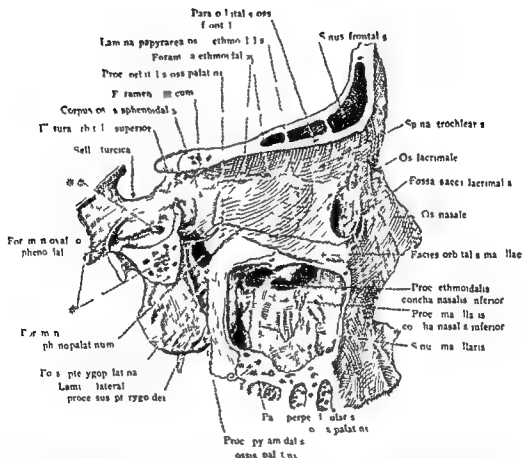


The lateral wall of the left nasal cavity has been excised to expose the structures and orifices situated beneath it. A part of the anterior portion of the inferior turbinate bone has been removed. The original borders of the turbinated bones are indicated by dotted lines. The superior turbinate bone is intact. The orifices of the left sphenoidal and frontal sinuses are indicated by arrows.

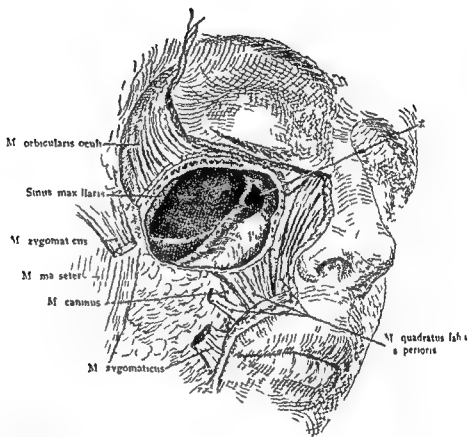




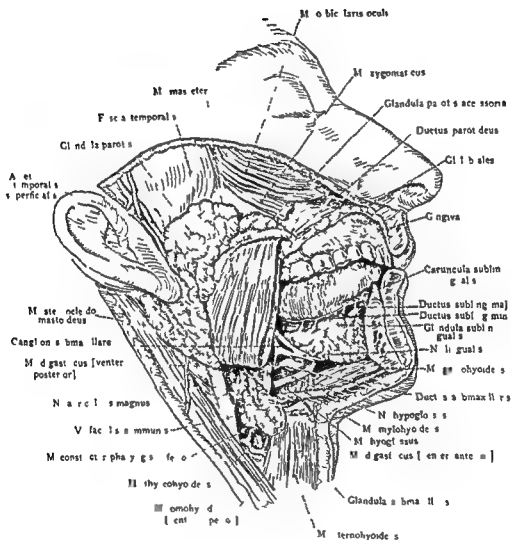
Surface projection of the salivary glands (blue) and accessory nasal sinuses (red)



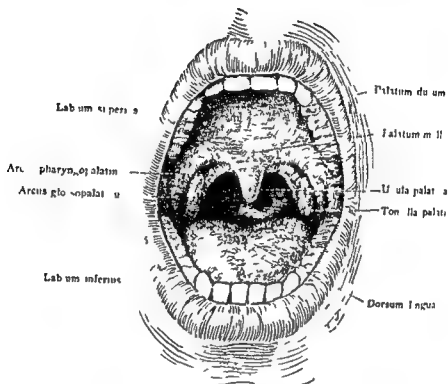
Right pterygopalatine fossa from without. The greater portion of the ala magna oss. sphenoid. of the lateral part of the corpus maxillae and of the pars front. oss. front. have been removed by a sagittal section exposing the medial wall of the sinus maxillaris and of the orbit. ( ) indicate a probe through the foramen rotundum. ( ) indicate a probe through the Canalis pterygoideus.



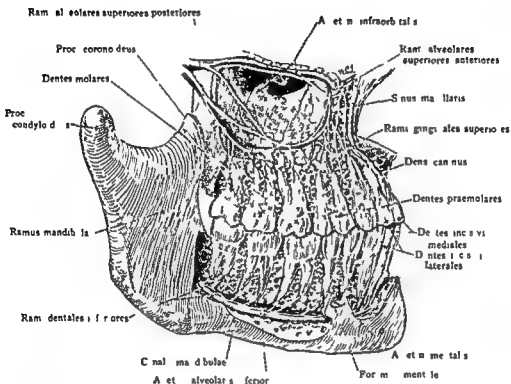
Exposure of the right maxillary sinus after removal of facial muscles. The ( ) indicates the opening (ostium maxillare) of the maxillary sinus into the nose.



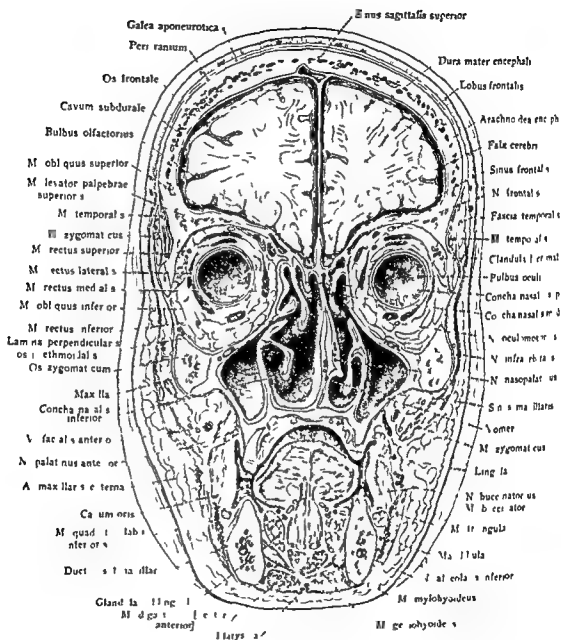
Dissection exposing the salivary glands and their ducts



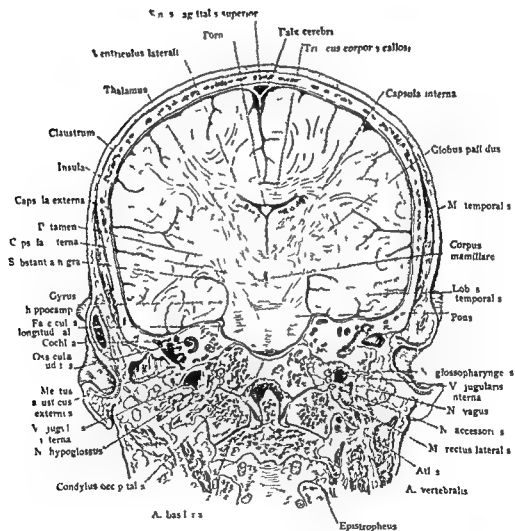
The oral cavity seen from in front



Dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the permanent teeth viewed from the right. Portions of the maxilla and mandible have been chiseled away to expose the roots of the teeth.

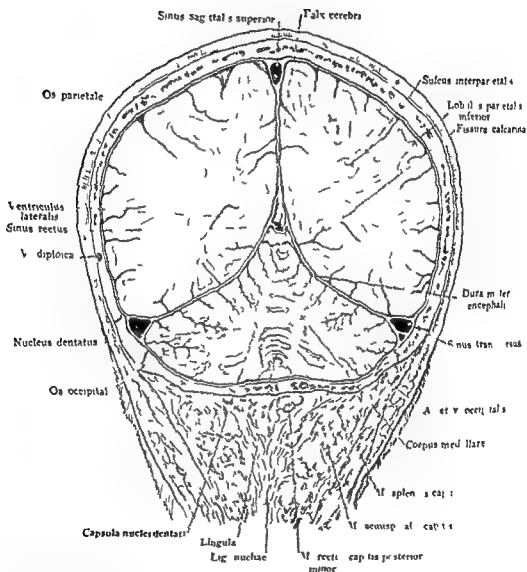


Frontal section of the head through the orbits viewed from in front

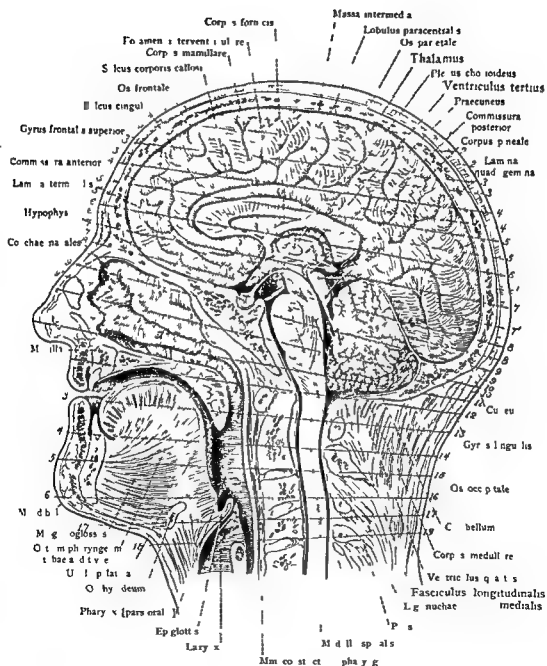


Frontal section of the head passing through external and internal auditory meatus as seen from in front

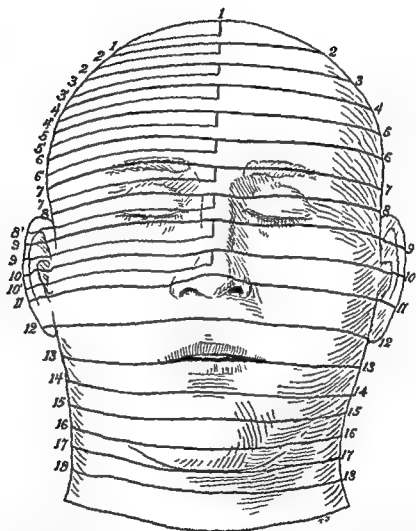




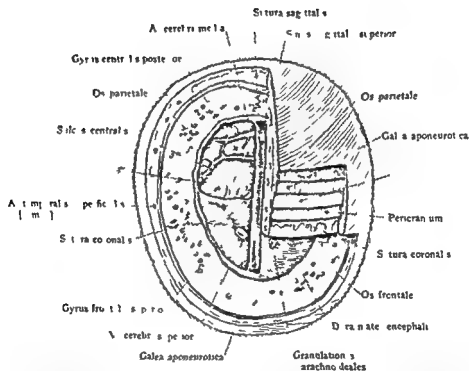
Frontal section of the head passing through the parietal and occipital cerebral lobes and the cerebellar hemispheres viewed from behind



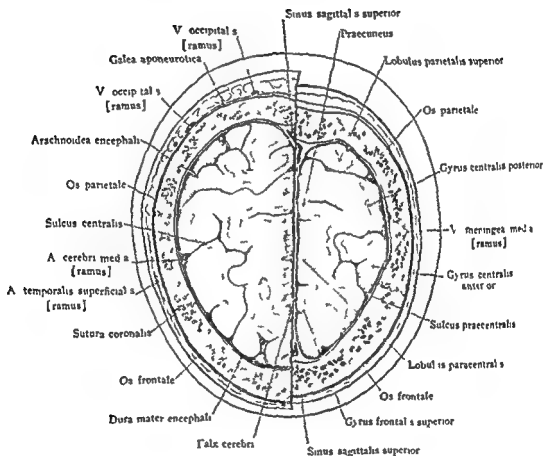
Median sagittal section of the head with levels of cross sections shown in red



Key figure to cross sections of head and neck. The numbers on the right indicate sections which have been taken at intervals of one centimeter. The figures 1 to 10 have been taken midway of the thicker sections at intervals of one half a centimeter. Sections 1 to 10 show on the right the higher level (e.g. 2) and on the left the lower level (e.g. 1). The upper surface is shown in all sections.

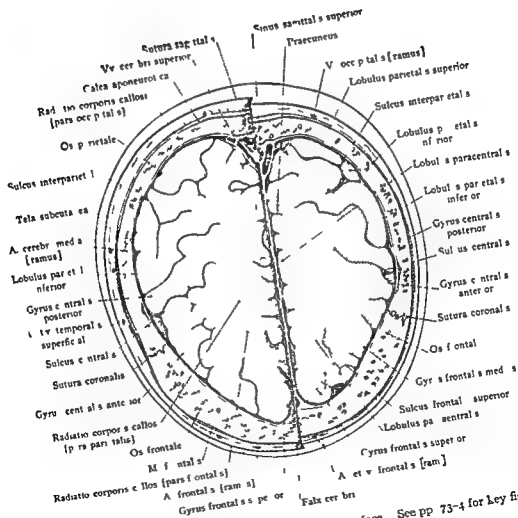


Section two inches above supraorbital border    Upper surface    The ( ) on right indicates subaponeurotic tissue    ( ) on left indicates pia mater    See pp. 73-4 for key figure



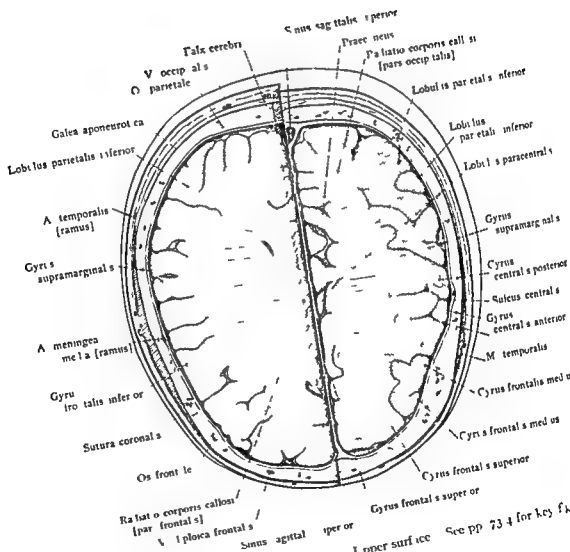
Section one centimeter below preceding figure. Upper surface See pp 73 4 for key figure

## CROSS SECTION No 3 OF HEAD

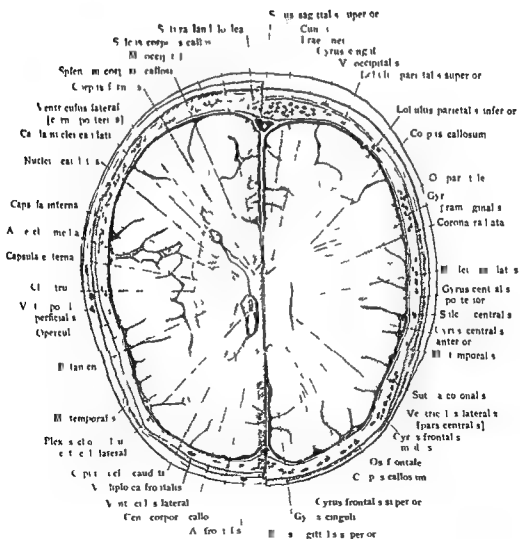


Section 4 cm above supraorbital border Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure.

# CROSS SECTION No 4 OF HEAD

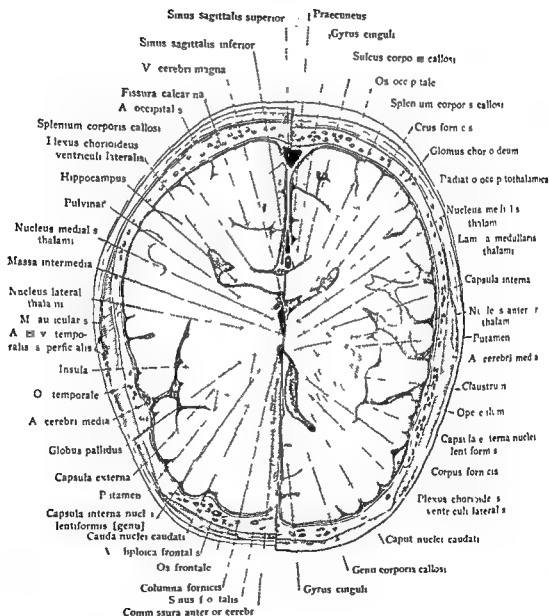


Section 3 m above upper orbital border See pp 73-4 for key f

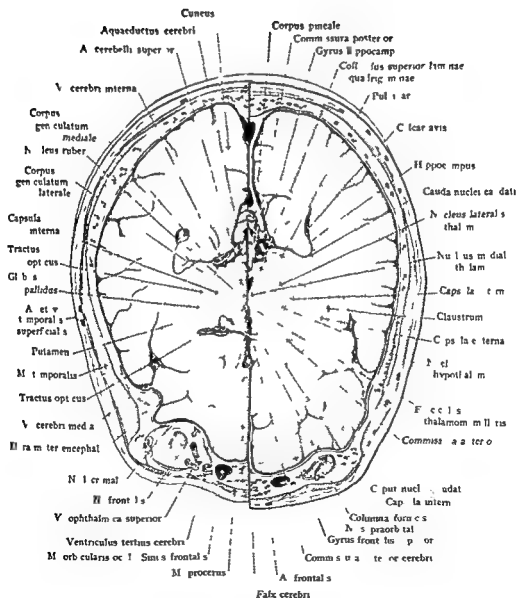
<sup>a</sup>Section two centimeters above orbit. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.



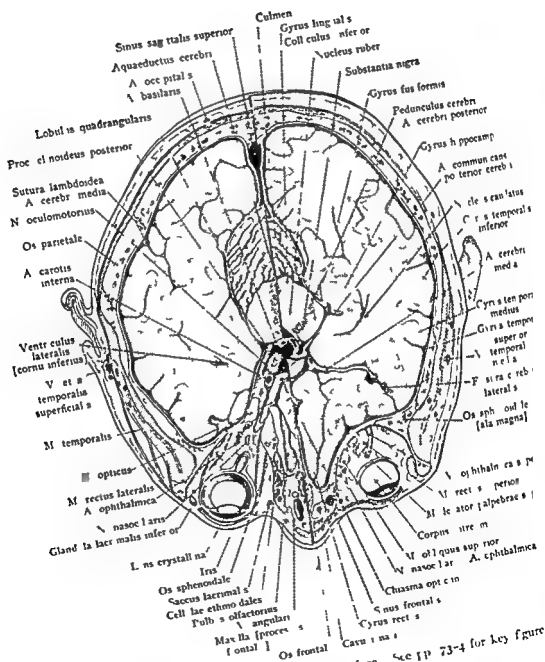
## CROSS SECTION No 6 OF HEAD



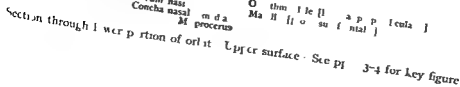
Section one centimeter above orbit    Upper surface    See pp 73-4 for key figure



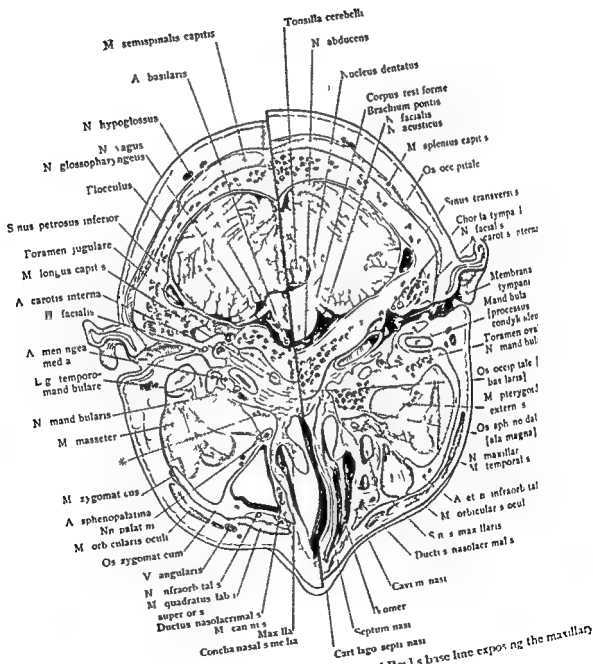
Section at supraorbital margin Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure



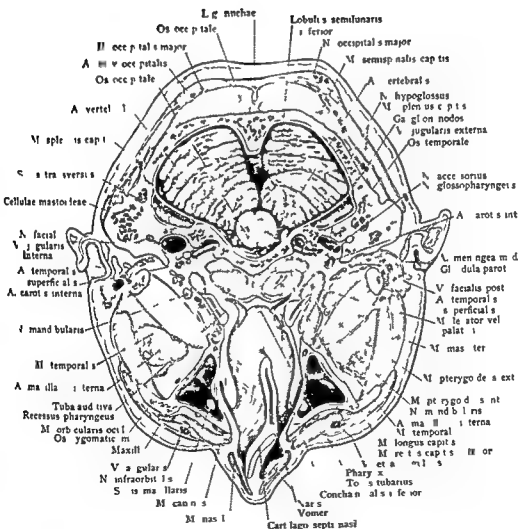
Section through the eyeballs    Upper surface    See pp 73-4 for key figure



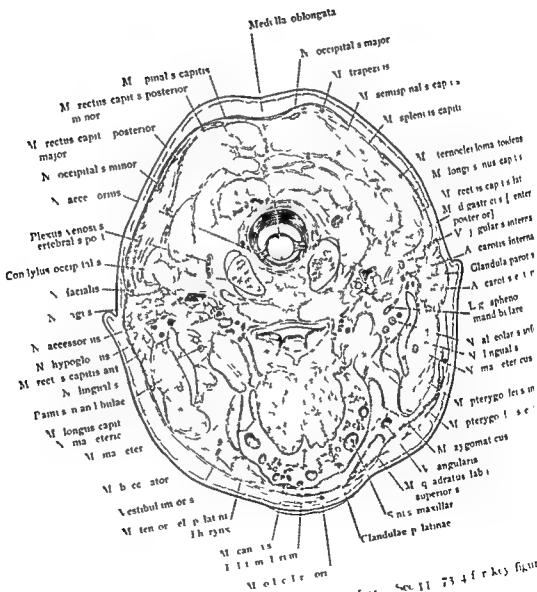
## CROSS SECTION No 10 OF HEAD



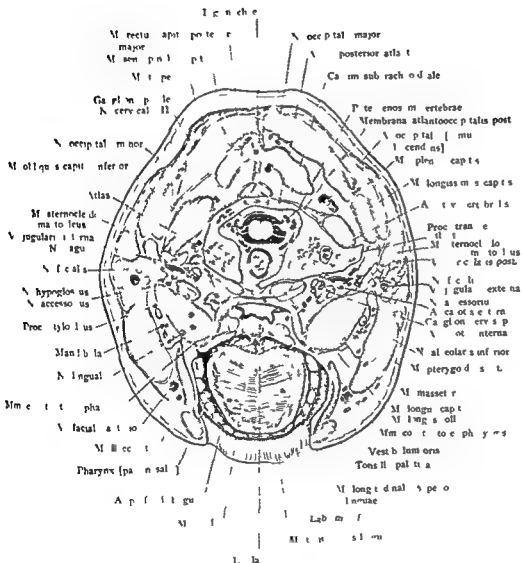
Section immediately below the orbits at the level of Reil's base line exposing the maxillary sinus. Upper surface. See pp 73-4 for key figure.



Section through the nasopharynx Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure



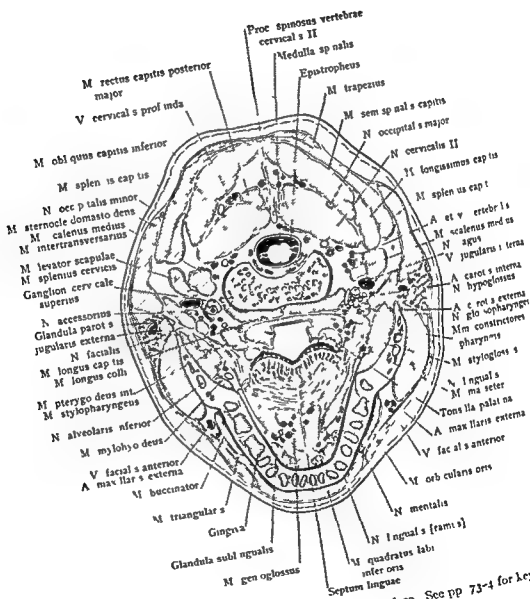
Section through the hard plate. Upper surface. See II 734 for key figure.



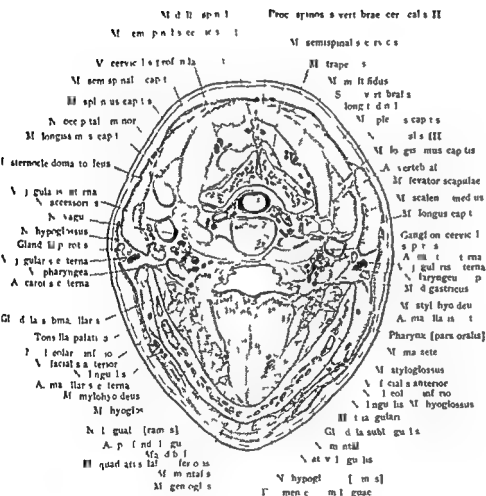
Section through the oral cavity Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure



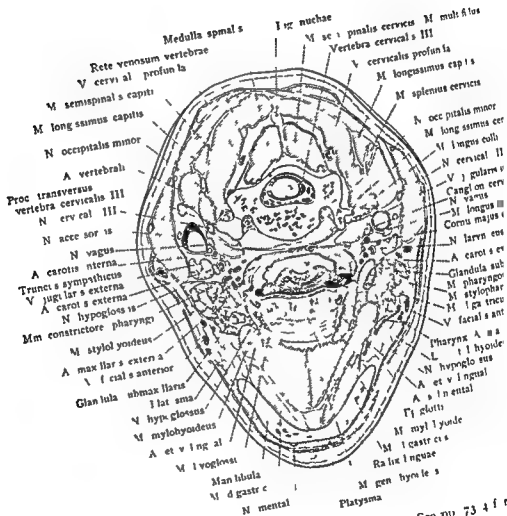
## CROSS SECTION No 14 OF HEAD



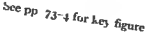
Section through the body of the mandible Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure



Section through the inferior portion of the mandible Upper surface See pp 73-4 for figure



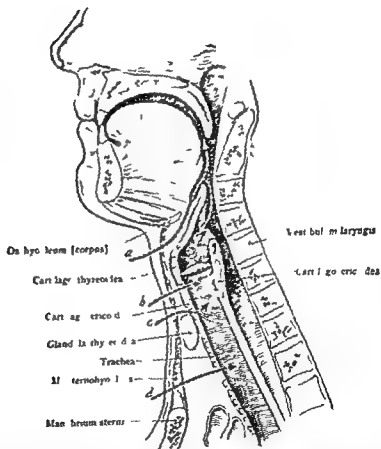
Section passing through point of chin Upper surface See pp 73 & 74 for figure





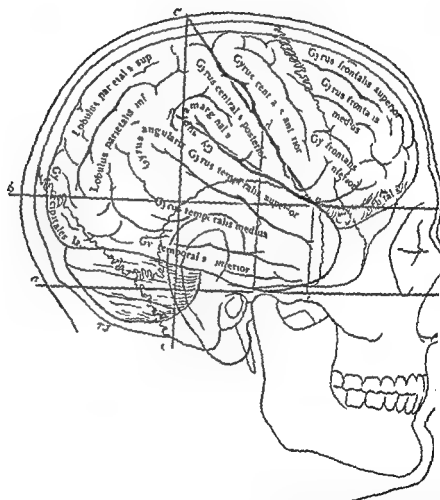




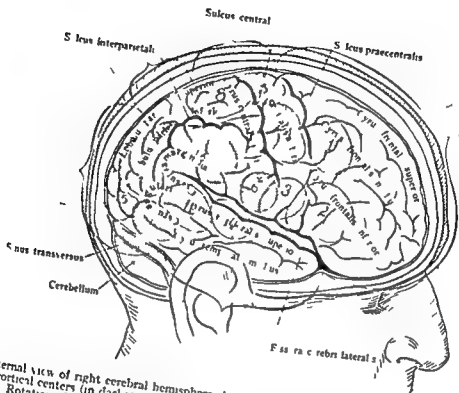


Operative approaches through the front of the neck to the larynx, pharynx and trachea.  
 a Approach to pharynx between the hyoid and the thyroid cartilages. b Approach to the larynx between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. c Approach to the larynx below the cricoid cartilage and above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. d Approach for low tracheostomy.



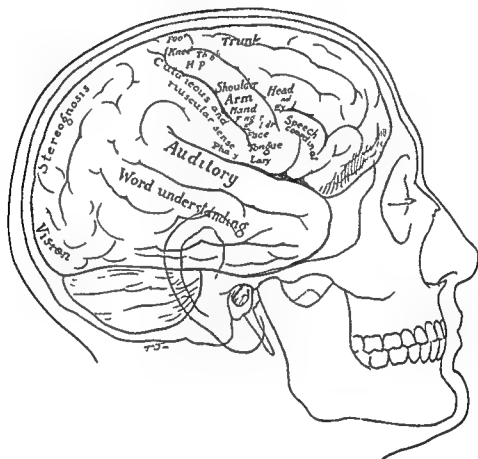


Kronlein and Fronsop's scheme for localizing the fissure of Sylvius and the fissure of Rolando. a) Reil's base line b) Kronlein's plane c) Posterior vertical line at right angles to posterior border of mastoid d) Middle vertical line at right angles to condyloid process of mandible e) Anterior vertical line at right angles to base of zygoma f) Fissure of Sylvius euk) Fissure of Rolando

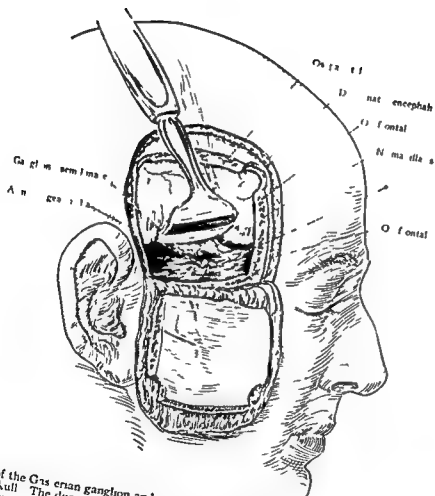


External view of right cerebral hemisphere showing (in light red) the cortical centers and subcortical centers (in darker red)

- 1 Rotation of the head toward the opposite side
- 2 Motor aphasia Since the third frontal convolution has been drawn from a direct view (unshortened) the frontal area of speech appears greatly magnified
- 3 Paralysis of the striated muscles of the tongue face oesophagus and larynx
- 4 Paralysis of the arm and hand
- 5 Paralysis of the leg and foot
- 6 Sensory disturbances of the face
- 7 Sensory disturbances of the arm and the sensation of touch
- 8 Sensory disturbances of the leg
- 9 Island aphasia Situated in the upper temporal convolution and in the gyrus temporalis transversus (Heschl's convolution)
- 10 Sensory aphasia
- 11 Near the convexity Alesia and agraphia In the depth near the median surface pure alesia
- 12 Next to it Amnesic aphasia in the depth apraxia
- 13 Amnesic aphasia and optic tactile aphasia
- 14 In bilateral destruction Loss of psychological perception of visual objects The occipital brain appears shortened in the drawing
- 15 Deviation conjugue
- 16 The ( ) indicates the central region of the cortex

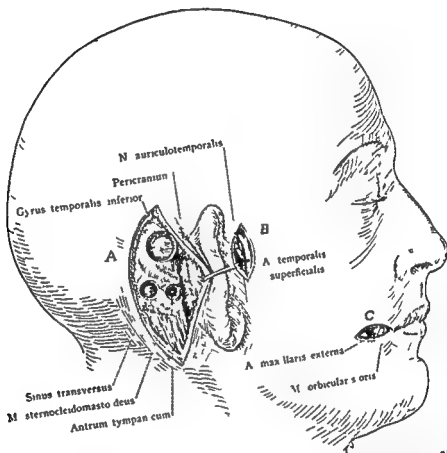


The brain in its relation to the body showing the chief cortical centers of the left hemisphere. The center for speech co-ordination is not so well developed in the right hemisphere as here shown but is present in the left hemisphere.

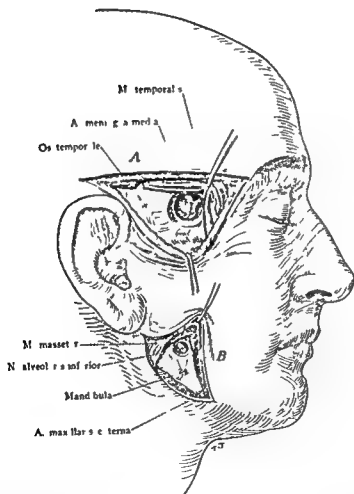


Exposure of the Glomus semilunatum and middle meningeal artery through a flap incision of the scalp and skull. The dura mater and brain are retracted upwards. The ( ) points to the Foramen spinosum through which the middle meningeal artery passes as it enters the cranial cavity.

## TYPICAL INCISIONS

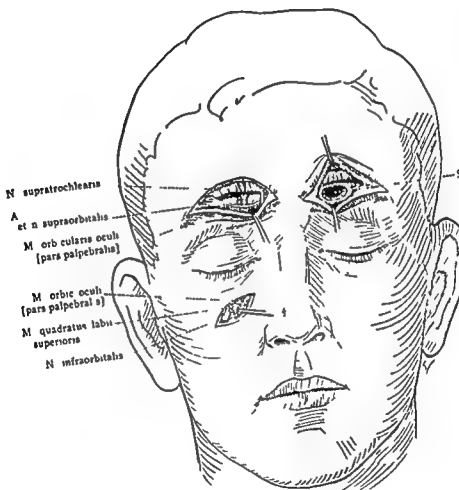


A Y-shaped incision with trephine openings over important structures (sinus antrum gyrus inferior temporalis) B Incision exposing the superficial temporal artery and auriculotemporal nerve C Incision exposing the external maxillary (facial) artery

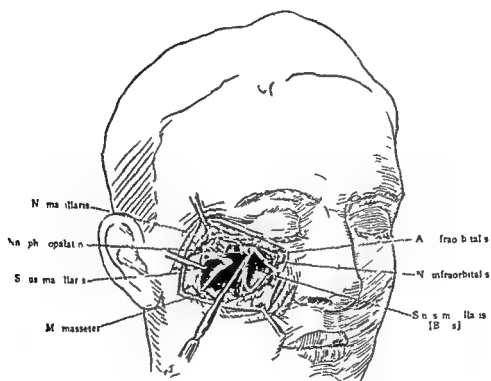


A Exposure of the middle meningeal artery thru a trephine opening in the skull. B Exposure of the inferior alveolar nerve thru a trephine opening in the mandible and facial artery (A maxillaris externa)

## TYPICAL INCISIONS



Incisions with exposure of the supraorbital artery and nerve, the infraorbital nerve and the frontal sinus.

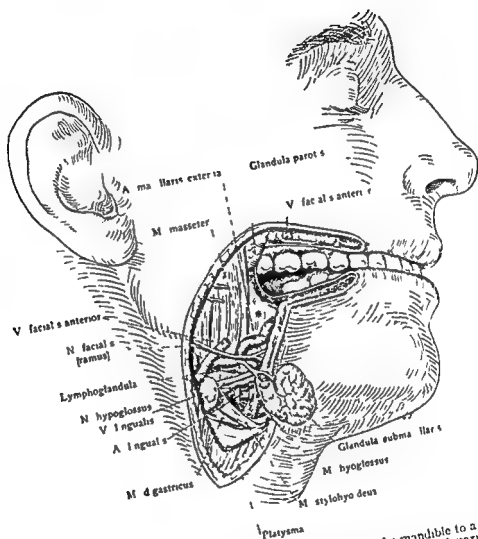


Exposure of the second (upper maxillary) division of the trigeminal nerve at the foramen ovale. The probe is in the foramen ovale.



# TYPICAL INCISIONS

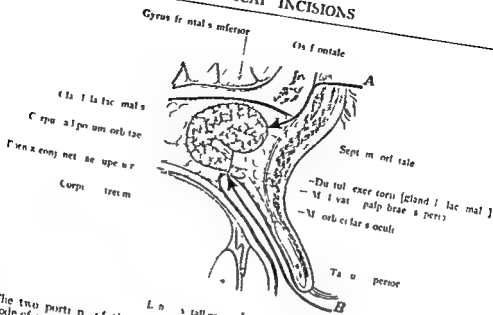
104



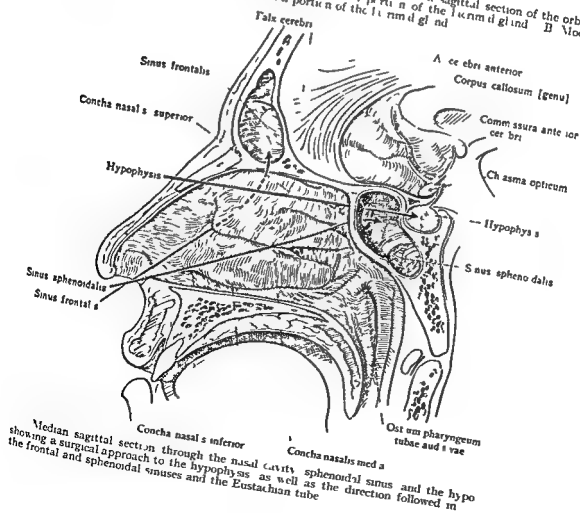
An angular incision from the corner of the mouth across the mandible to a point opposite the hyoid bone to show the structures encountered in this region. The submandibular gland has been displaced anteriorly. The ( ) indicates the periosteum of the mandible.

# TYPICAL INCISIONS

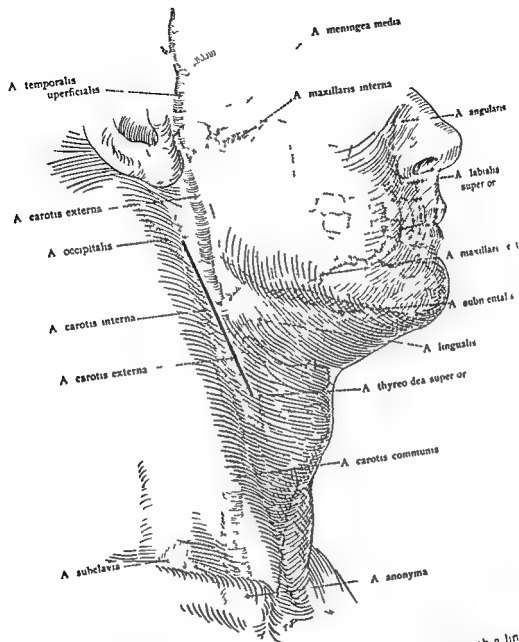
105



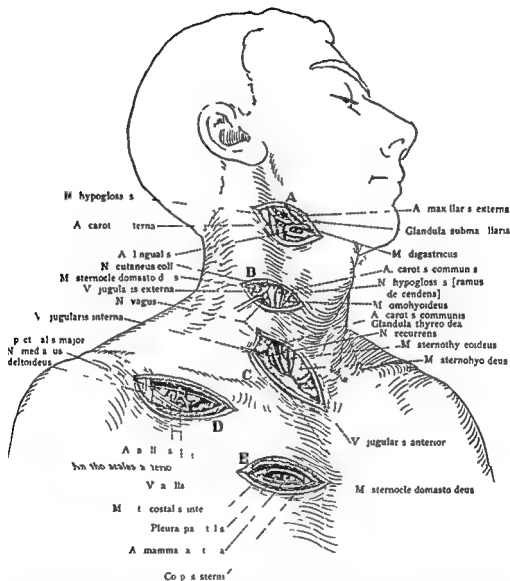
The two portions of the lacrimal gland are seen in a lateral sagittal section of the orbit. Mode of entrance for extirpation of the palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland. B. Mode of entrance for extirpation of the orbital portion of the lacrimal gland.



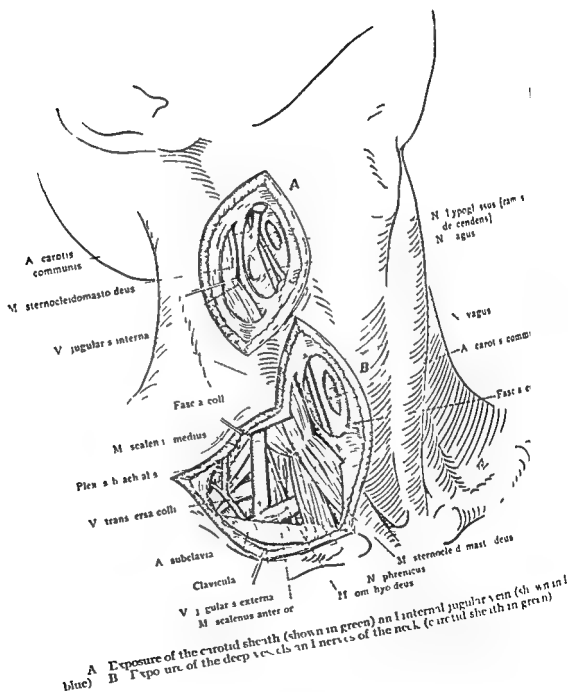
Median sagittal section through the nasal cavity, sphenoidal sinus and the hypophysis showing a surgical approach to the hypophysis as well as the direction followed in the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses and the Eustachian tube

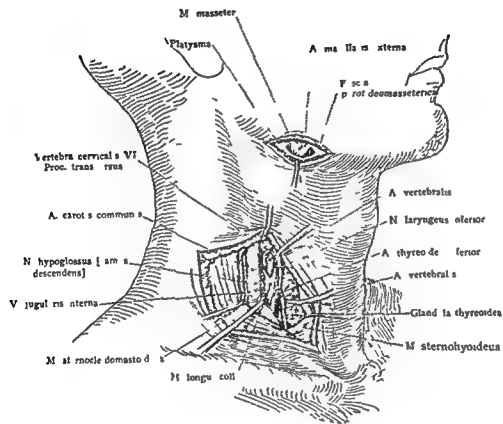


Surface projection of the arteries of the neck and face (in red) with a line of incision (in black) anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle through which the common internal and external carotids and the superior thyroid lingual and facial (A maxillaris externa) arteries may be ligated.

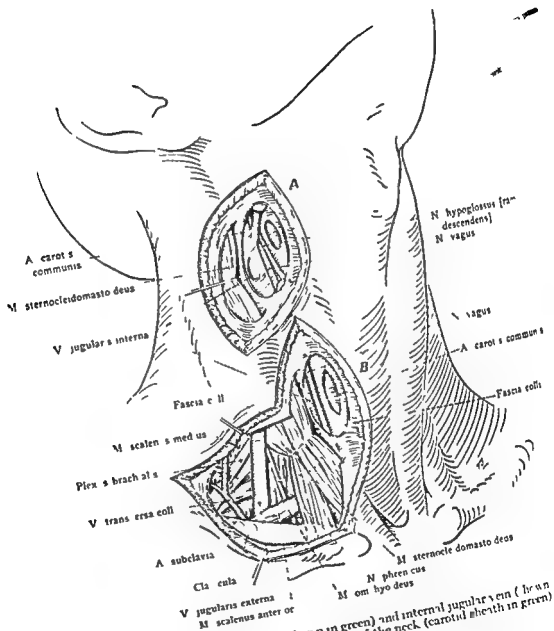


Incisions in the neck and thorax showing chief points for ligation. A Exposure of the lingual artery above the greater cornu of the hyoid. B Exposure of the common carotid at the level of the cricoid cartilage. C Exposure of the innominate artery. D Exposure of the first part of the axillary artery beneath the clavicle. E Exposure of the internal mammary artery.

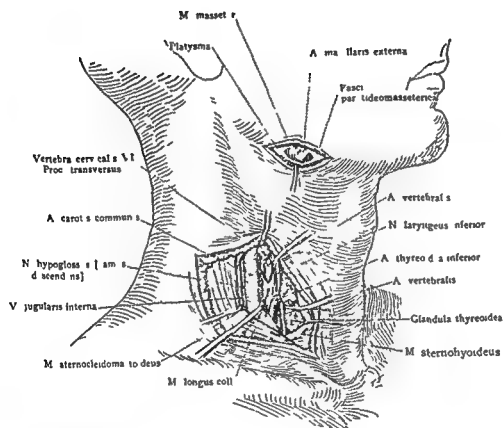




Exposure of the external maxillary (facial) artery of the common carotid inferior thyroid vertebral arteries and of the recurrent laryngeal (inferior laryngeal) nerve.

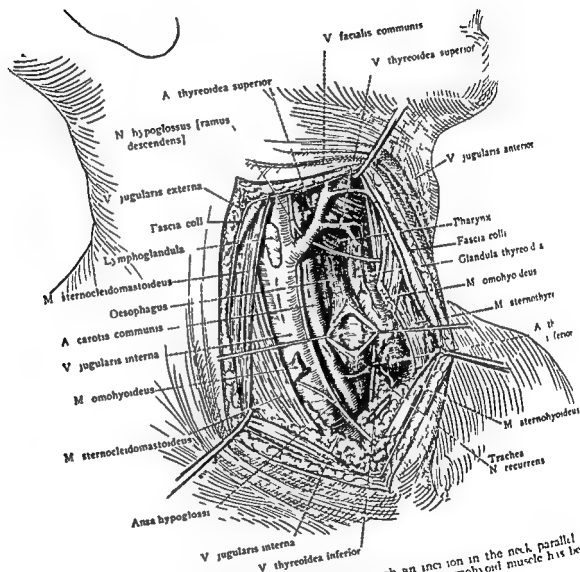


- 1 Exposure of the carotid sheath (shown in green) and internal jugular vein (shown in blue)  
 B Exposure of the deep vessels and nerves of the neck (carotid sheath in green)

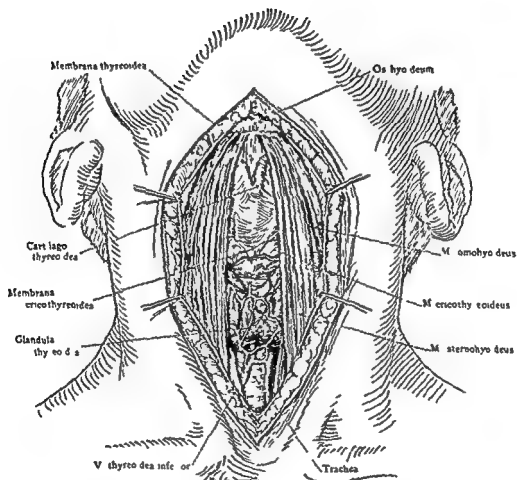


Exposure of the external maxillary (facial) artery of the common carotid inferior thyroid vertebral arteries and of the recurrent laryngeal (N. laryngeus inferior) nerve





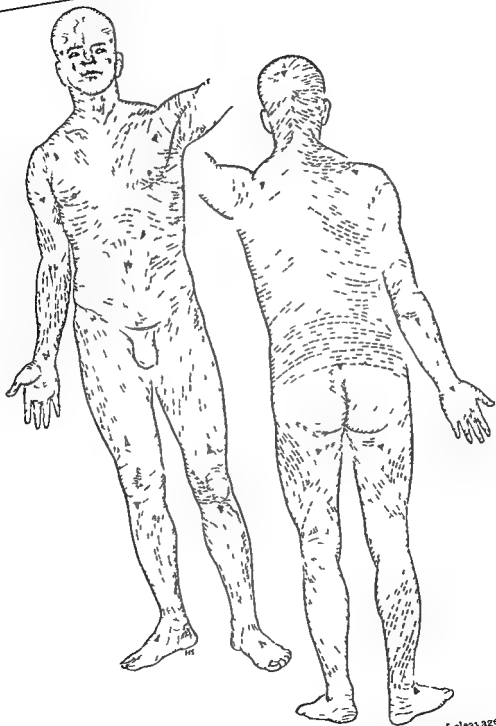
Exposure of the oesophagus and trachea through an incision in the neck parallel to the anterior border of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. The omohyoid muscle has been divided.



A mid line incision in the neck from the hyoid bone to the suprasternal notch

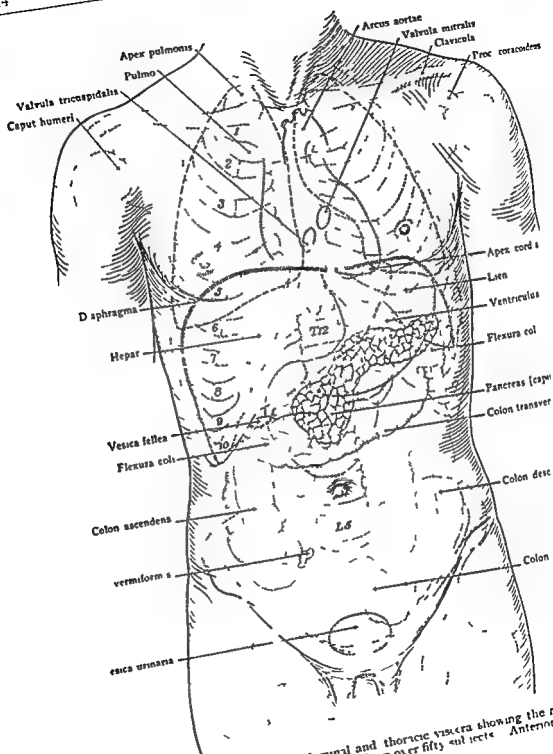


Exposure of the occipital artery and the small occipital nerve in incision to the left. On the right exposure of a large segment of the great occipital nerve.

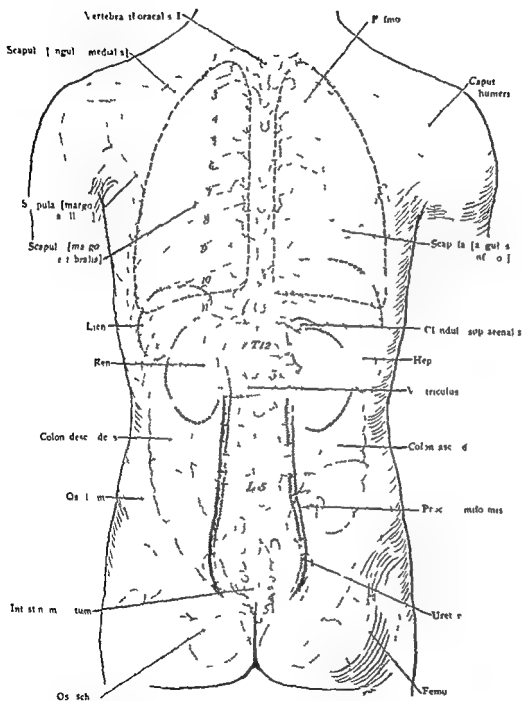


Lines of incisions through the skin. These figures represent the lines of cleavage in the skin and also the chief directions of subcutaneous connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves. As a rule, incisions may be made along these lines down to the deeper structures with the least important structures.

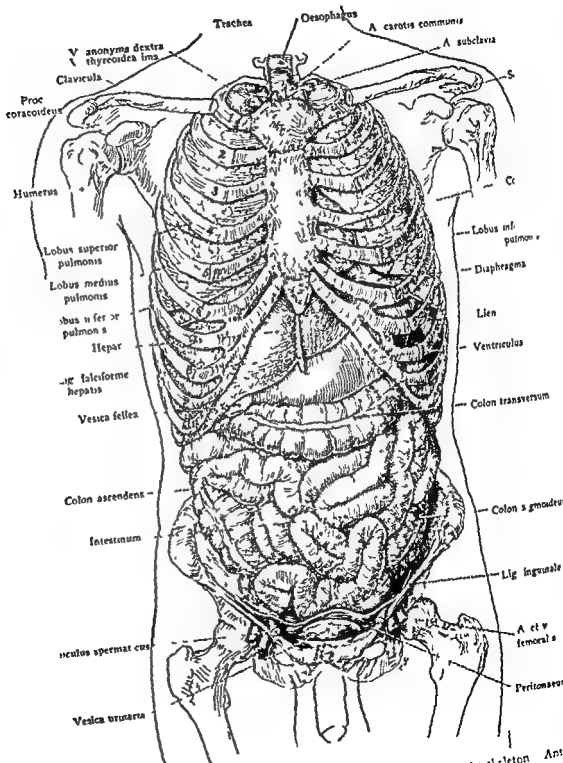
## PROJECTION OF VISCERA OF TRUNK



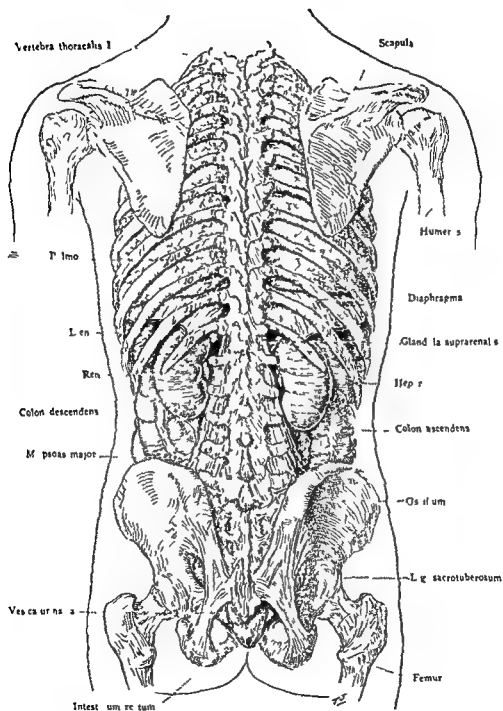
Surface projection of the abdominal and thoracic viscera showing the average vertebral levels of organs based upon reconstructions from over fifty subjects. Anterior view.



Surface projection of the abdominal and thoracic viscera showing the average vertebral level of organs based upon reconstructions from over fifty subjects. Posterior view.

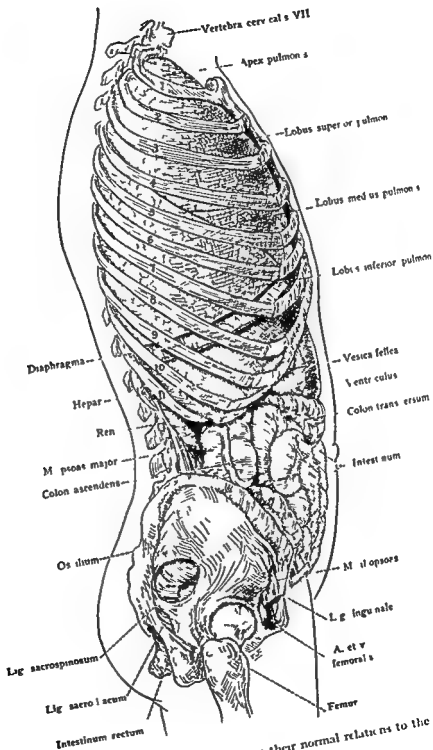


Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton. Ant.

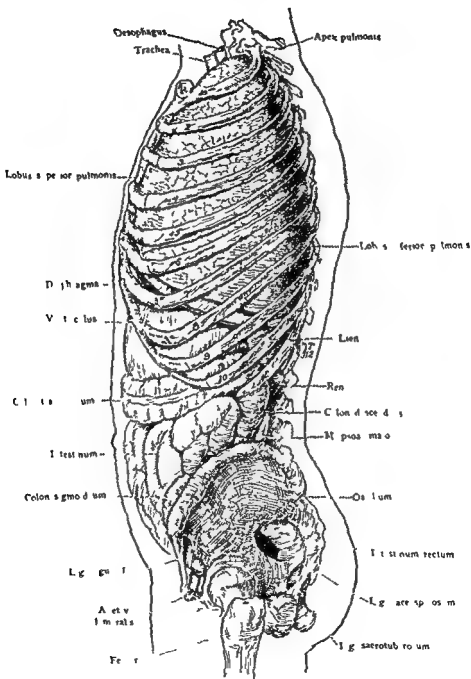


Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton. [Po tensor view]

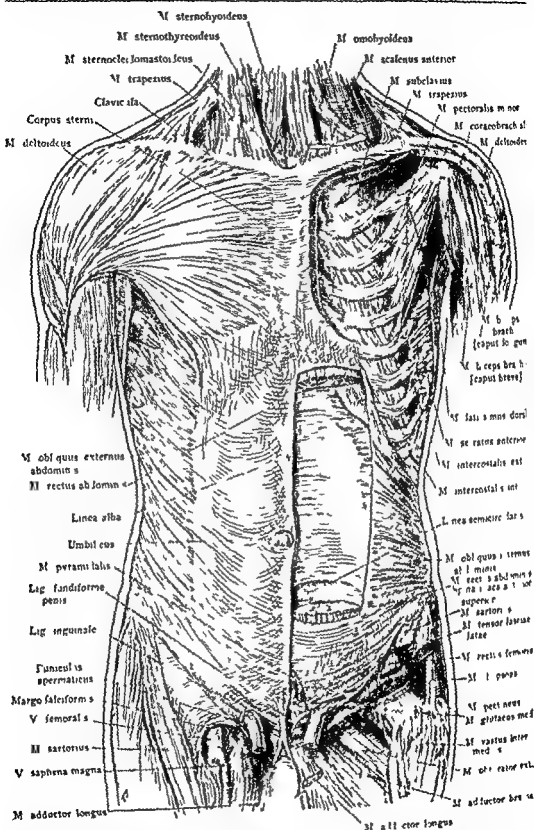




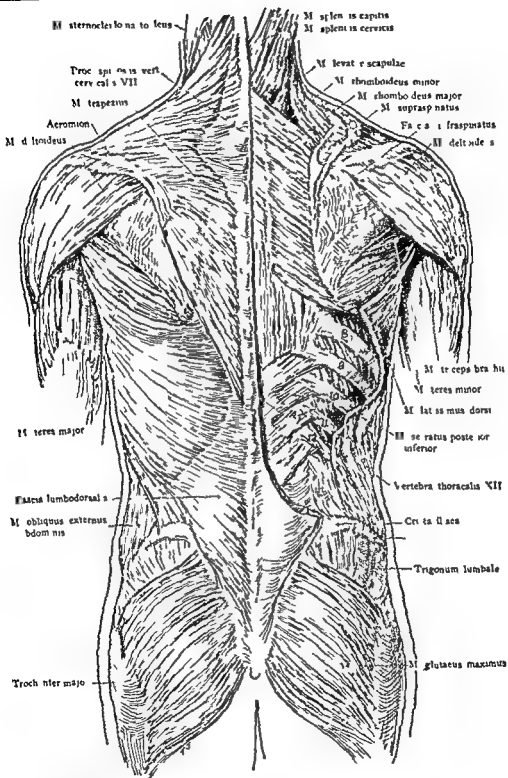
Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton from the right side.



Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relation to the skeleton from the left side



Superficial and deep muscles of the trunk. The sternocleidomastoid, pectoralis major, anterior portion of deltoid, the external oblique, aponeurosis of the internal oblique, tensor fasciae latae, sartorius, rectus femoris, iliopectineus, adductor longus and the gracilis muscles of the left side have been cut away to expose the underlying muscles. An erect view.



Superficial and deep muscles of the trunk. The latissimus dorsi and the trapezius on right side have been cut away to expose the underlying muscles. Posterior view

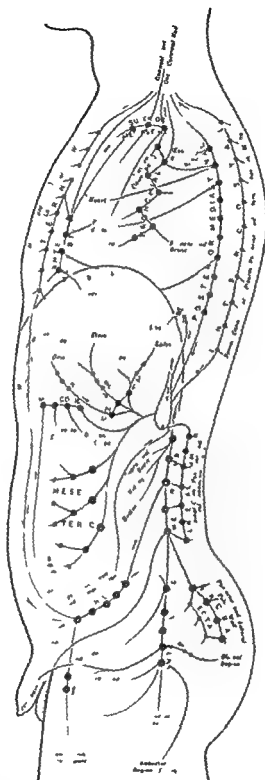
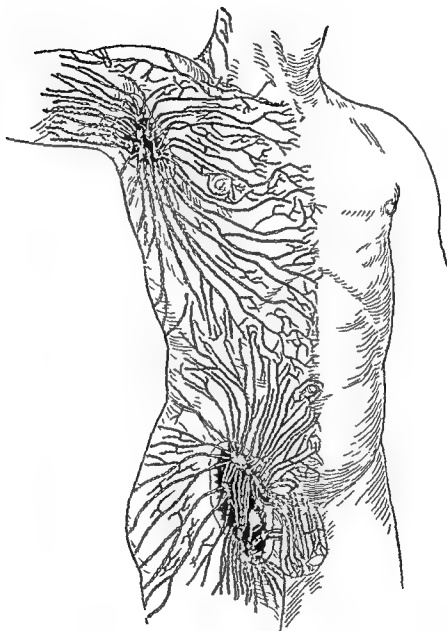
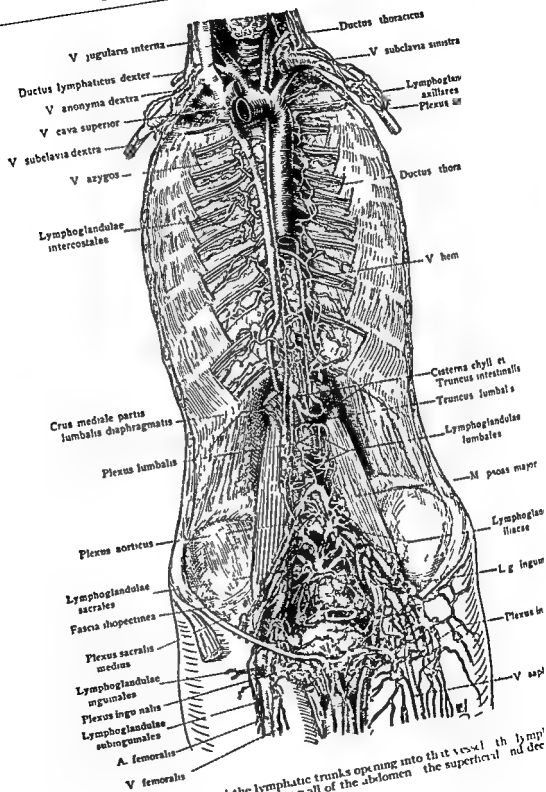


Diagram showing the distribution of the chief lymphatic groups and their tributaries. The arrows show the direction of lymph drainage.

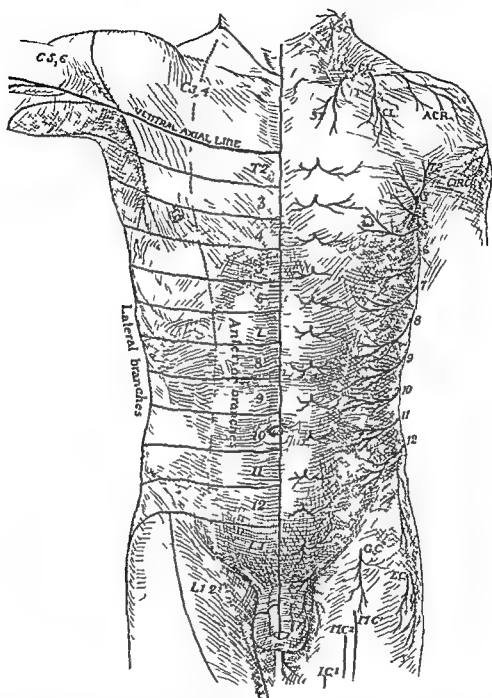


Superficia. lymphatics of the trunk axilla and groin

## DEEP LYMPHATICS OF TRUNK



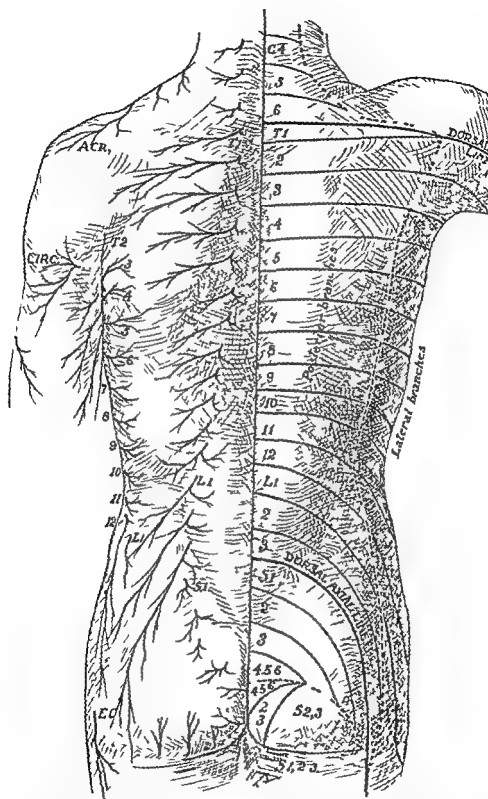
The thoracic duct in the lymphatic trunks opening into the vessel the lymph and lymphatic glands of the posterior wall of the abdomen the superficial and deep vessels and lymphatic glands of the groin



The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the trunk. On one side the distribution of the several nerves is represented the letters indicating their nomenclature. CIRC Cutaneous branch of axillary nerve. EC Lateral femoral cutaneous nerves. CC Lumbo-inguinal nerve. IC<sup>1</sup>, MC<sup>1</sup> and MC<sup>2</sup> Anterior cutaneous rami of the femoral nerve. SC Cutaneous colli. SC<sup>1</sup> Supraclavicular nerves of which St represents the anterior. CL the middle and ACR the posterior divisions. T 2-12 Lateral and anterior branches of thoracic nerves.

On the opposite side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves. The numerals and letters indicate the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.



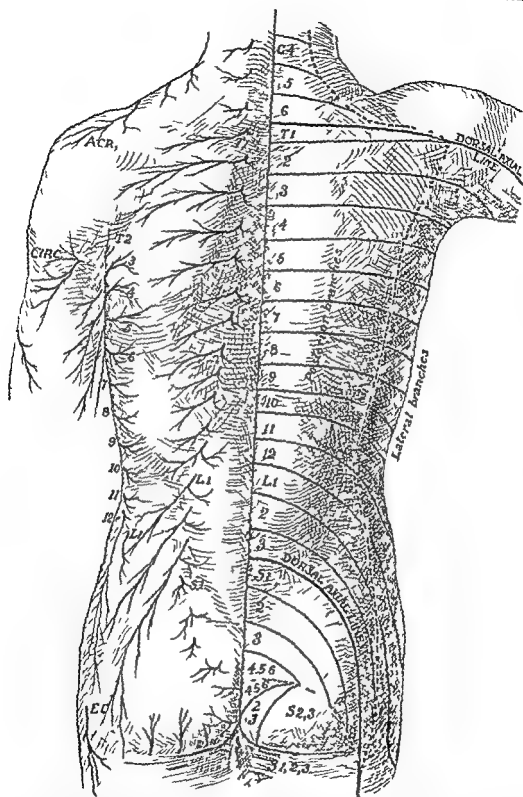


The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the trunk. On the left side the distribution of the several nerves is represented, the letters indicating their nomenclature. ACR, Anterior supraclavicular branches from cervical plexus. CIRC, Cutaneous branches of axillary nerve. L1, Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. L2, Lateral cutaneous branch of iliohypogastric nerve. S1, Lateral branches of sacral nerves. T1-12, Cutaneous branches of the posterior rami of the thoracic nerves.

On the right side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves; the numerals and letters indicate the final origins of the nerves distributed to each area.

		MOTOR	SENSORY	REFLEX
	1 C			
	2		Neck and scalp	
	3	Sterno masto d Trapezius	Neck and shoulder	
	4			
	5	D iaphragm		
	6	Serrat u Shoulder	Sho lder	Scapular
	7	Arm } musc	Arm	
	8	Ha d (ulnar lowest)	Hand	
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			

Table giving the approximate areas of distribution of the different spinal nerves with a diagram showing their respective levels of exit from the vertebral column.

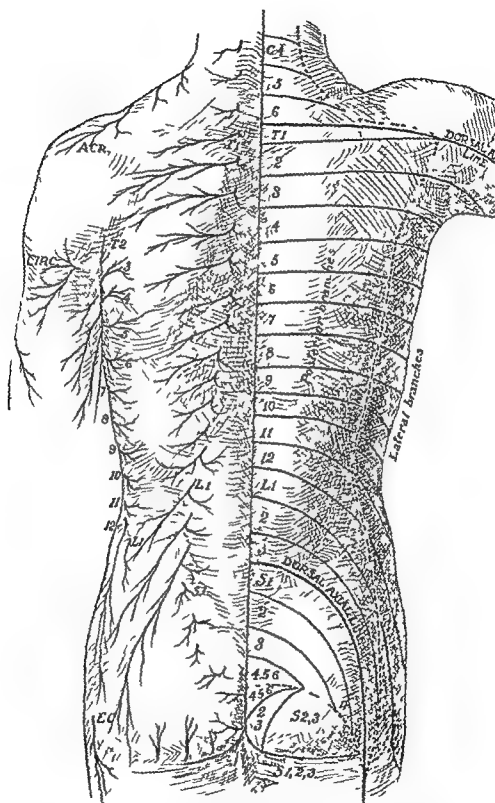


The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the trunk. On the left side the distribution of the several nerves is represented the letters indicating their nomenclature. ACR Anterior supraclavicular branches from cervical plexus. CIRC Cutaneous branches of axillary nerve. T1-L5 Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. L1-L5 Lateral cutaneous branch of iliohypogastric nerve. S1-L5 Lateral branches of sacral nerves. T1-T12 Cutaneous branches of the posterior rami of the thoracic nerves.

On the right side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves. The numerals and letters indicate the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.

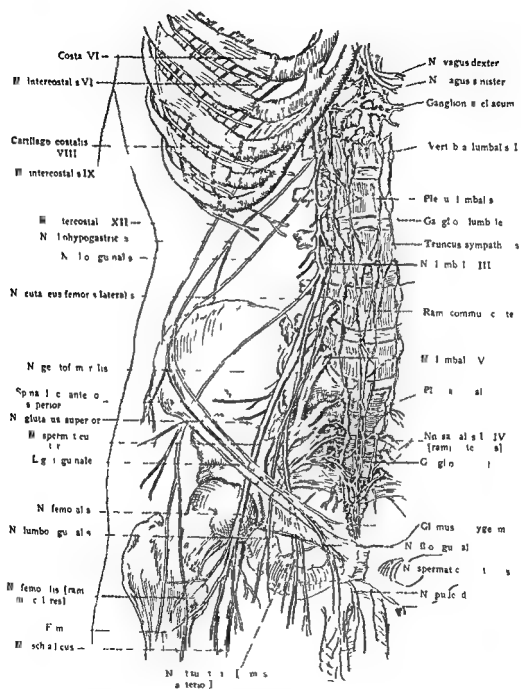
	MOTOR	SENSORY	REFLEX
	1 C		
	2	Neck and scalp	
	3	Neck and shoulder	
	4		
	5	Diaphragm	
	6	Serratus	Scapular
	7	Shoulder	
	8	Arm	
	9	Hand	
	10		
T	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5	Front of thorax	
	6		Epigastric
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10	Abdomen (Umbilicus 10th)	Abdominal
L	11		
	12		
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
S	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
Co			

Table giving the approximate areas of distribution of the different spinal nerves with a diagram showing their respective levels of exit from the vertebral column

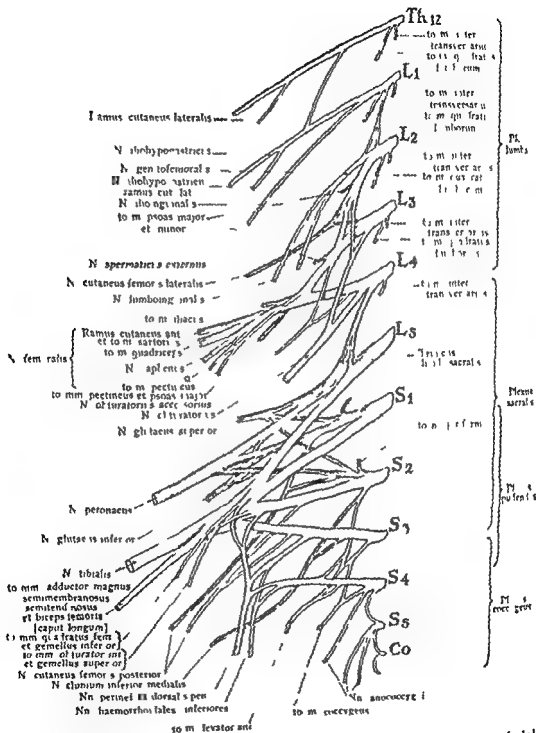


The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the trunk. On the left is the distribution of the several nerves as represented by the letters indicating their nomenclature: ACR Anterior cervical branches from cervical plexus; CIRC Cutaneous branches of autonomic nerve; T1-T12 Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve; L1-L5 Lateral cutaneous branches of the plexus; S1-S5 Lateral branches of sacral nerve; T1-T12 Cutaneous branches of the plexus of the thoracic nerves.

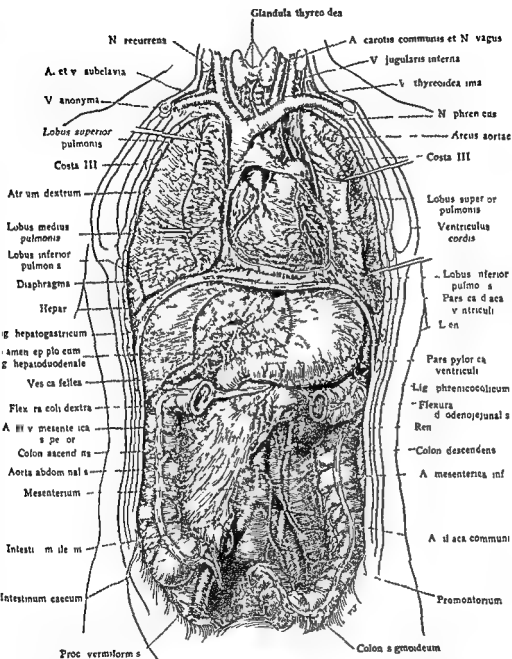
On the right side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves by the numerals and letters in brackets the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.



The right lumbar and sacral plexuses of systemic and sympathetic nerves and their branches. Sympathetic nerves uncolored, systemic nerves yellow.

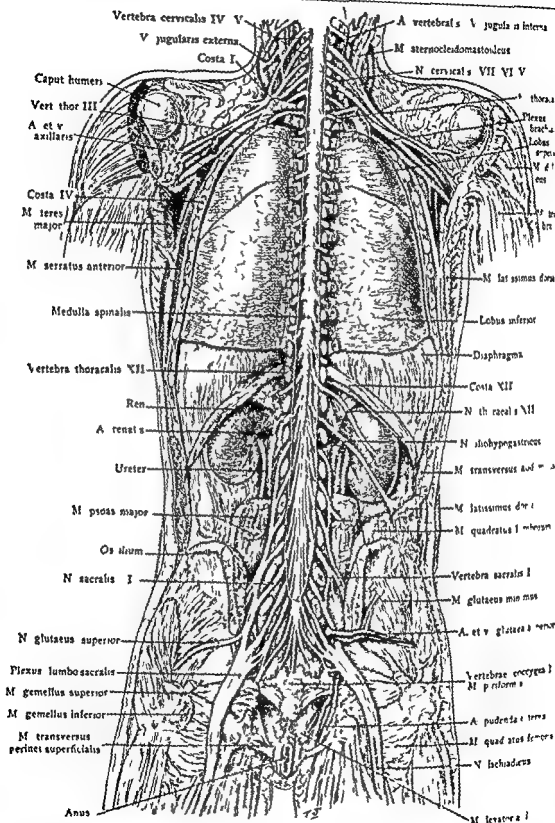


Right lumbar and sacral plexus—schematic viewed from in front. The darkly shaded trunks are derivatives of the dorsal half of the plexus.

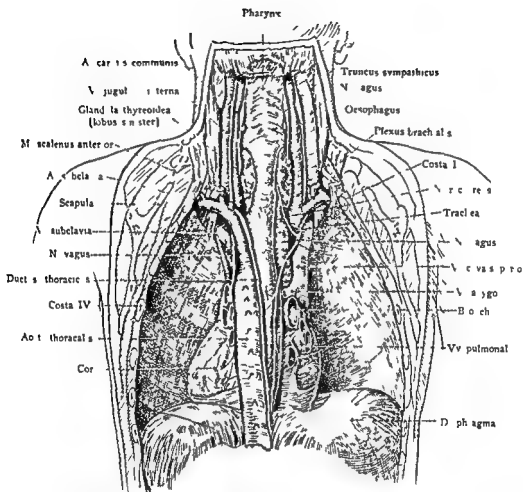


Position of the thoracic and abdominal viscera seen from in front after removal of the anterior thoracic and abdominal walls as well as portions of the thoracic and abdominal viscera

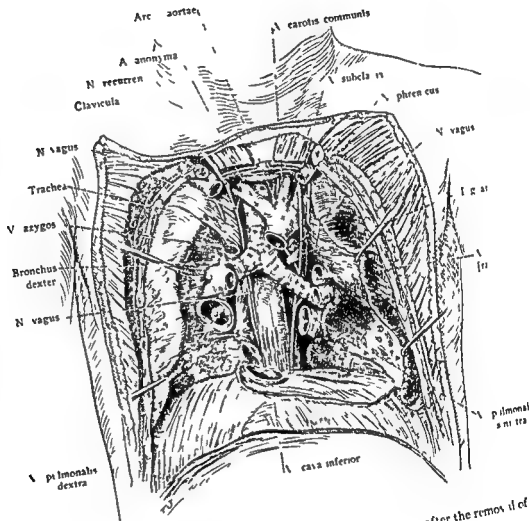




The spinal cord, spinal nerves, brachial and lumbar plexuses and the thoracic and abdominal viscera in place as seen from behind after removal of the posterior abdominal wall and the thoracic

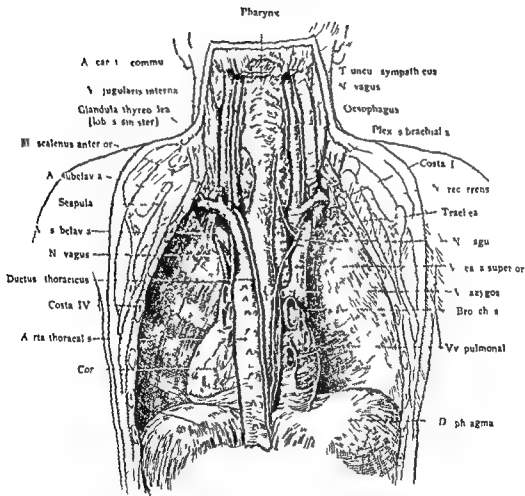


Structures of the mediastinum and neck, seen from behind after removal of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae, the lungs and the dorsal halves of the ribs.



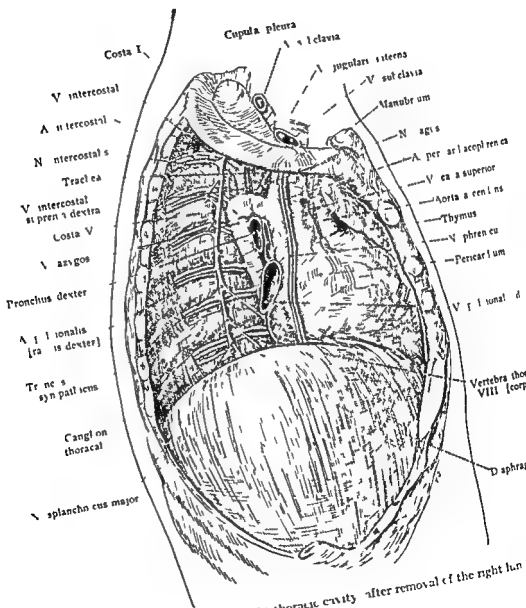
Diaphragma

Topography of the retrocardiac structures of the mediastinum after the removal of the heart and pericardium

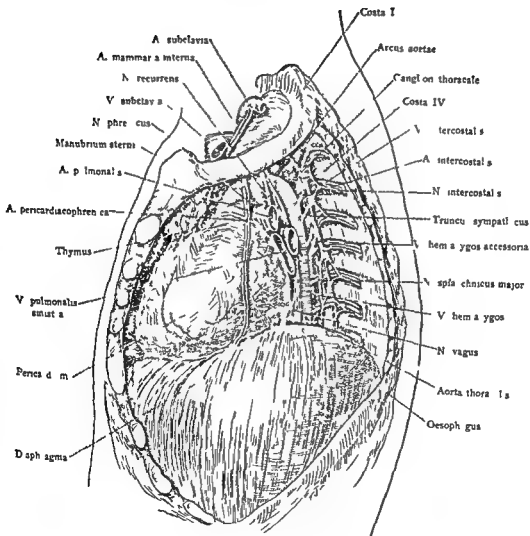


Structures of the mediastinum and neck seen from behind after removal of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae the lungs and the dorsal halves of the ribs

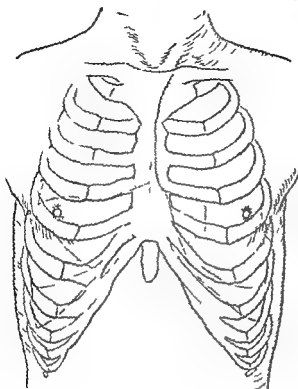
## DISSECTION OF THORAX



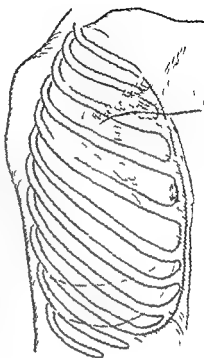
Deep structures of the right thoracic cavity after removal of the right lung



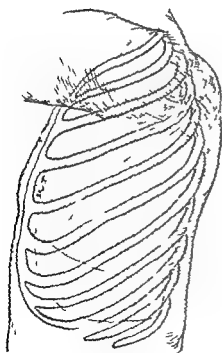
Deep structures of the left thoracic cavity after removal of the left lung



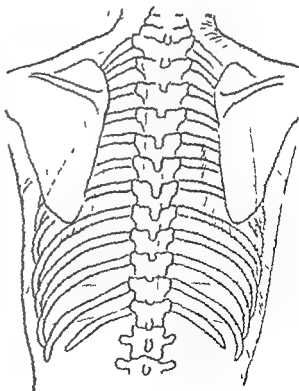
Front



Right Side

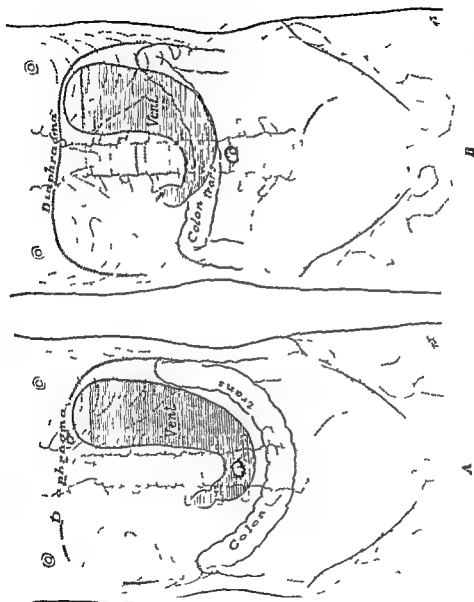


Left Side



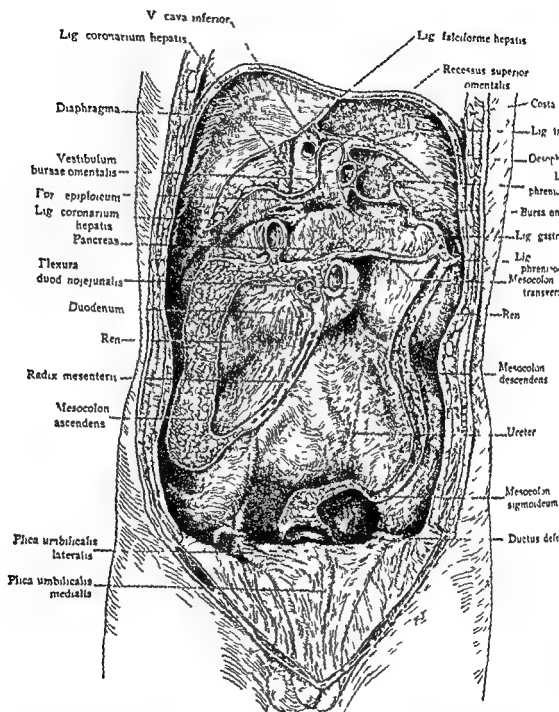
Back

Schematic representation of the topography of the lungs and pleura. The yellow represents the lungs at expiration; the blue at inspiration.

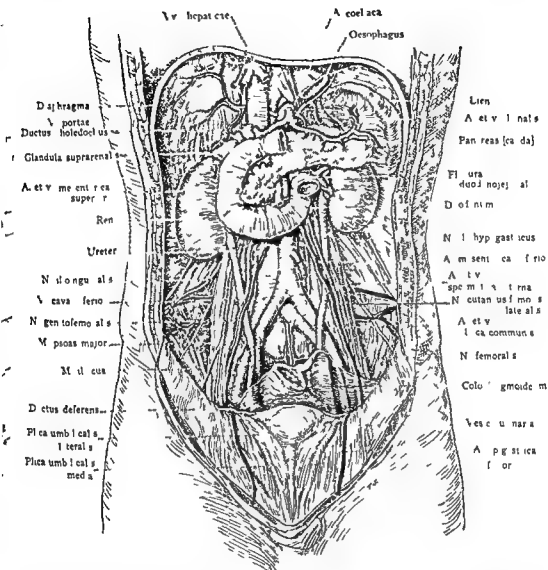


Topographical anatomy showing the average position of the normal male stomach and colon determined by ray examination of large number of normal men after opaque meals A Upright position B Horizontal position

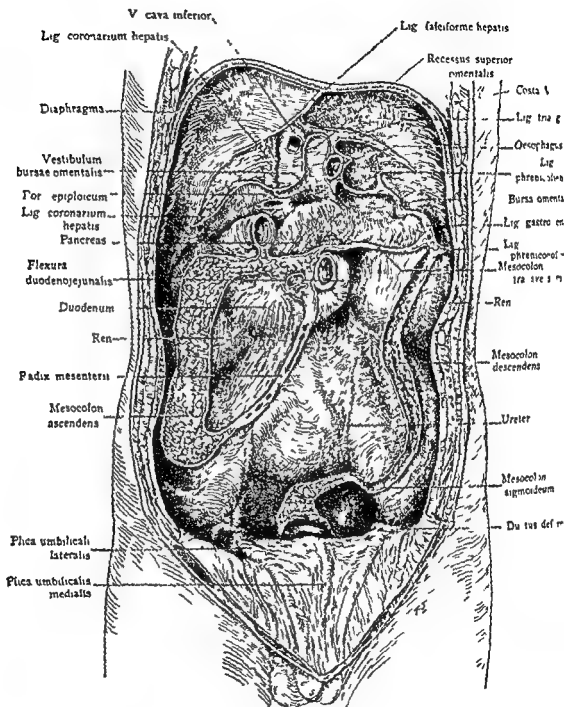




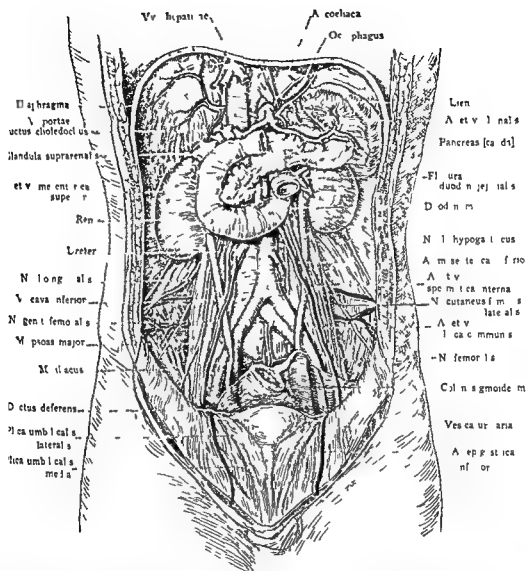
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, spleen, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, pancreas and rectum have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



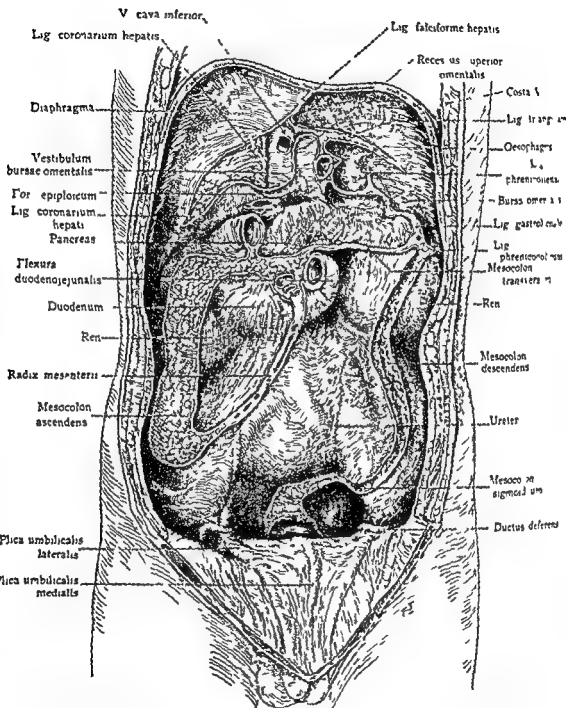
Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



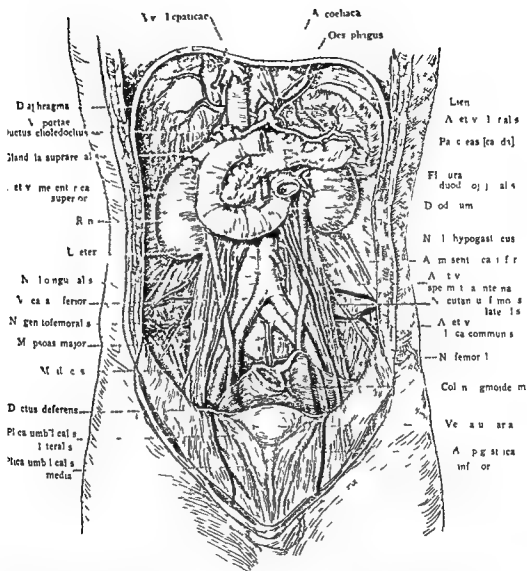
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, pancreas, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, pancreas and liver have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



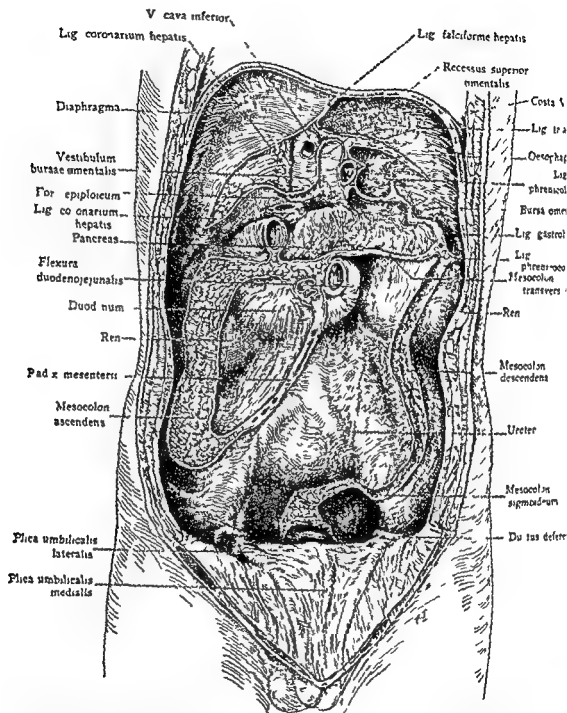
Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



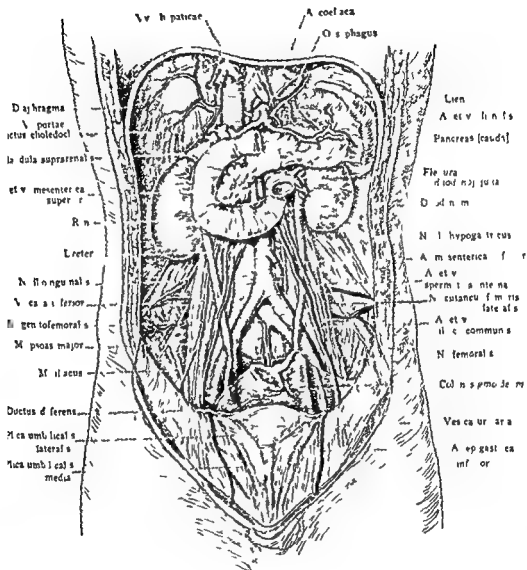
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omentum bursa. The liver stomach spleen large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum pancreas and rectum have been left in place. The lower part of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.

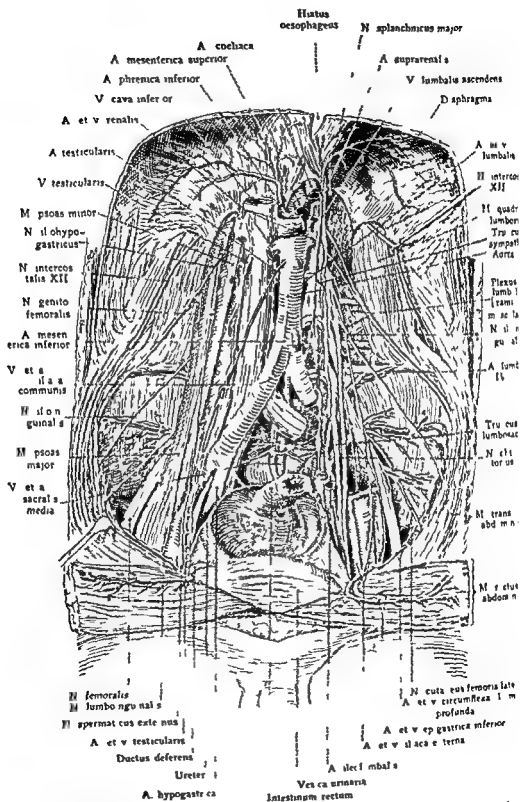


The posterior abdominal wall especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, spleen, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, pancreas, and rectum have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.

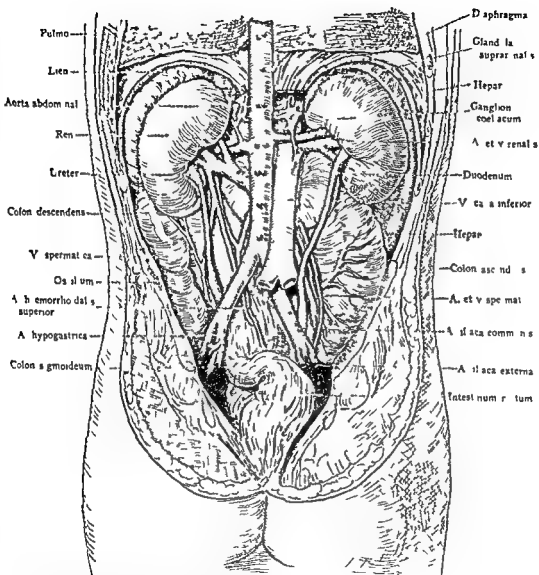


Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.

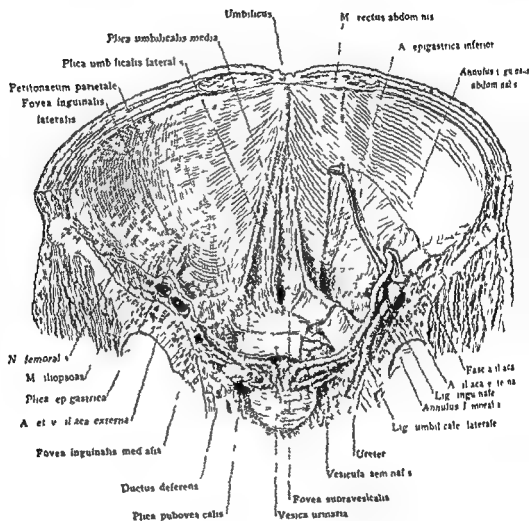




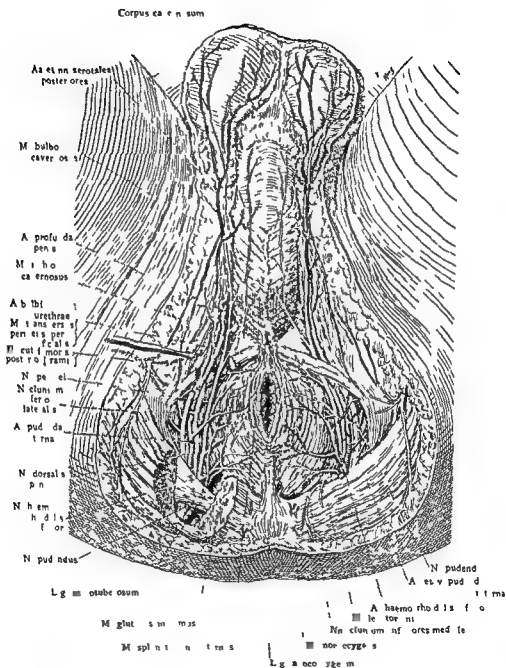
Deep dissection of the posterior portion of abdomen exposing the blood vessels and nerves of the lumbosacral plexus



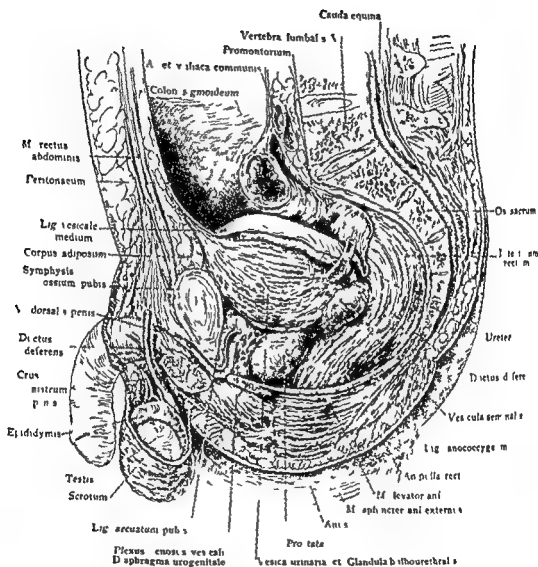
Dissection of the abdominal viscera viewed from behind. The relation of the duodenum and colon to the right kidney is clearly shown.



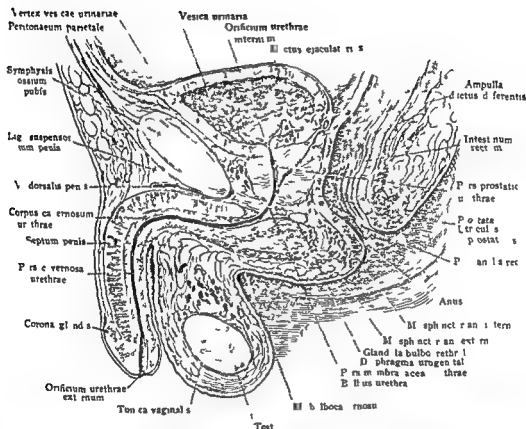
The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall viewed from within



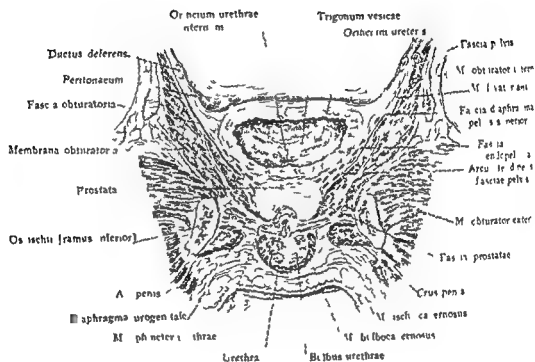
Dissection of the nerve and blood vessels of the perineum and scrotum



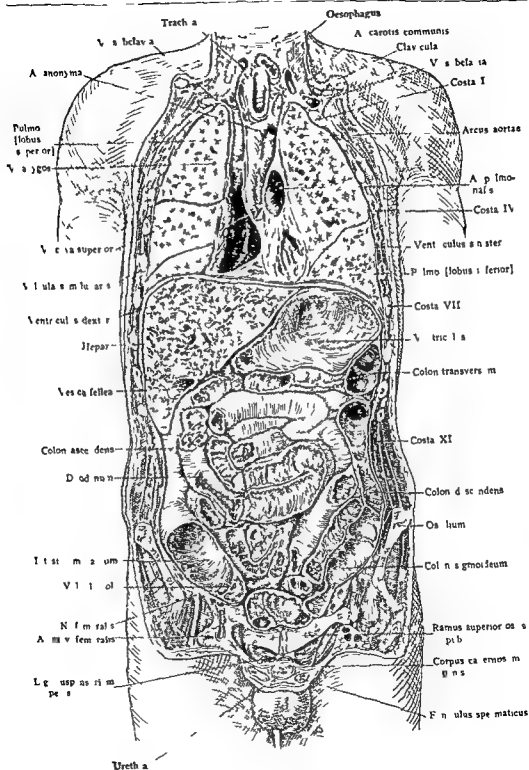
Male pelvis. Deep structures seen after removal of the left pelvic wall. The bladder and rectum are moderately distended.



Median sagittal section through the pelvic organs in the male viewed from the left side. The urinary bladder has been only partly distended. The urethra is represented somewhat dilated.

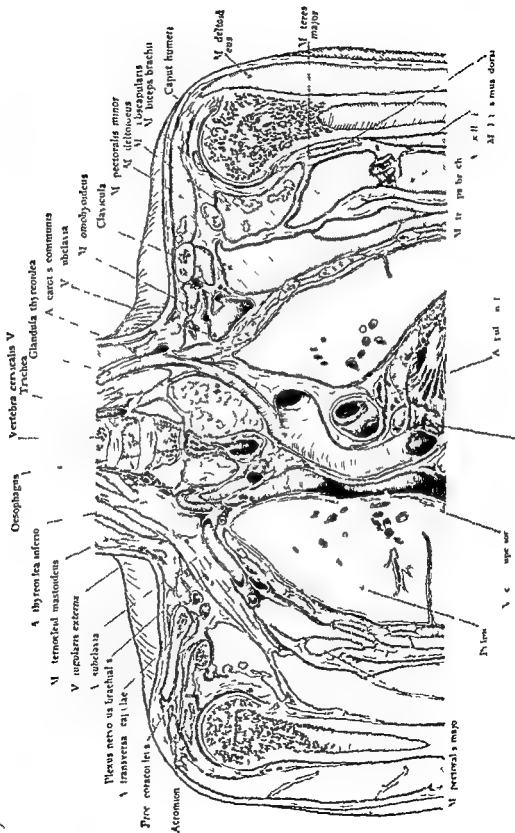


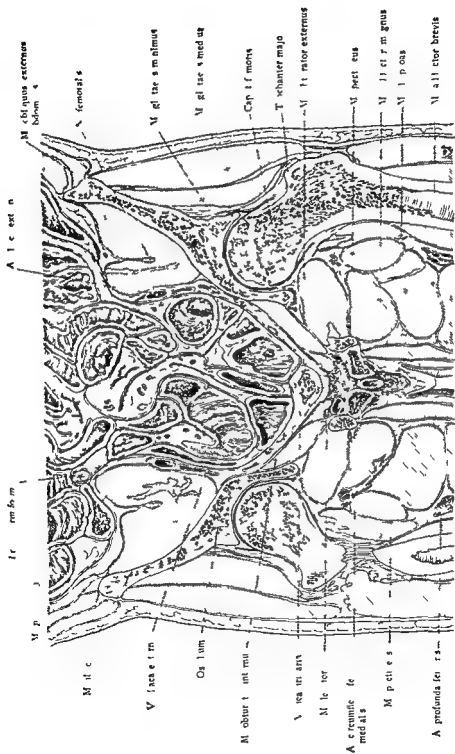
Frontal section of the male pelvis passing through the prostate viewed from in front



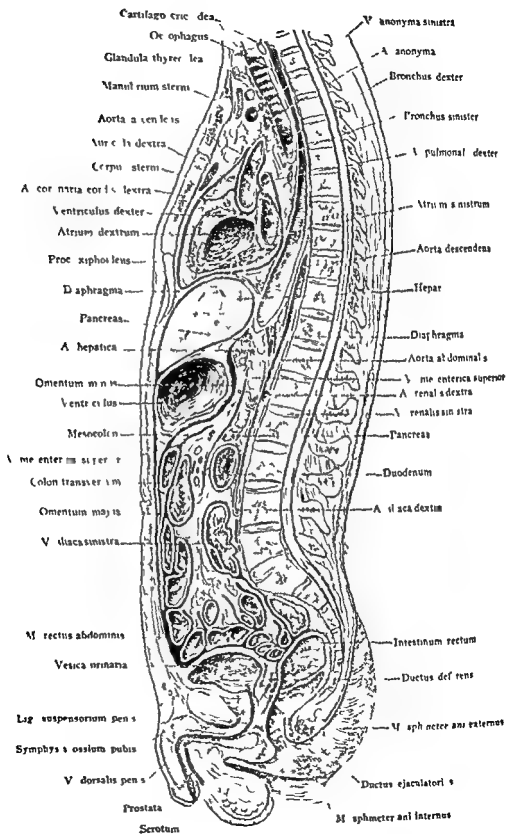
Frontal section of the male trunk. The plane of section passes anterior to the midline exposing the structures which lie immediately behind the anterior abdominal wall.





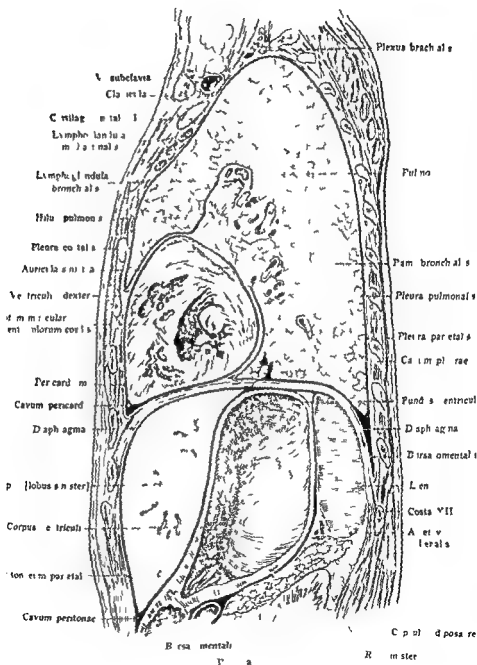


Frontal section of the male pelvis through the middle of the hip joints

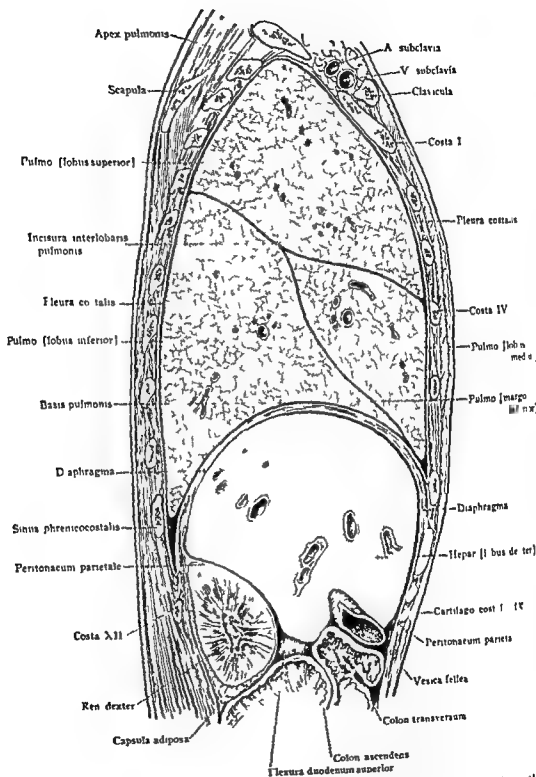


Median sagittal section of the trunk

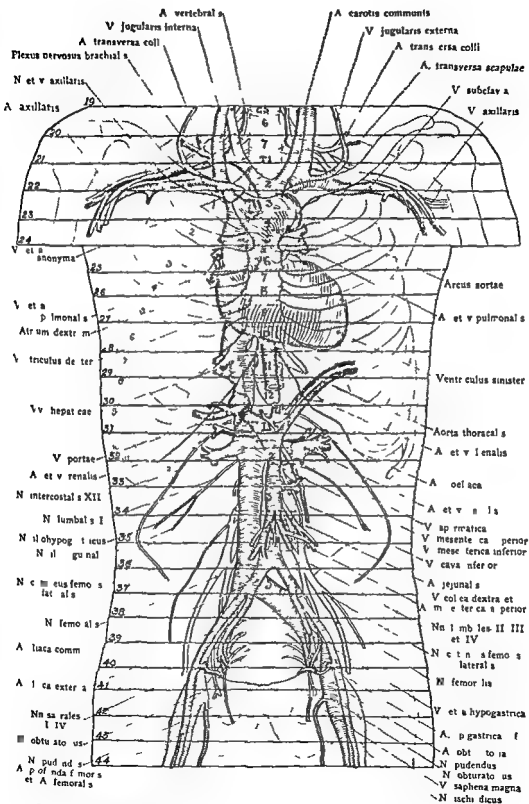
## SECTION OF THORAX AND PART OF ABDOMEN



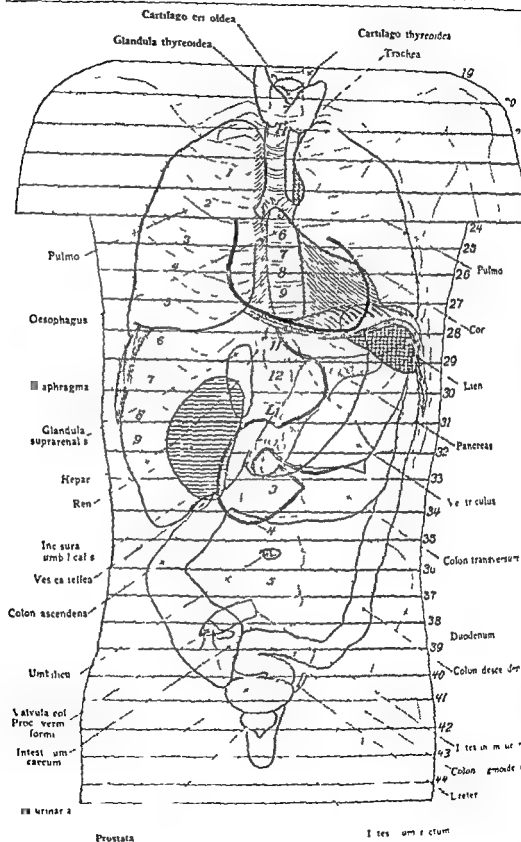
Lateral sagittal section through the left thorax and upper portion of abdomen viewed from the left. The plane of the section lies 4 cm. to the left of the median plane.



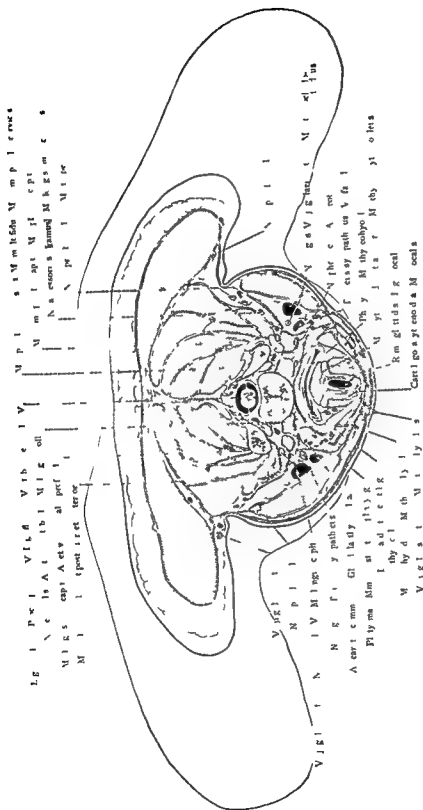
al section through the trunk 6 cm. to the right of the median plane viewed from the  
 the close proximity of the duodenum and colon to the right kidney



Key figure to the cross sections of the trunk. The vascular system and main nerve trunks are shown projected on the surface.



Key figure to cross sections of the trunk with projection of abdominal and thoracic organs. The liver in this individual is at normally large and the hepatic flexure of the colon is at the level of the umbilicus (for more typical relations see pp. 114 and 116)



Section through the neck immediately above the shoulders Upper surface See pp 153-4 for key figure















CROSS SECTION No 26 OF TRUNK

Vertebra thoracalis VIII Proc pnos aeri thor VII M trapez us  
N intercostal s M em p n l s dor i et M multifidus

Plexus oesophage is anterior

Trunc sympath cus

N rila lnc s major

M longus mus dors

M pinalis dors

M latissimus dorsal

Pulmo [lobus inferior]

Aorta thoracalis

Oesophagus

Lg p lmonale

Sinus coronarius

Ventriculus a n t r

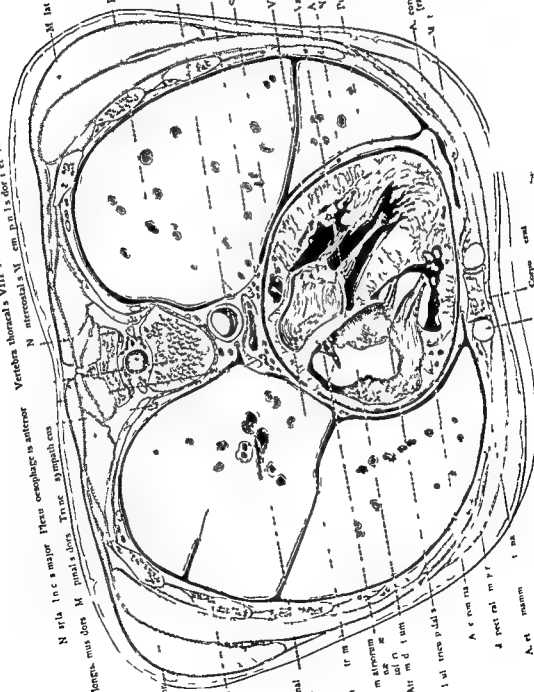
Valvula mitralis

Apericardioacroph en ca

Phrenicus

Pulmo [lobus superior]

Coronariaco d [rami descendentes] trun linc



q serratus anterior

Costa VII

A p lmonal [rami l]

At m tr m

Sept m atrorum

Valvula mitralis

Atr m d t um

Valvula tricuspidalis

A c em rila

d pect m p r

A et m m m

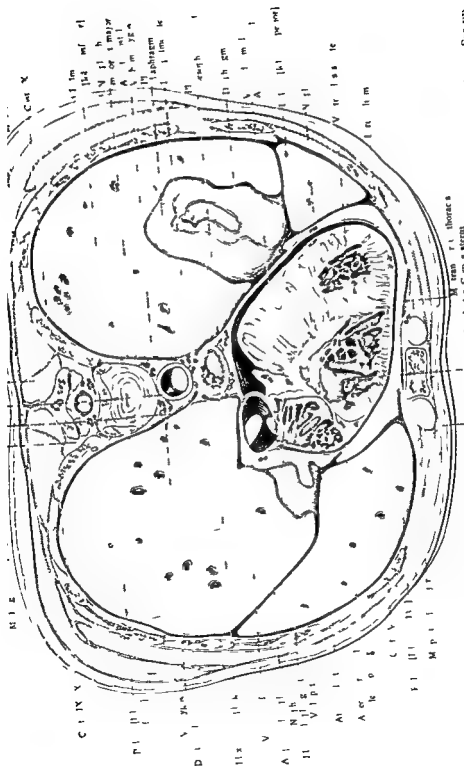
t na

Corpo cerat

C ligo on l IV

t l l i r

rf



Upper surface. See pp 153-4

the inferior portion of the heart exposing the dome of the diaphragm on the right side

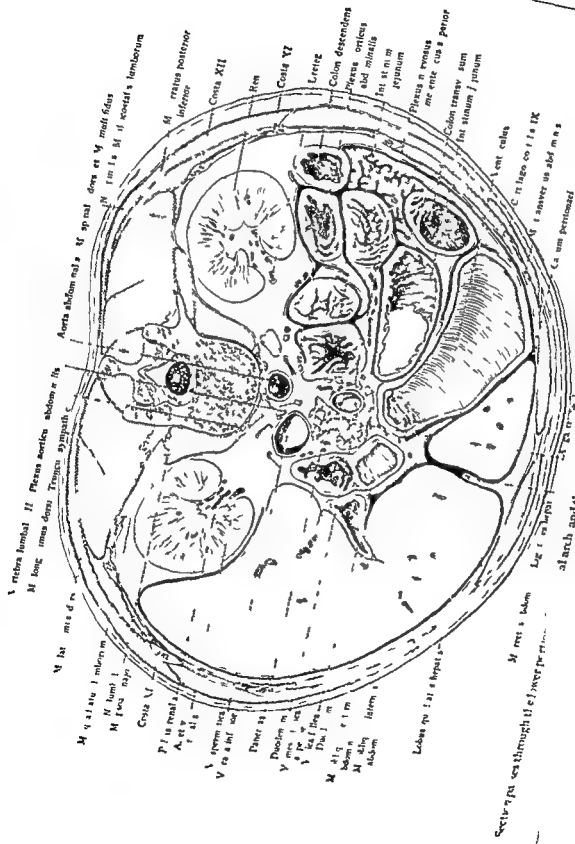




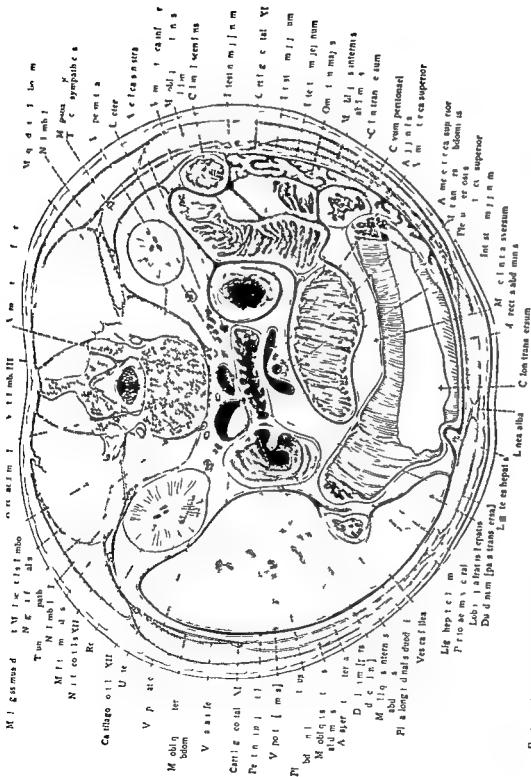








July 2007



Section through the third lumbar vertebra and the inferior poles of the kidneys cutting the loop of the transverse colon



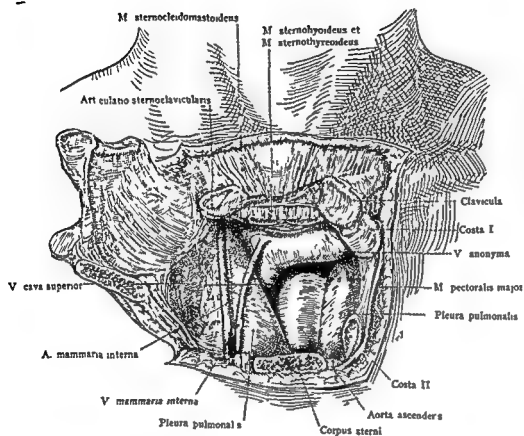




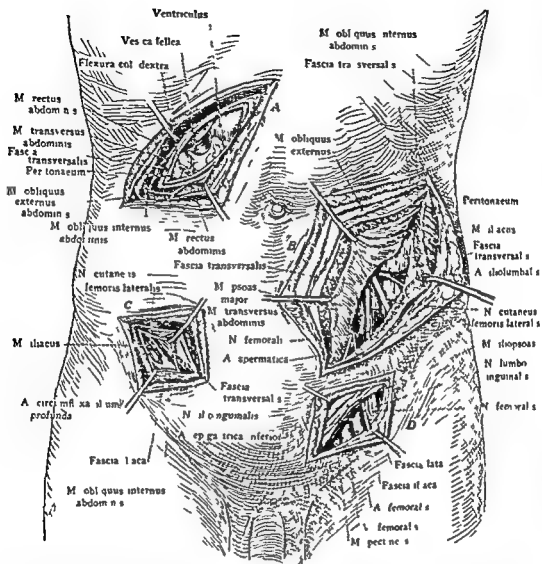






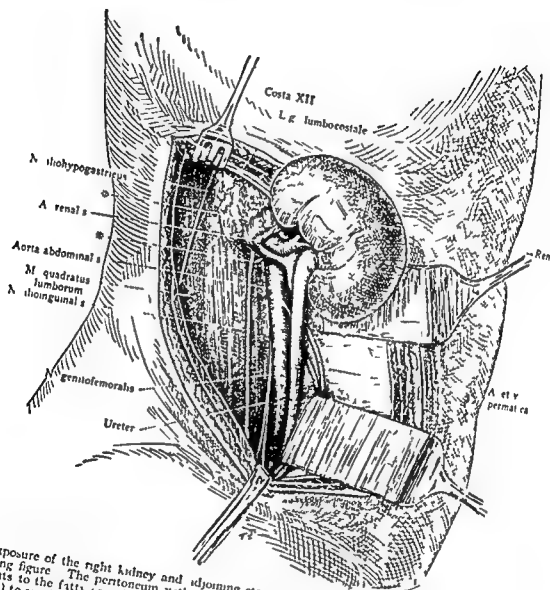


A flap incision with reflection of the manubrium sterni showing the structures of the anterior mediastinum. For other typical incisions of thorax see p. 10.

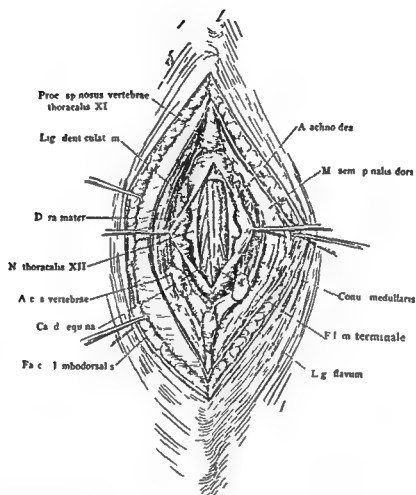


Incision in various regions of the abdominal wall. A. Incision for right colic. B. Retroperitoneal exposure of the left iliac fossa. C. Incision for ligation of the deep circumflex iliac artery. D. Exposure of the deep structures of the left groin.



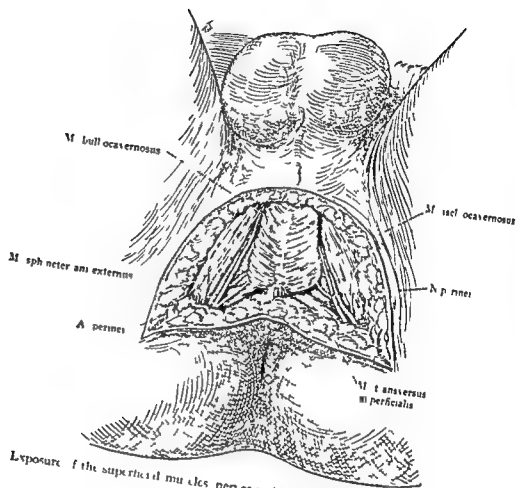


Exposure of the right kidney and adjoining structures through the incision shown in the preceding figure. The peritoneum with abdominal contents is retracted medially. The upper ( ) points to the fatty capsule of the kidney which also contains the suprarenal body. The lower ( ) to small azygos vein.

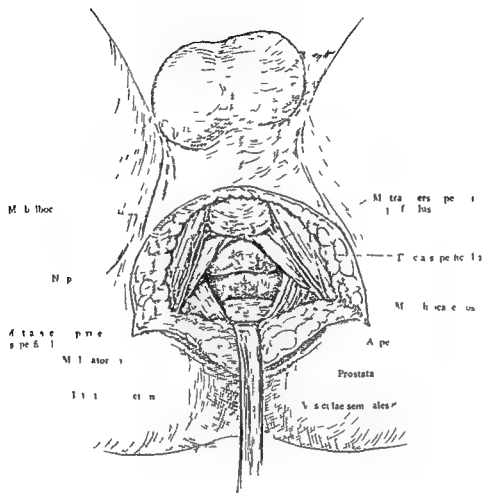


Exposure of the lower portion of the spinal cord by cutting away the arches of the twelfth thoracic and first lumbar vertebrae

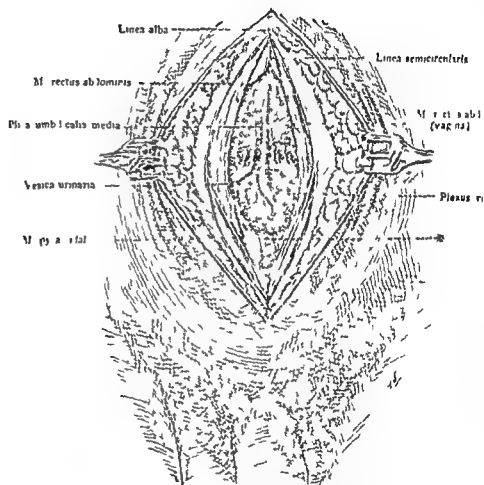




Exposure of the superficial muscles, nerves and blood vessels of the perineum.



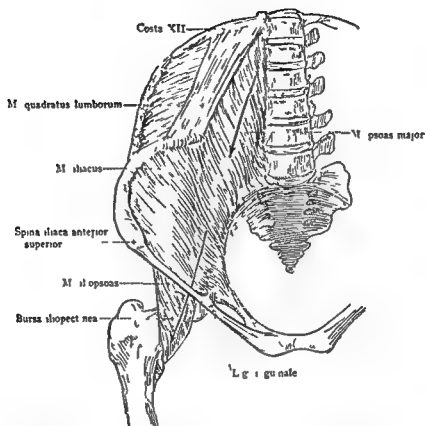
Exposure of the muscles nerves blood vessels of the perineum and the prostate bladder & rectum



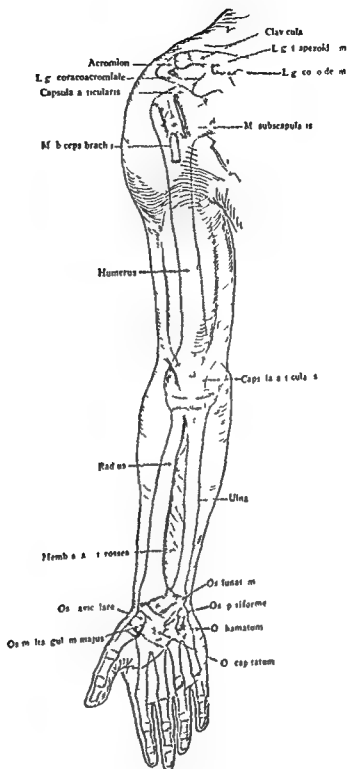
Median incision above the pubis to the prevesical space (space of Retzius) to show the peritoneum in the bladder when moderately distended. The ( ) in the rectus abdominis lying between the bladder and pubic bones.

## PATHWAY OF ILLIOPSOAS INFECTIONS

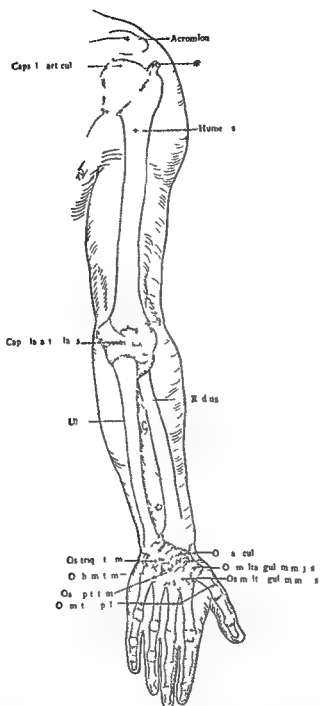
---



Fascia covering the iliopsoas muscle (shown in blue). The arrows indicate the common pathway of deep purulent infections about the lumbar spine or in the pelvis.

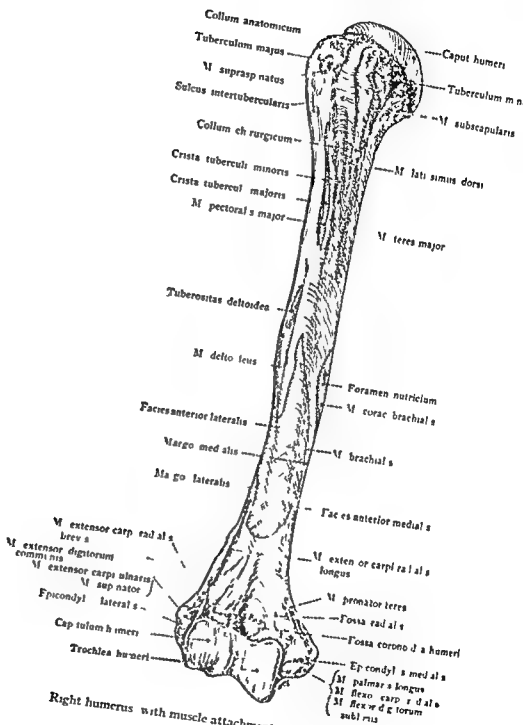


Surface projection of the skeleton, articular capsules and ligaments of the right arm. Anterior view.



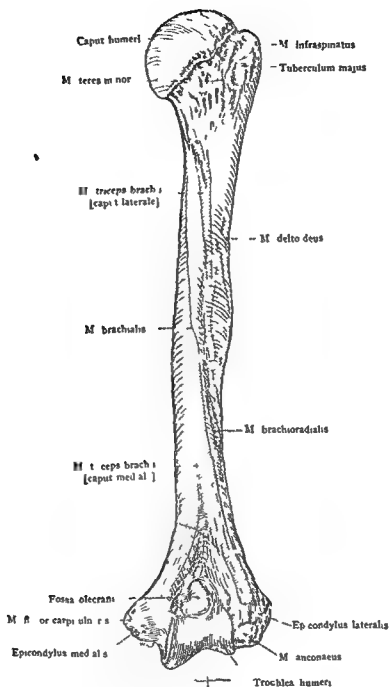
Surface projection of the skeleton and articular capsules and ligaments of the right arm, medial view. The ( ) indicates the attachments of the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.

## HUMERUS WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS



Right humerus with muscle attachments anterior aspect

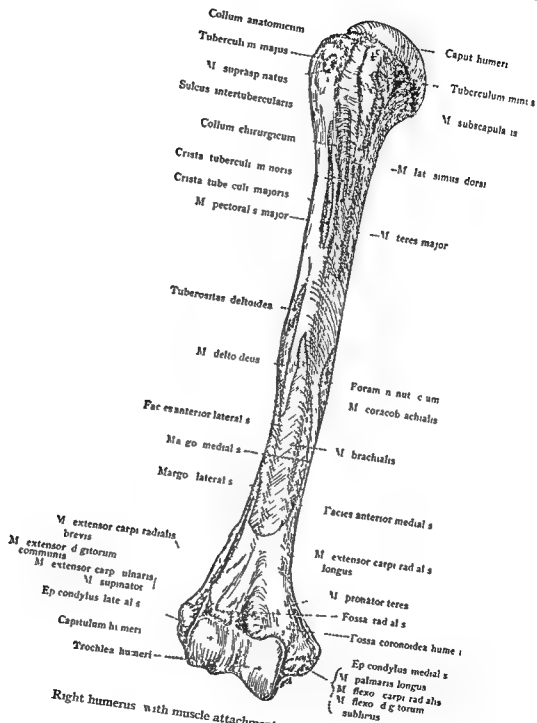
# HUMERUS WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS



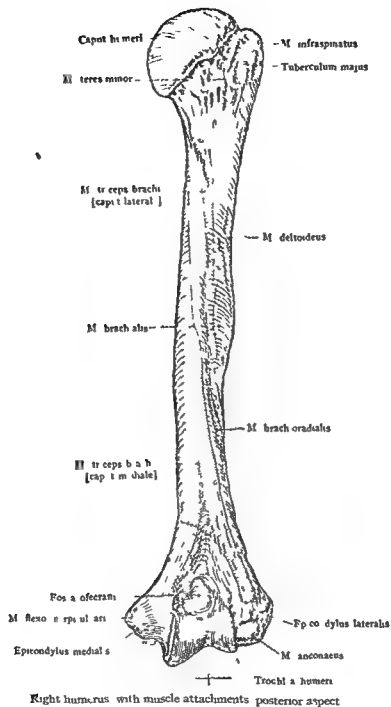
Right humerus with muscle attachments posterior aspect

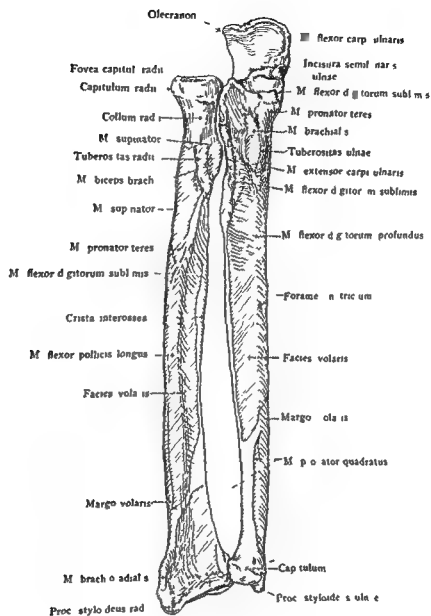


## HUMERUS WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

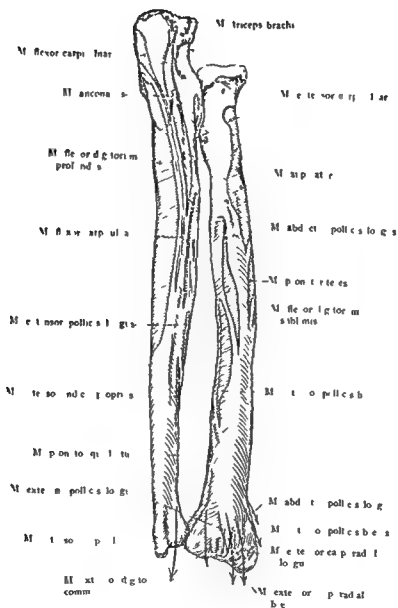


Right humerus with muscle attachments anterior aspect



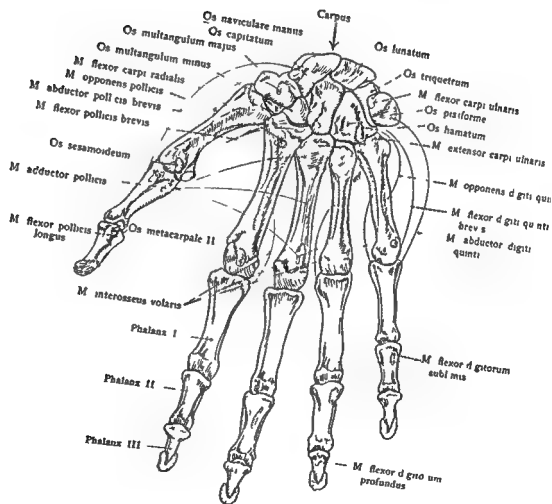


The bones of the forearm (ulna and radius) with muscle attachments, viewed from the front



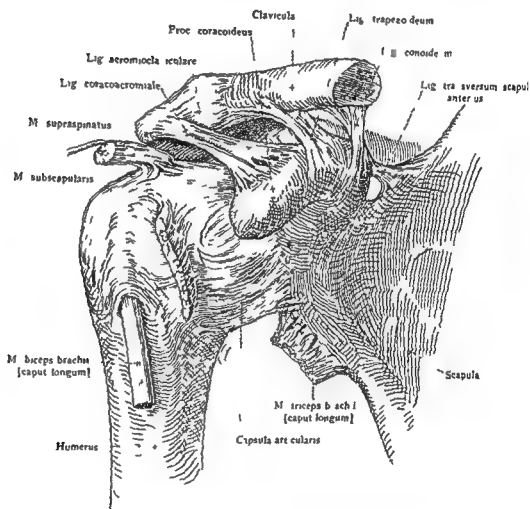
The bones of the forearm with muscle attachments posterior view

## BONES OF HAND WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

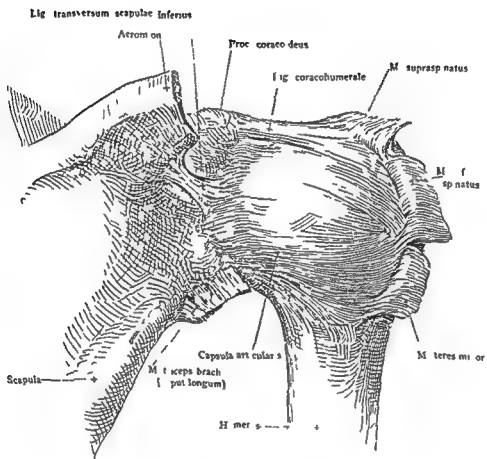


Bones of the right hand with muscle attachments palmar aspect



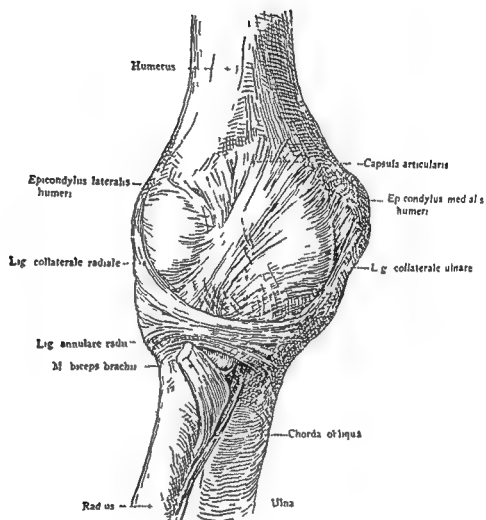


Ligaments of the right shoulder joint anterior view

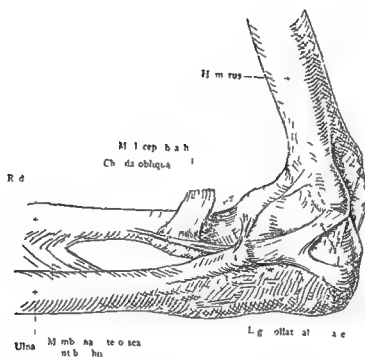


Ligaments of the right shoulder joint posterior view. The acromion has been removed and only a portion of the scapula is shown.



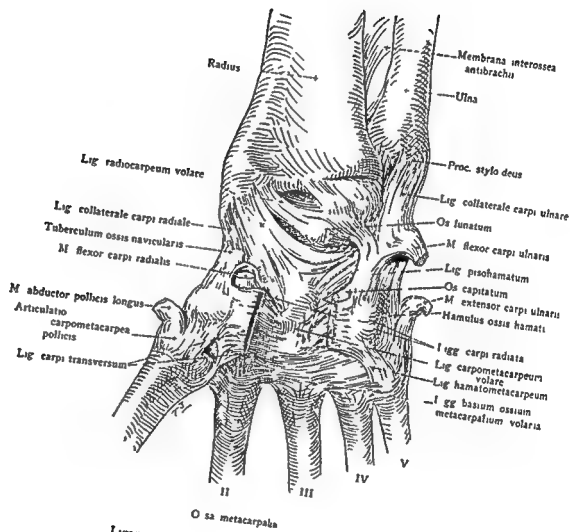


Ligaments of the right elbow joint anterior view

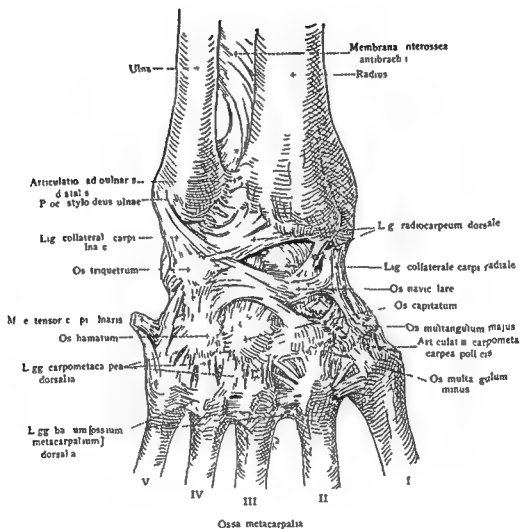


Ligaments of the right elbow joint viewed from the ulnar side

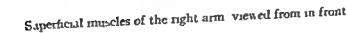
## LIGAMENTS OF WRIST



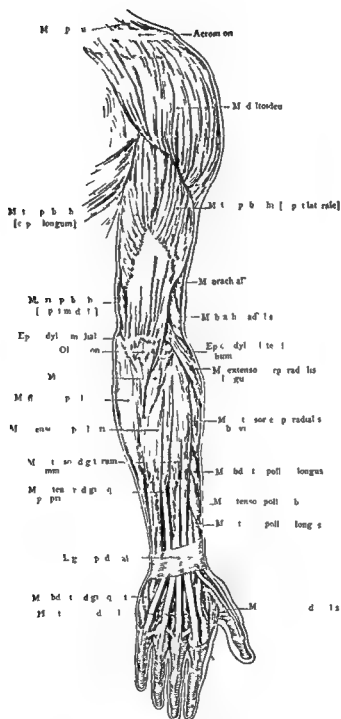
Ligaments of the right wrist palmar aspect



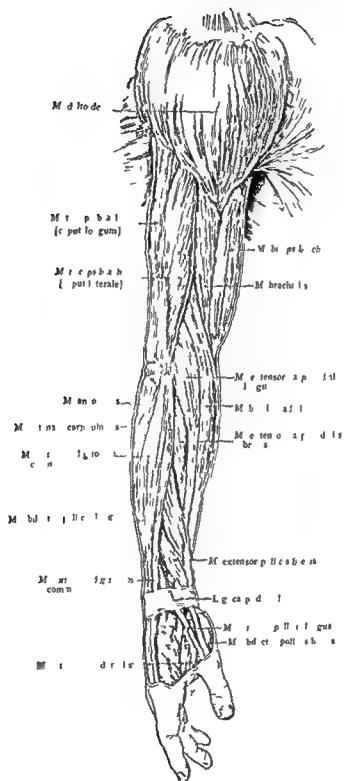
Ligaments of the right wrist posterior aspect

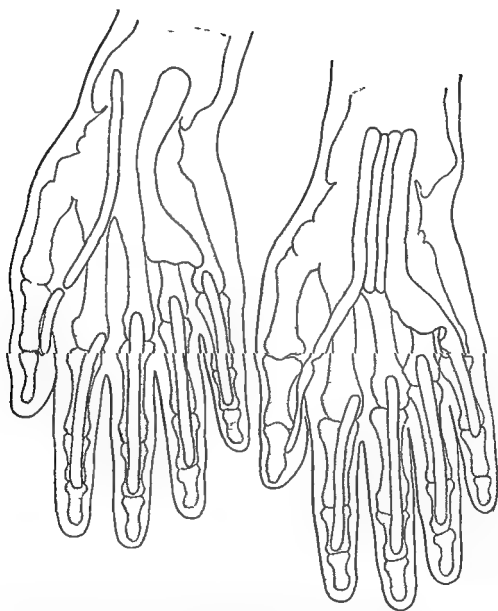


Superficial muscles of the right arm viewed from in front



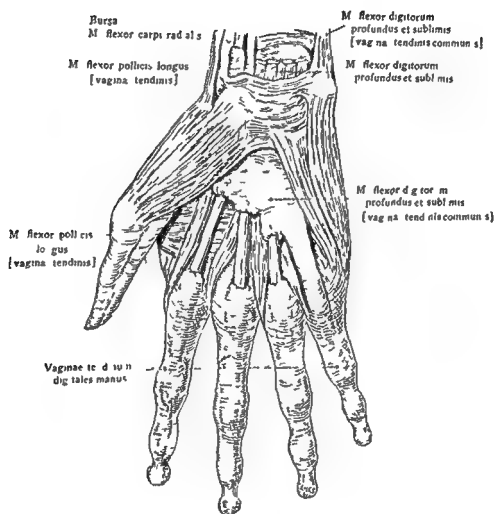
Superficial muscles of right arm posterior view





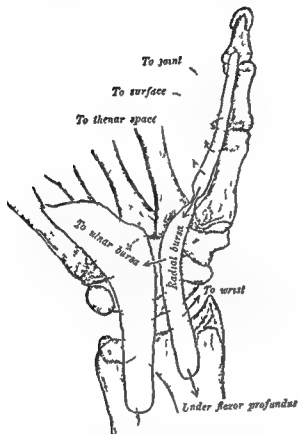
Projections of two types of flexor tendon sheaths. Note that in the hand upon the right side there is a continuation between the little finger and the ulnar bursa and also between the thumb and radial bursa. Note also the connecting sheaths between. In the hand upon the left side the sheaths are separated not alone from their respective fingers but from each other. The type noted upon the right side is the one usually found.



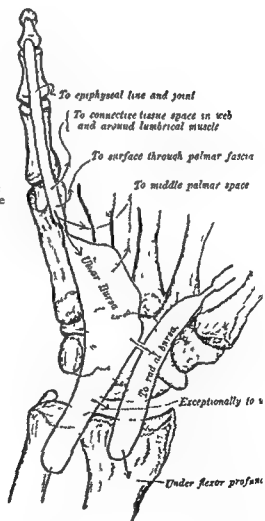


Tendon sheaths and bursae (red) of the palmar wrist and of the right hand

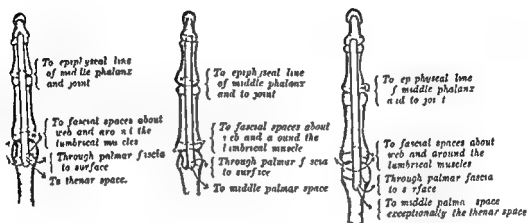




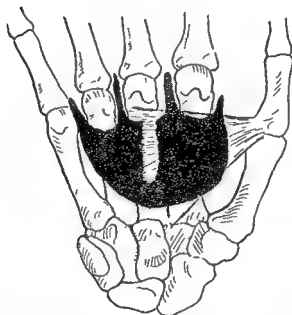
Schematic drawing showing probable extensions from infection of the tendon sheath of the thumb (Flexor longus pollicis)



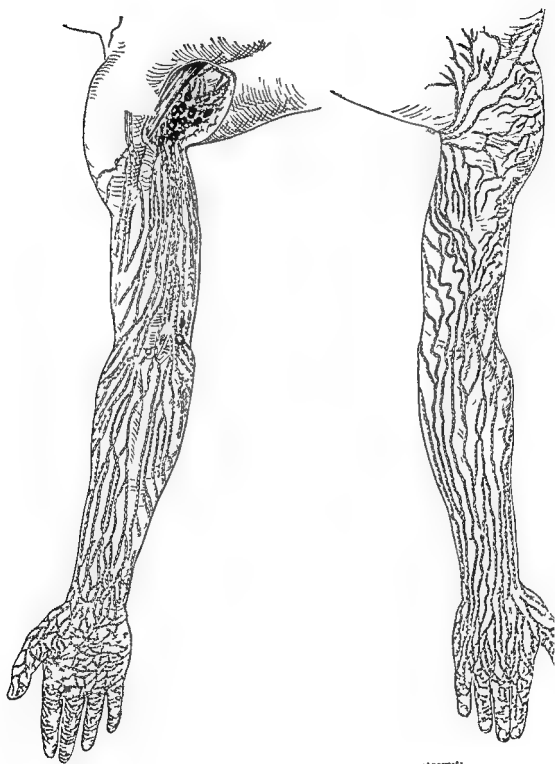
Schematic drawing showing the various probable extensions from an infection of the tendon sheath of the little finger



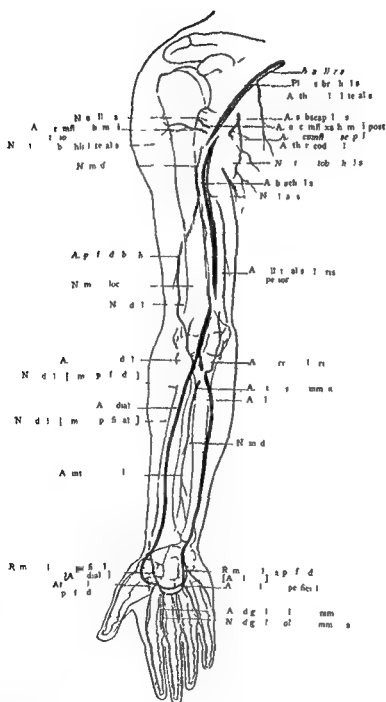
Schematic drawing showing probable extensions from infection of the tendon sheath of the index, ring and middle fingers respectively



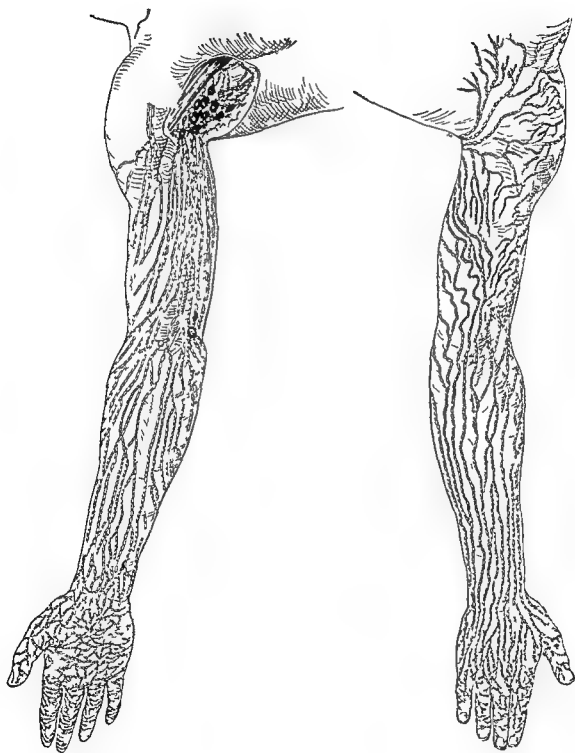
Schematic drawing made from a dissection of a hand in which the injection was made along the tendon sheath of the ring finger under great force. The mass filled the middle palmar and thenar spaces and extended along all lumbrical muscles



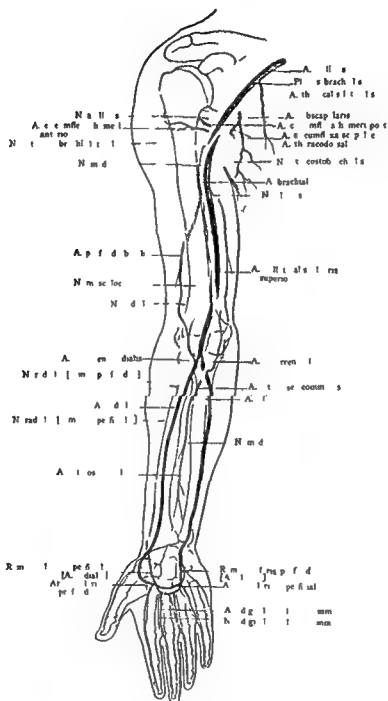
Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the upper extremity



Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right upper extremity viewed from in front. See also p. 230.



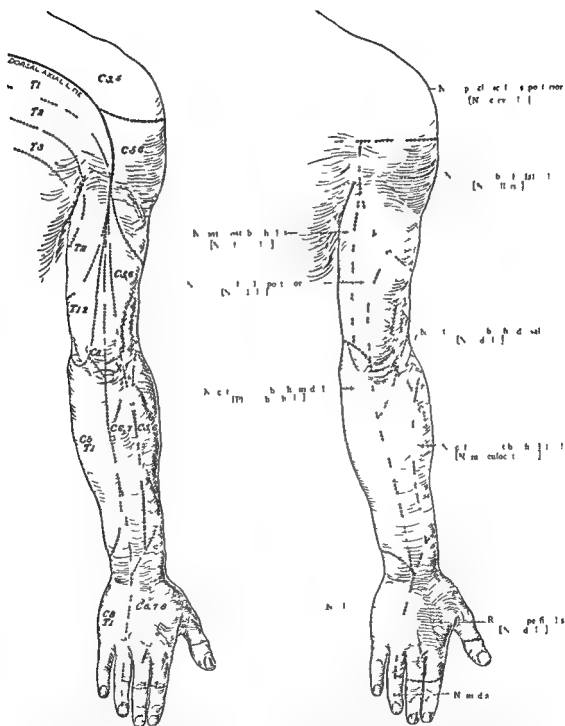
Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the upper extremity



Surface projection of the nerve and blood vessels of the right upper extremity viewed from front. See also p. 230.

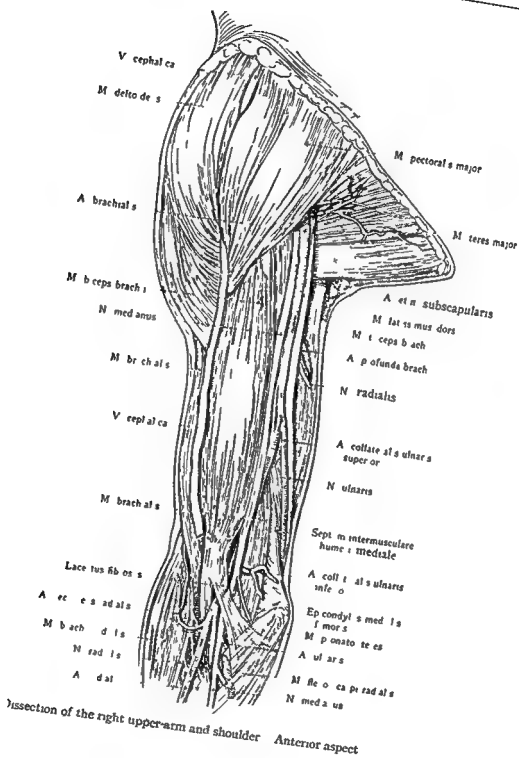






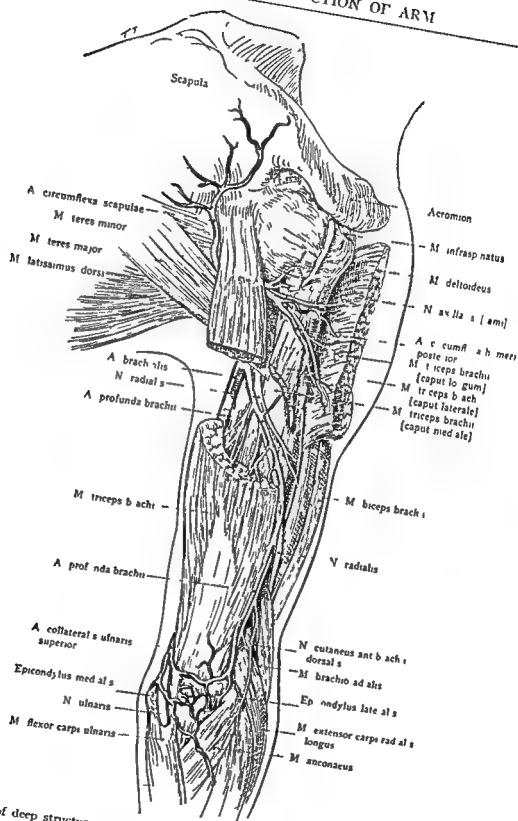
Distribution of cutaneous nerves in the back of the right upper extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.

## DISSECTION OF ARM

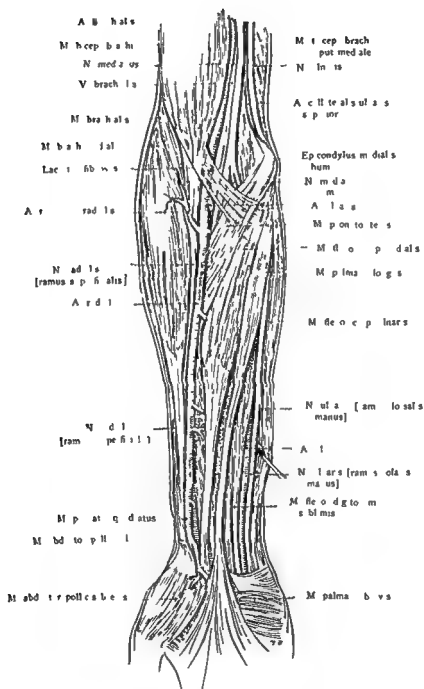




## DEEP DISSSECTION OF ARM

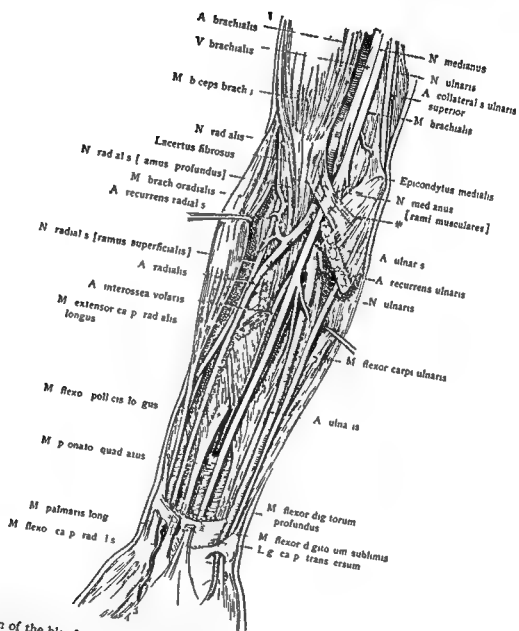


Dissection of deep structures of the arm showing the course of the radial (musculospiral)  
c Posterior aspect

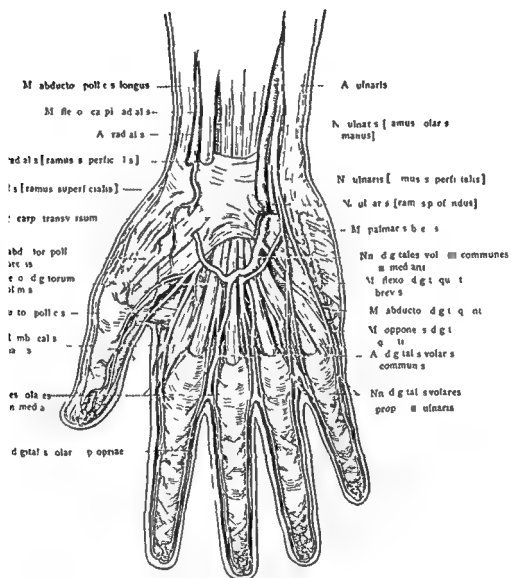


section of blood vessels and nerves of the right elbow and forearm, viewed from in front

## DISSECTION OF ELBOW AND FOREARM

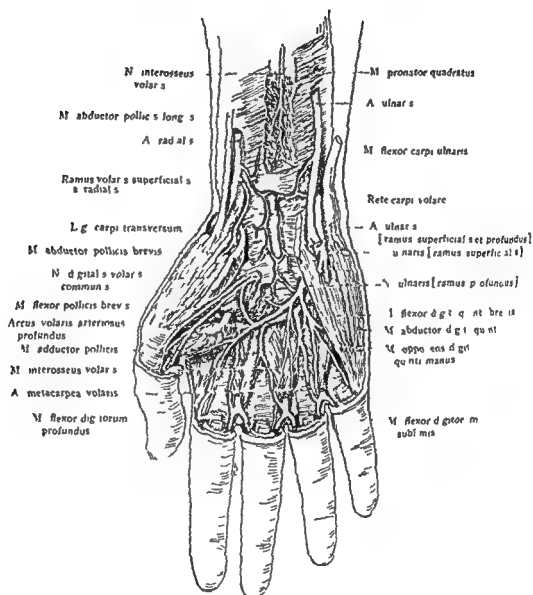


Dissection of the blood vessels and nerves of the right elbow and forearm. The (\*) indicates the common tendon of the superficial flexors of the forearm which have been cut across to expose the underlying structures. The brachioradialis muscle has been retracted radially viewed from in front.



ion of the superficial arteries and nerves of the right wrist and hand palmar aspect

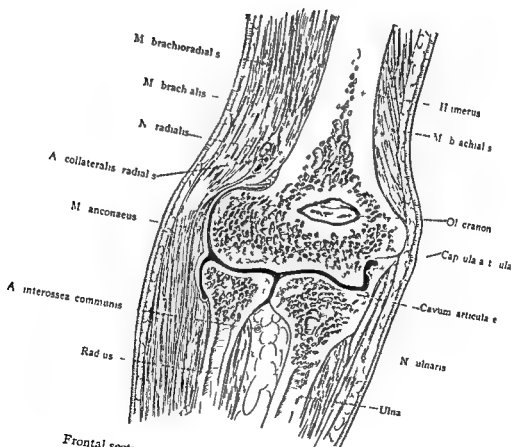




Deep dissection of the blood vessels and nerves of the palmar aspect of the right hand



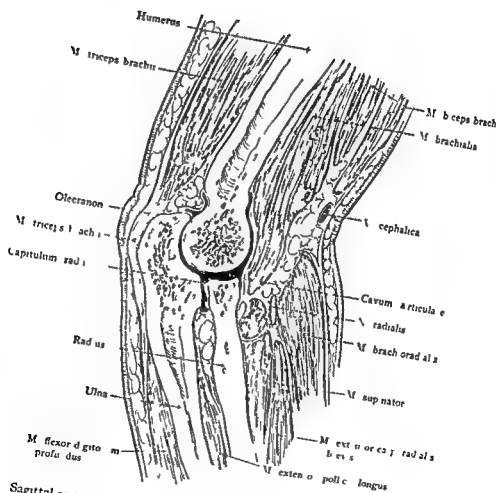
## FRONTAL SECTION OF ELBOW



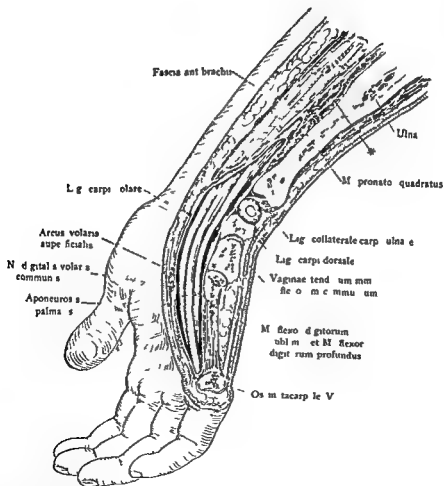
Frontal section of the right elbow viewed from in front



## SAGITTAL SECTION OF ELBOW

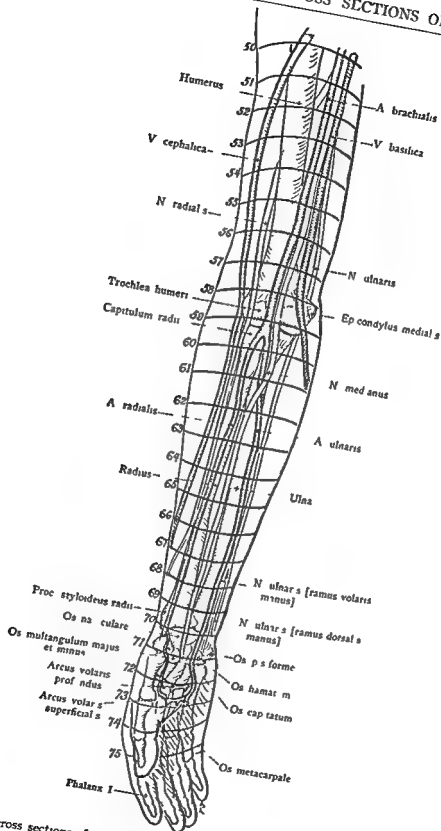


Sagittal section of the right elbow with the arm in pronation

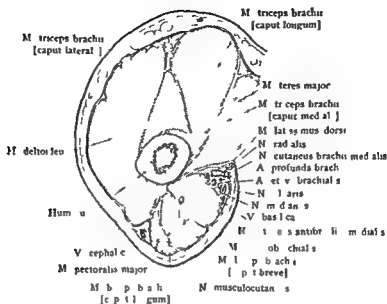


The extension of the ulnar bursa underneath the dorsal surface of the flexor tendons and space ( ) into which pus may rupture into forearm

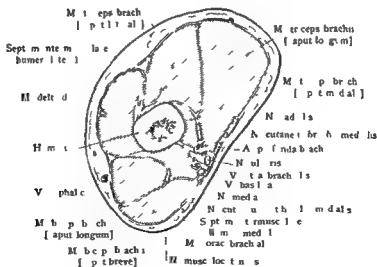
## KEY FIGURE TO CROSS SECTIONS OF ARM



Key figure to cross sections of the arm and hand with the chief blood vessels and nerves shown projected on the surface



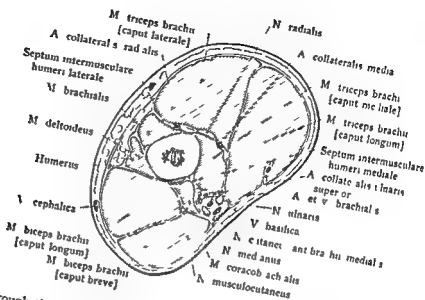
Section through right upper arm immediately below axilla Upper surface See p 230 or key figure



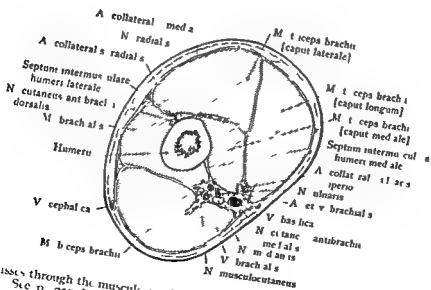
Section one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



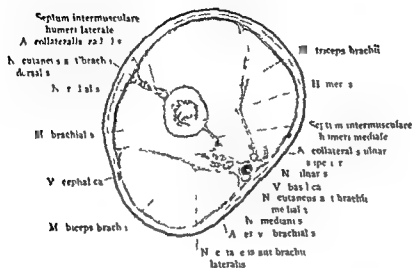
## CROSS SECTIONS Nos 52, 53 OF ARM



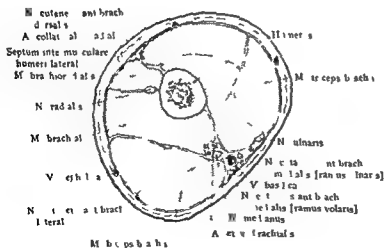
Section through the upper third of the upper arm immediately below the insertion of the deltoid. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure.



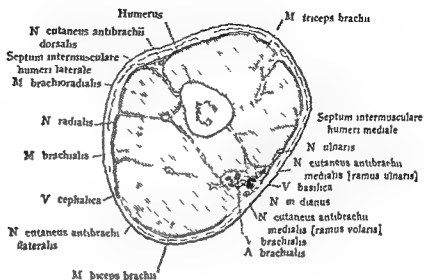
Section passing through the musculospiral nerve (N radialis) as it runs behind the humerus. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure.



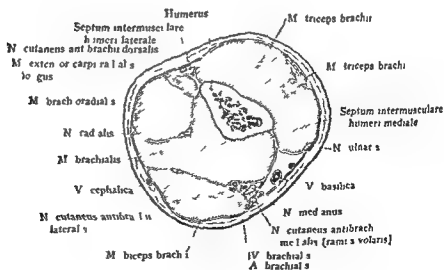
Section through the middle of the right upper arm Upper surface See p. 30 for key figure



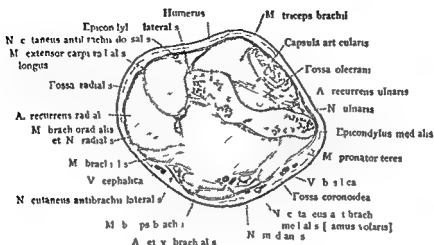
Section through the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the upper arm Upper surface See p. 230 for key figure



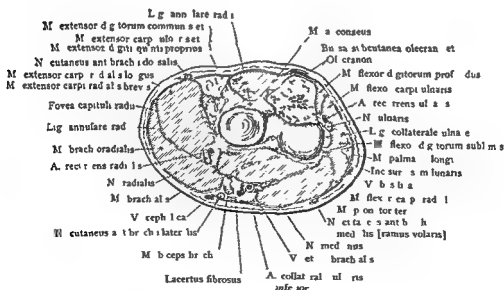
Section through the lower third of the right upper arm . Upper surface See page 30 for key figure



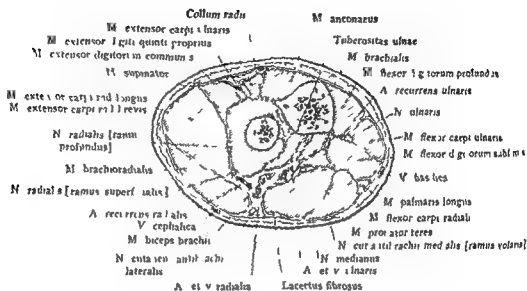
Section passes through the right upper arm one inch above the epicondyles Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



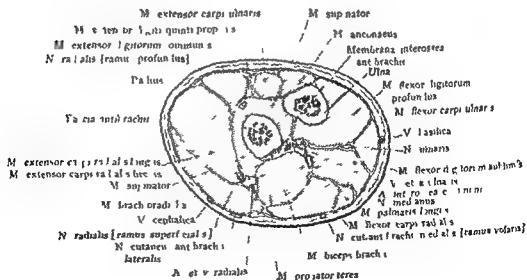
Section through the epicondyles of the right humerus Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



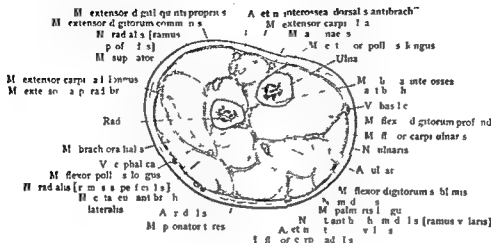
Section through the right elbow joint Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



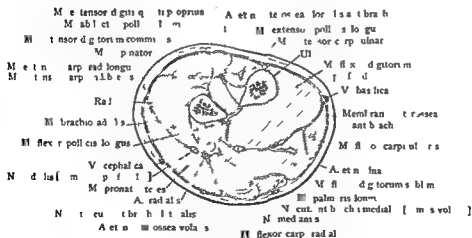
Section through the right forearm one inch below the elbow. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



Section through the right forearm two inches below the elbow. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.

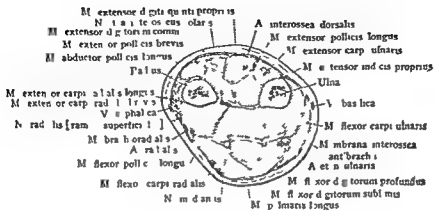


Section through the upper third of the right forearm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.

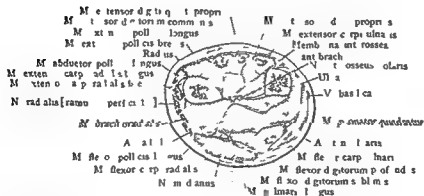


Section through the upper third of the right forearm one inch below preceding surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



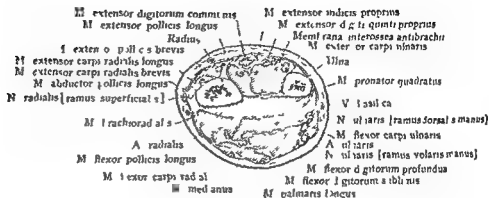


Section through the lower third of the right forearm Upper surface See p 230 for key figure

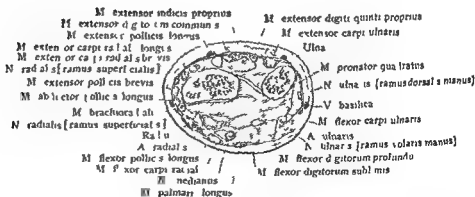


Section three inches above the styloid process of the right radius Upper surface See p 230 for key figure

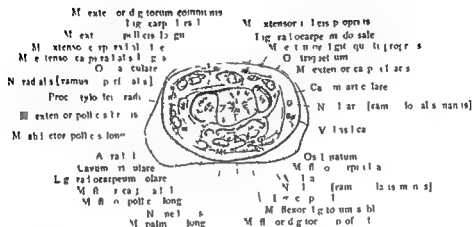




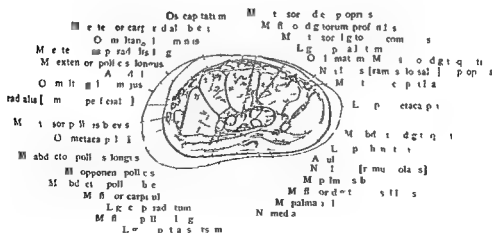
Section two inches above the styloid process of the right radius. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



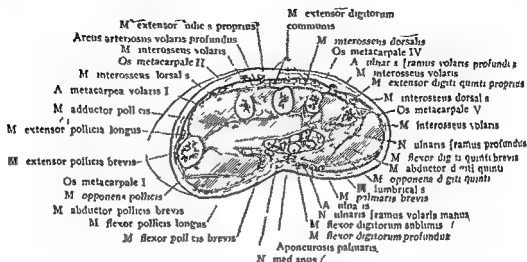
Section one inch above styloid process of right radius. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



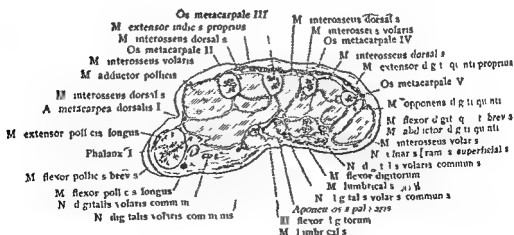
Section through the styloid process of right radius. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



Section through the right wrist joint and carpal bones. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure

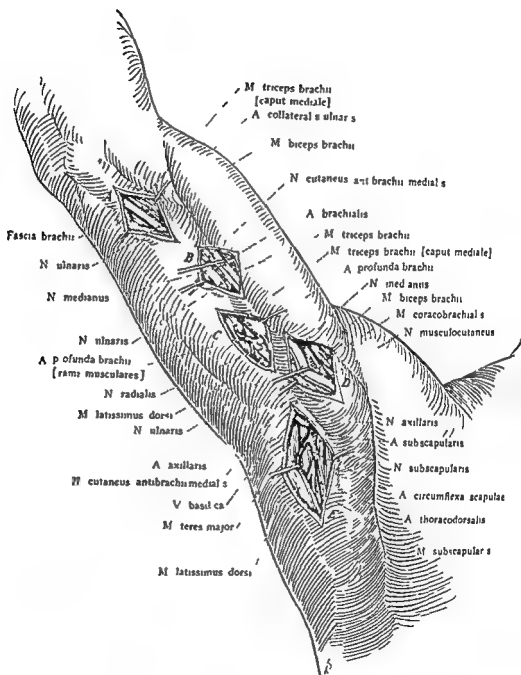


Section on a line with the deep palmar arch of the right hand : Upper surface See p 230 for key figure

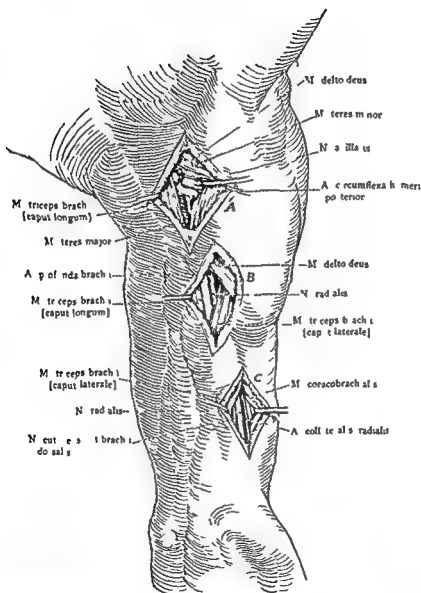


Section through the middle of the right metacarpal bones : Upper surface See p 230 for key figure

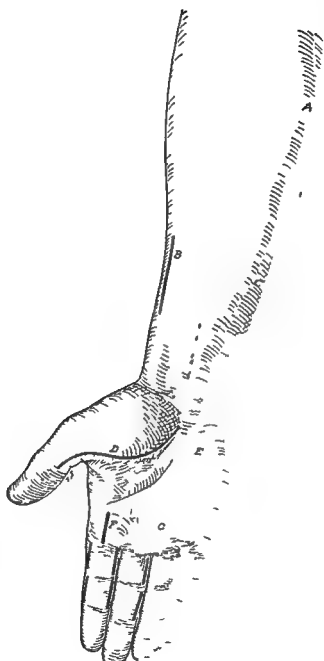


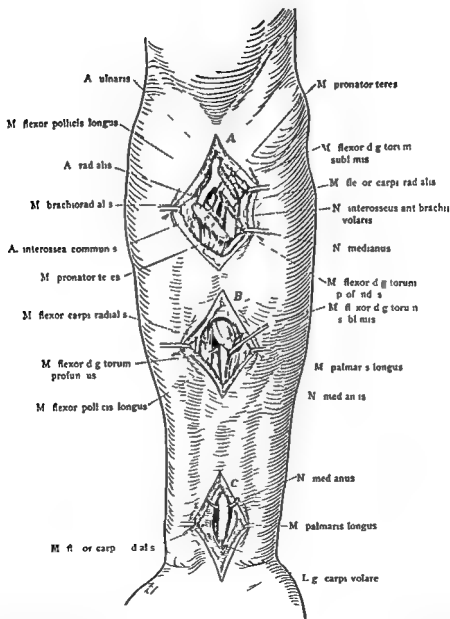


Incisions along the inner side of the right upper arm and axilla to show relations of the various blood vessels and nerves



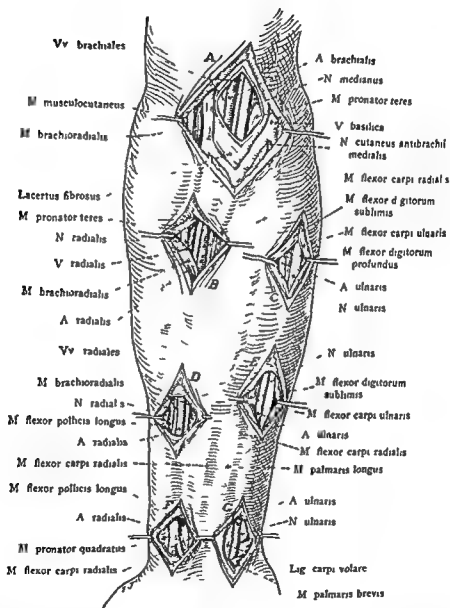
Incisions along the back of the right upper arm. A The posterior humeral circumflex artery and the axillary nerve. B The radial (musculospiral) nerve. C The same structures as in (B) just above the elbow.



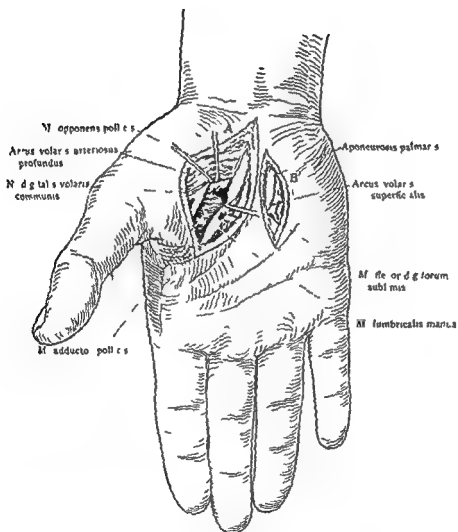


Incisions along anterior aspect of right forearm to show course of the median nerve A Exposure to show the ulnar artery and the median nerve B The median nerve in the middle of the forearm C The median nerve just above the wrist

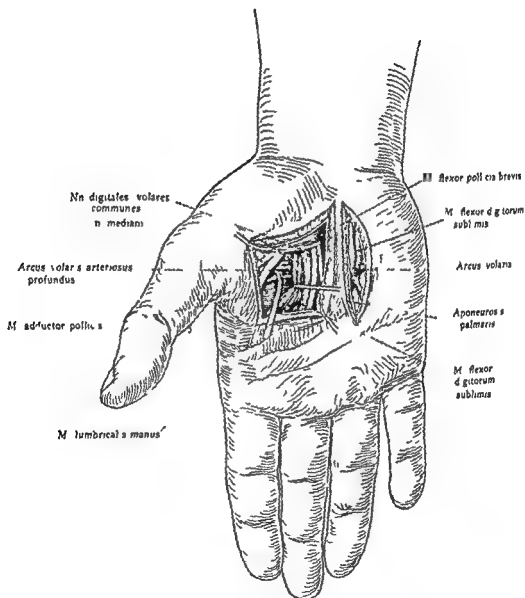




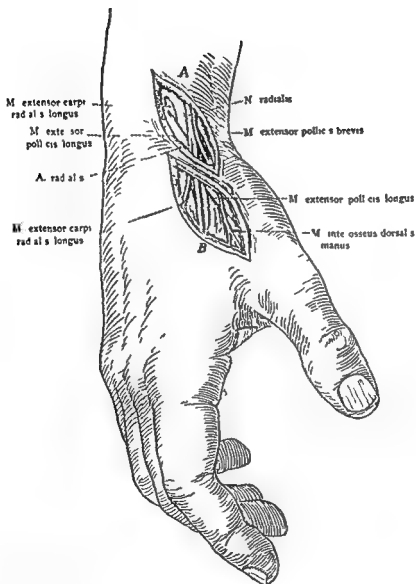
Incisions along anterior aspect of right forearm A Brachial artery and vein the median nerve and basilic vein B Radial artery and vein and radial nerve C Ulnar artery and nerve D Radial artery vein and nerve E Ulnar artery and nerve F Radial artery and nerve G Ulnar artery and nerve



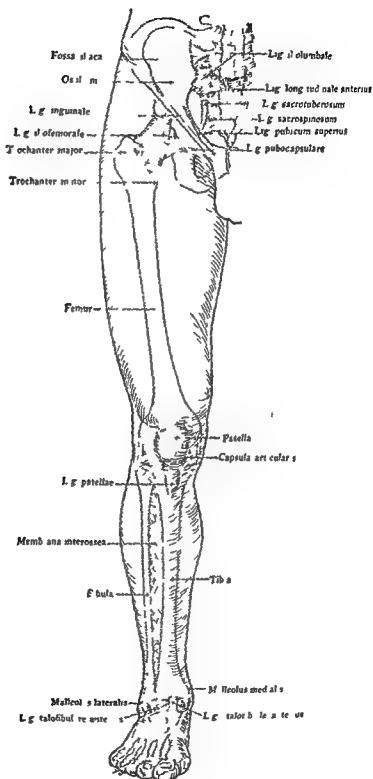
Incision in palm of right hand to show the deep and superficial palmar arches. A Median  
 Artery and deep palmar arch. B Superficial palmar arch.



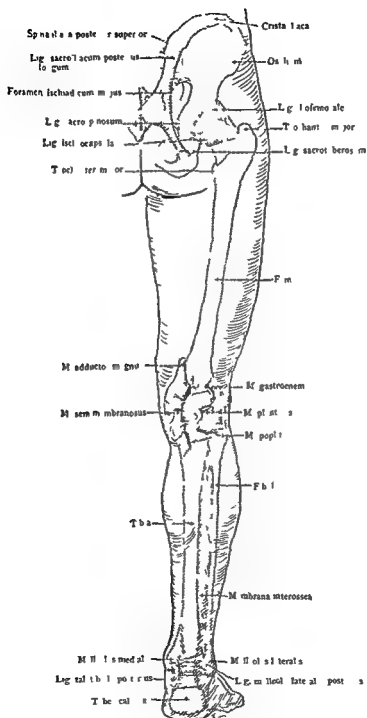
Incisions with exposure of the superficial and deep palmar arches and branches of the median nerve in the palm of the right hand



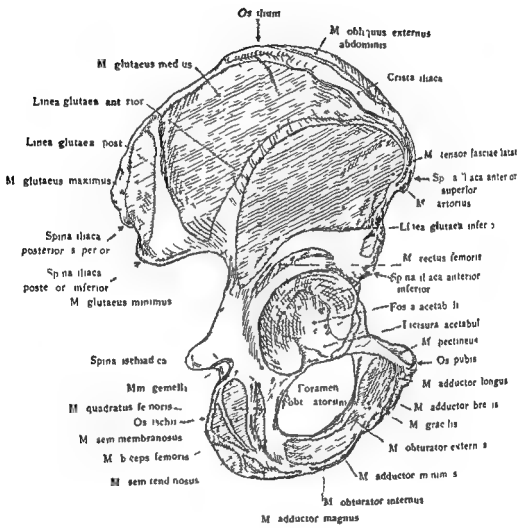
Incisions along outer border of right wrist and hand for ligation of radial artery. A Exposure of the radial nerve and artery and tendon of the extensor carpi radialis longus muscle at the wrist. B Exposure of the same tendon, nerve and artery in the hand.



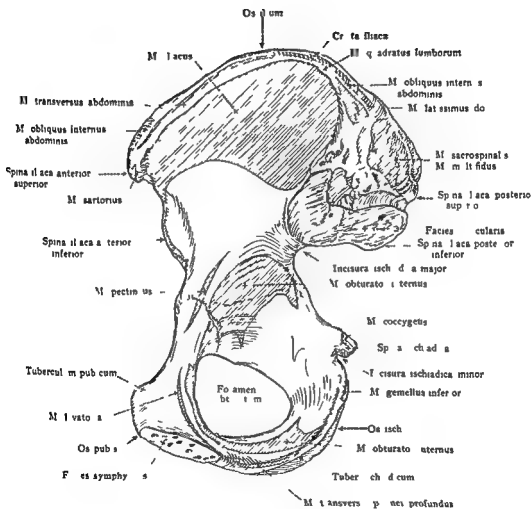
Surface projection of the skeleton articular capsules and ligaments of the right lower limb  
anterior view



Surface projection of the skeleton articular capsules and ligaments of the right lower limb  
Posterior view

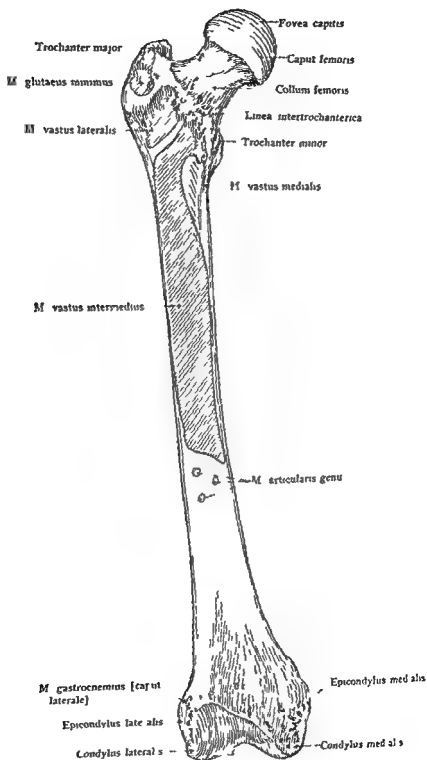


The right innominate bone with muscle attachments lateral view

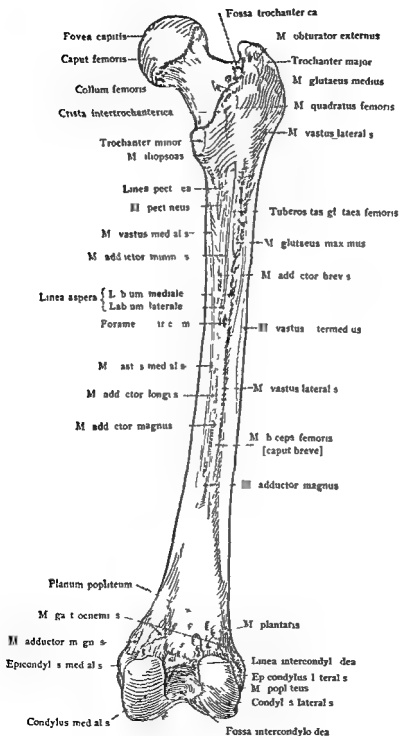


The right innominate bone with muscle attachments medial view

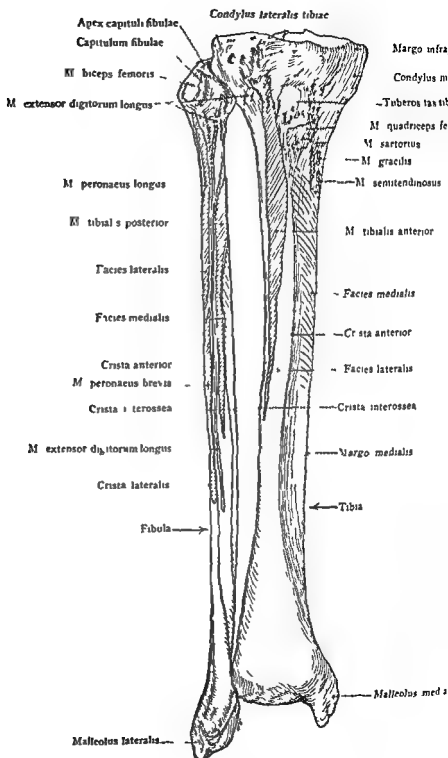




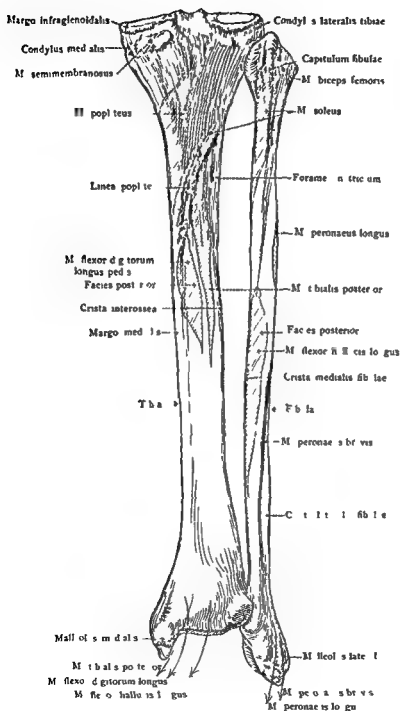
Right femur with muscle attachments anterior aspect



Right femur with muscle attachments posterior aspect

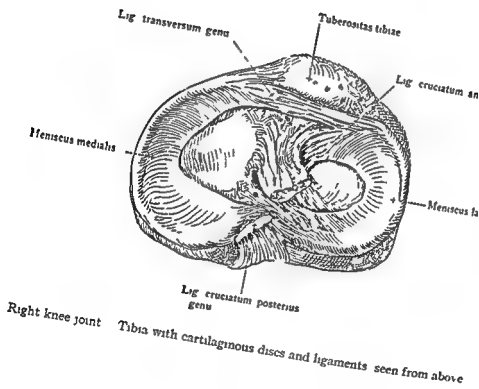


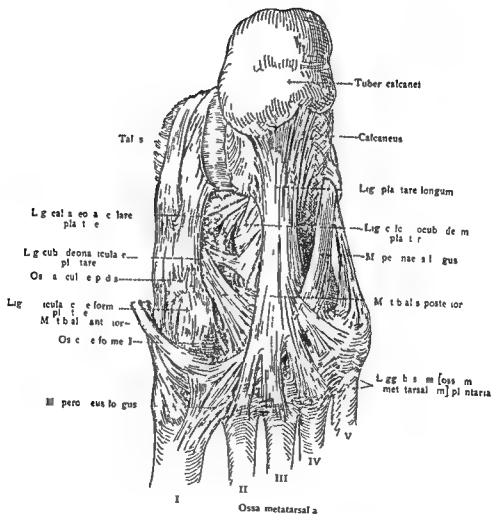
Right tibia and fibula, with muscle attachments anterior aspect



Right tibia and fibula with muscle attachments posterior aspect

## LIGAMENTS OF KNEE JOINT

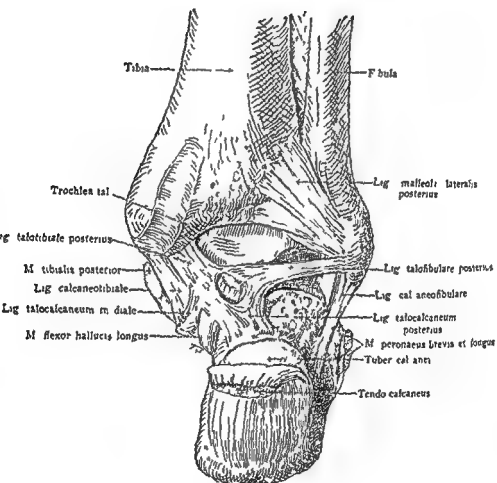




Ligaments of the plantar surface of the right foot



## LIGAMENTS OF ANKLE AND FOOT

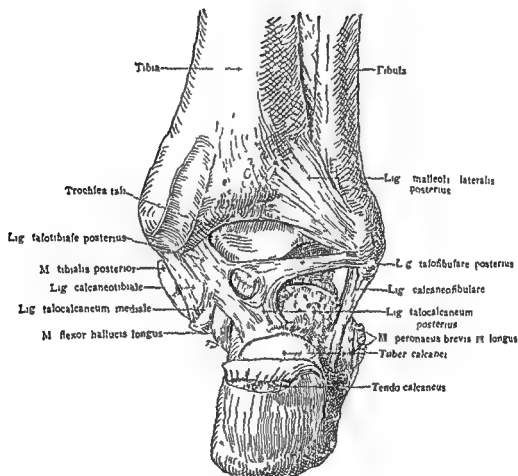


Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot viewed from behind

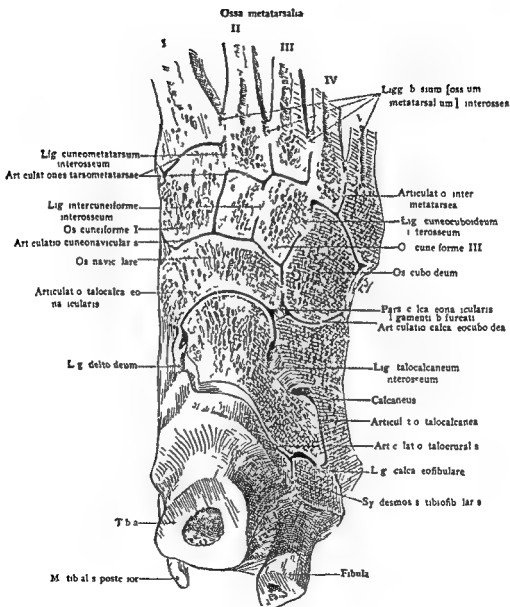




## LIGAMENTS OF ANKLE AND FOOT

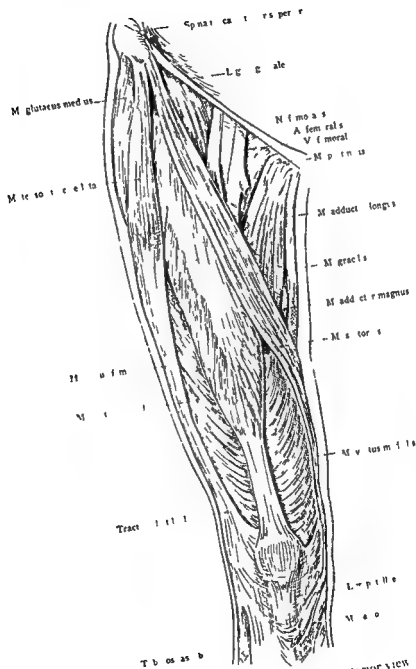


Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot viewed from behind

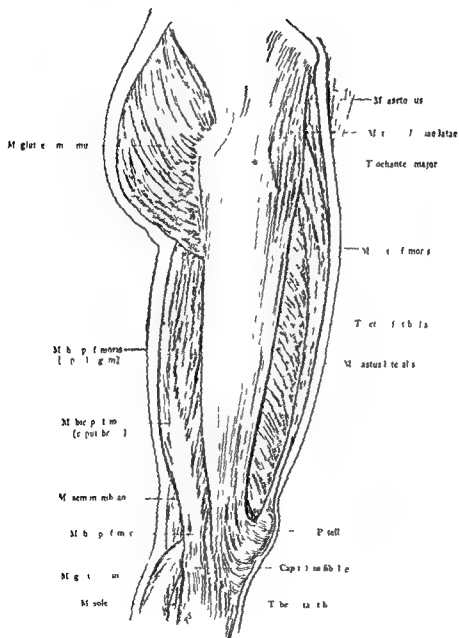


A frontal section of the right foot showing the articulations and ligaments viewed from above

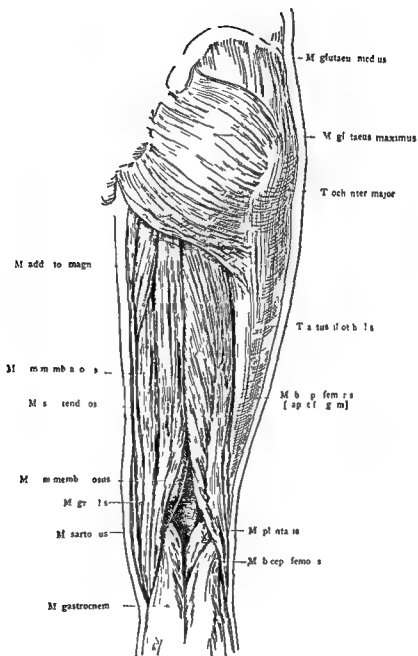
# MUSCLES OF THIGH



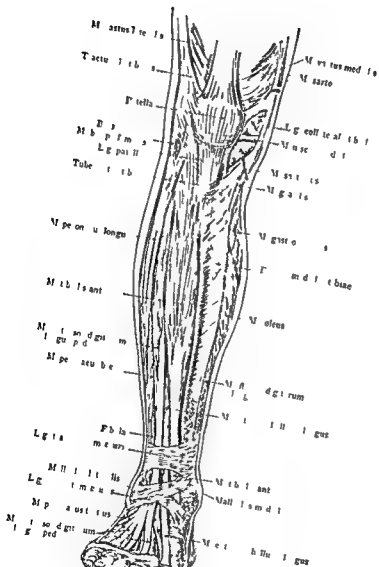
Superficial muscles of the right thigh anterior view



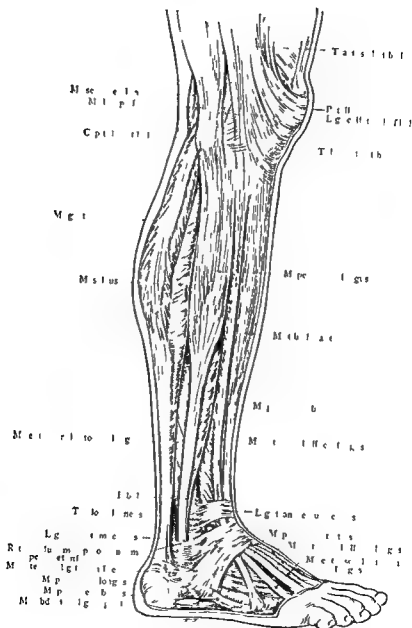
Superficial muscles of the right thigh. Lateral view.



Superficial muscles of right thigh posterior view

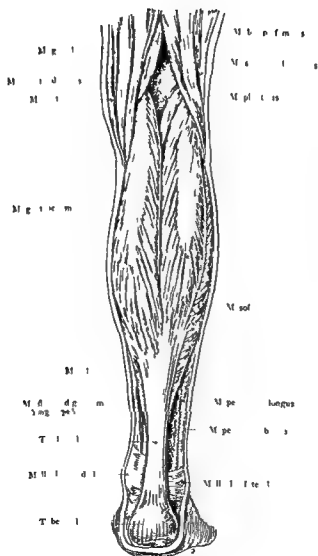


Superficial muscles of the right leg anterior view



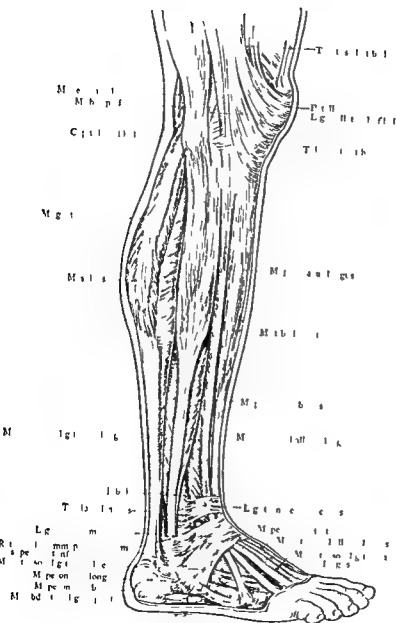
Superficial muscles of the right leg lateral view



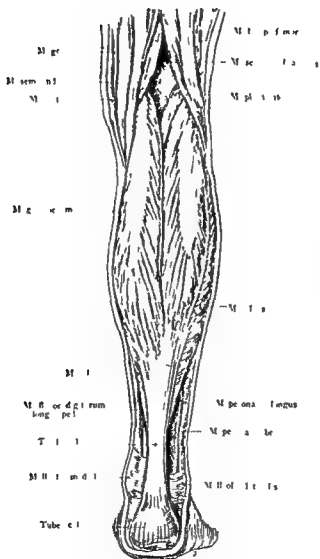


Superficial muscles of the right leg posterior view

## MUSCLES OF LEG

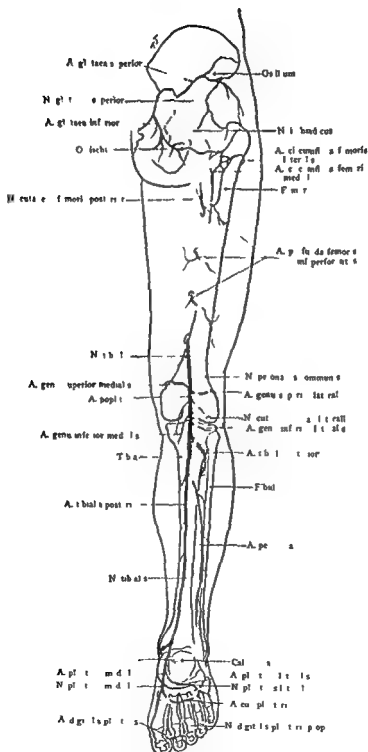


Superficial muscles of the right leg lateral view

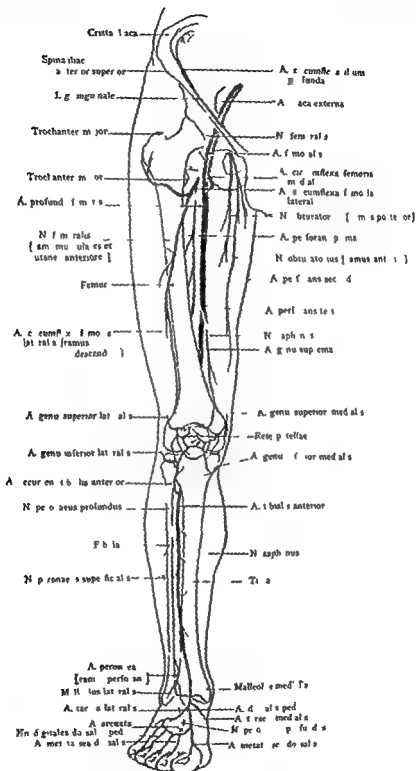


Superficial muscles of the right leg posterior view

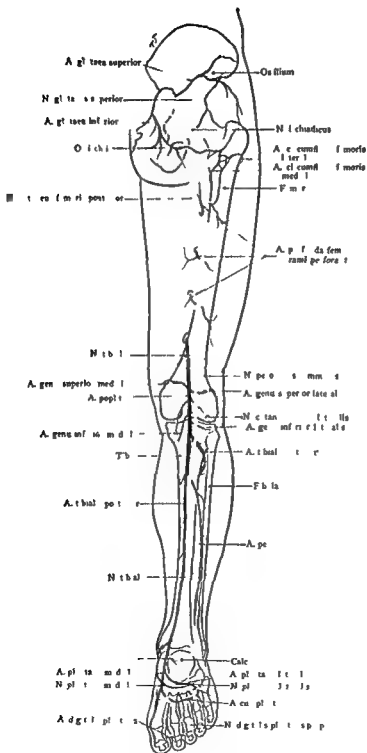




Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessel of the right lower extremity viewed from behind

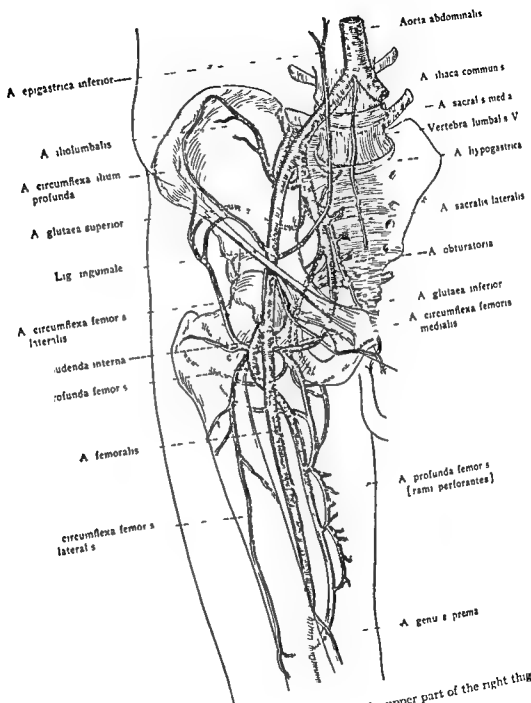


Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity viewed from in front. See also p. 296



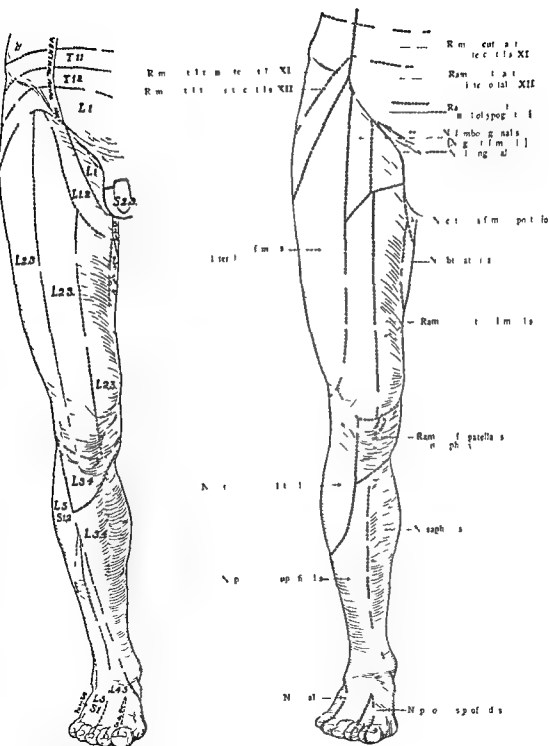
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity viewed from behind

## ARTERIES OF HIP AND THIGH

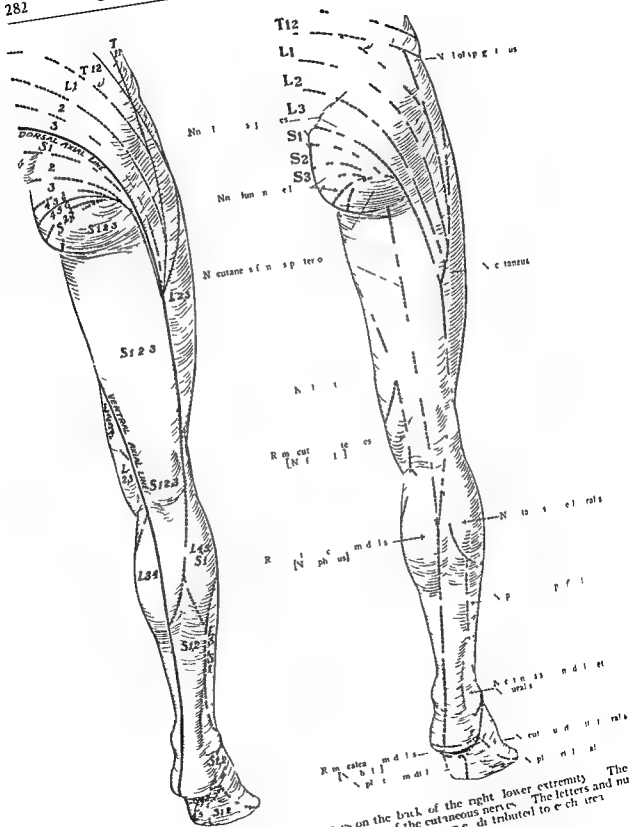


Collateral circulation about the hip and the upper part of the right thigh

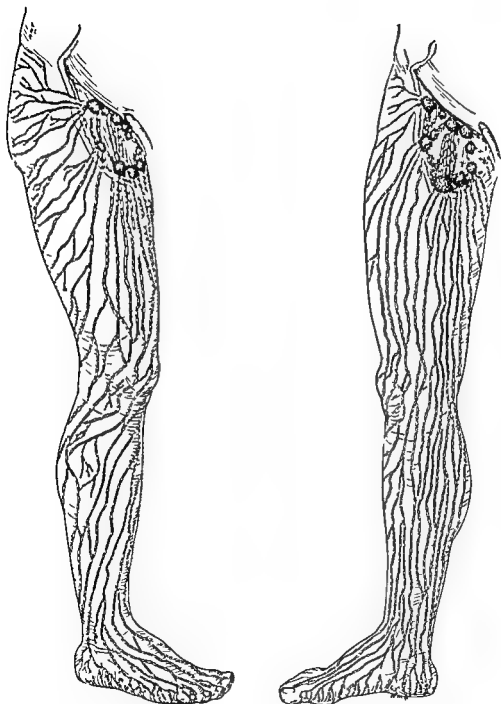




Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the right lower extremity The figure he right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves The letters and numerals he figure at the left indicate spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area

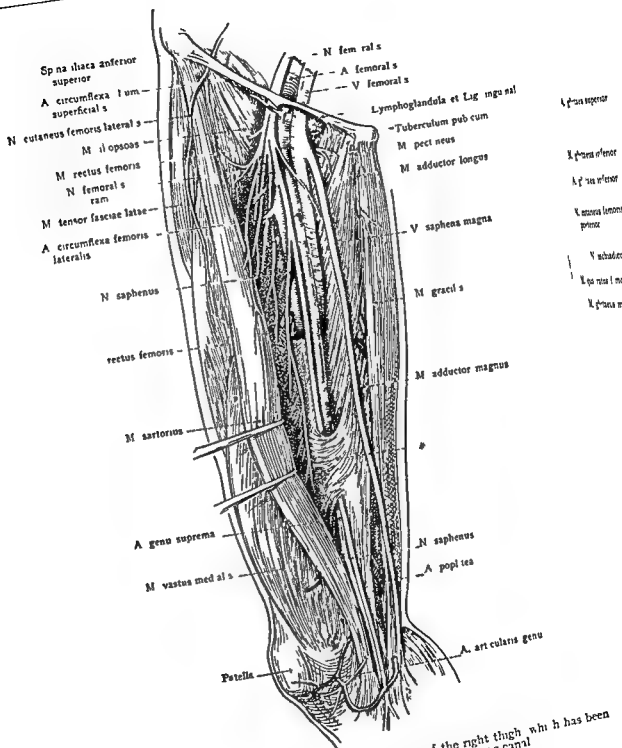


Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the right lower extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate the spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.

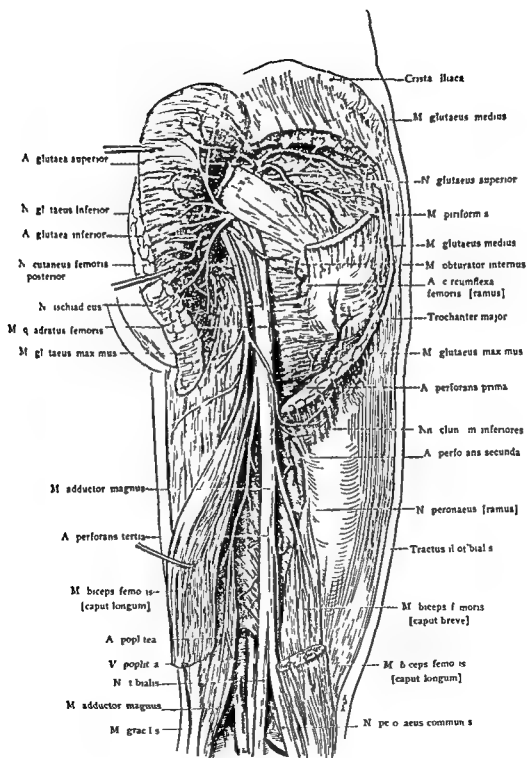


Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the right lower extremity and groin

## DISSECTION OF THIGH

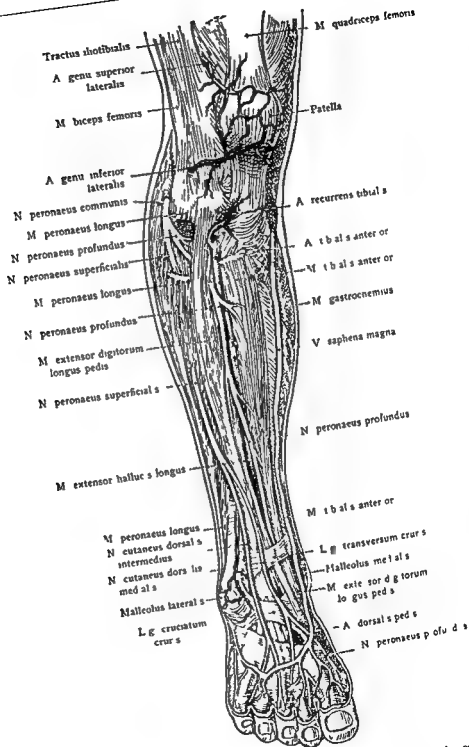


Deep dissection exposing the blood vessels and nerves of the right thigh which has been slightly rotated outward. The (\*) indicates the anterior wall of Hunter's canal.

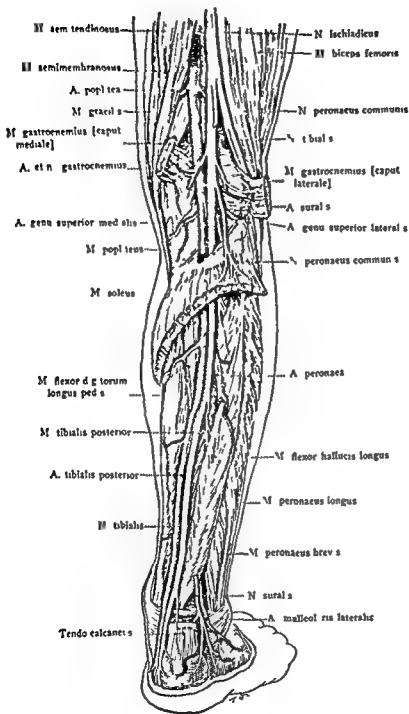


Deep dissection of the posterior aspect of the right thigh showing the course of the ischiadic (great sciatic) nerve

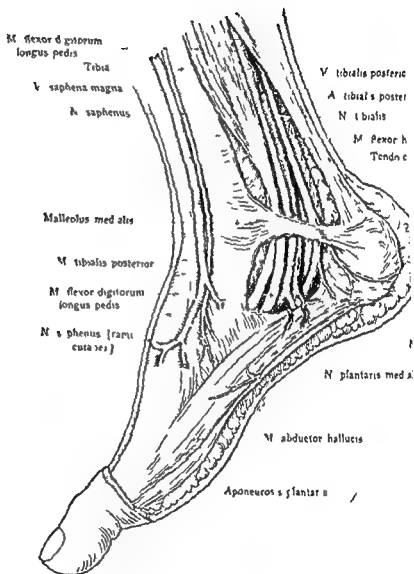
## DISSECTION OF LEG



Dissection of the anterior aspect of the right leg showing especially the course of the anterior tibial artery

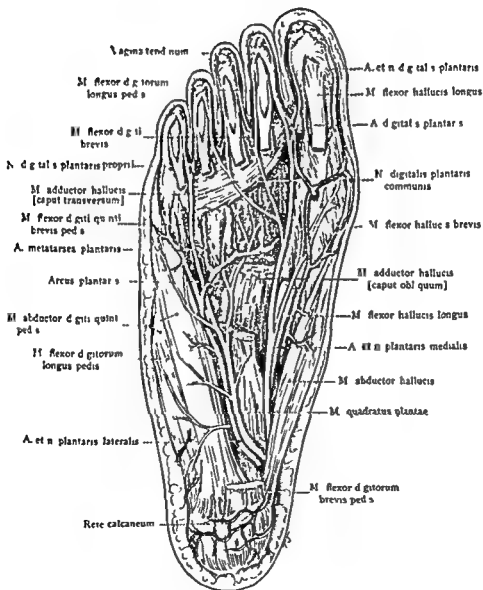


Deep structures of the leg and the popliteal fossa after removal of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles showing course of popliteal artery and tibial nerve

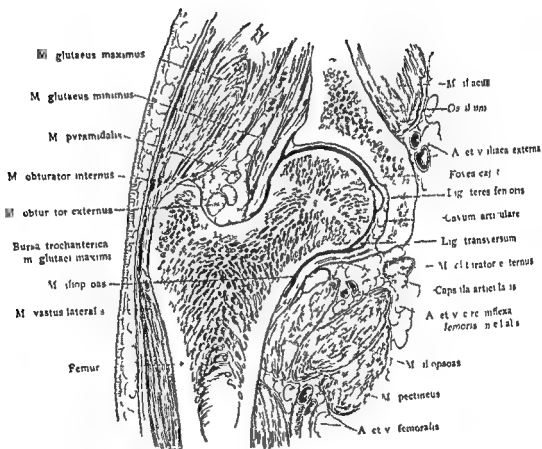


Topographical relations of the nerves and blood vessels of the right foot  
medial side





Deep structures of the sole of the right foot after removal of the flexor digitorum brevis quadratus plantae muscles and the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus muscle



Frontal section through the right hip joint viewed from in front

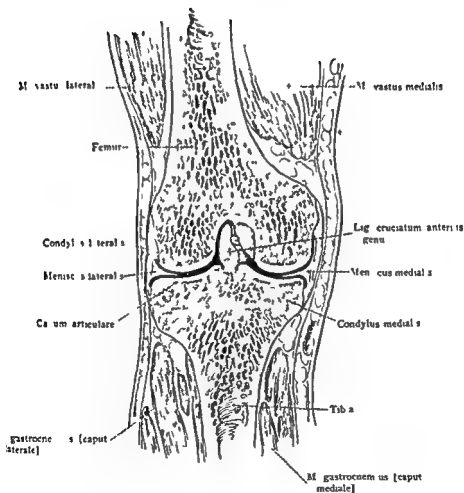
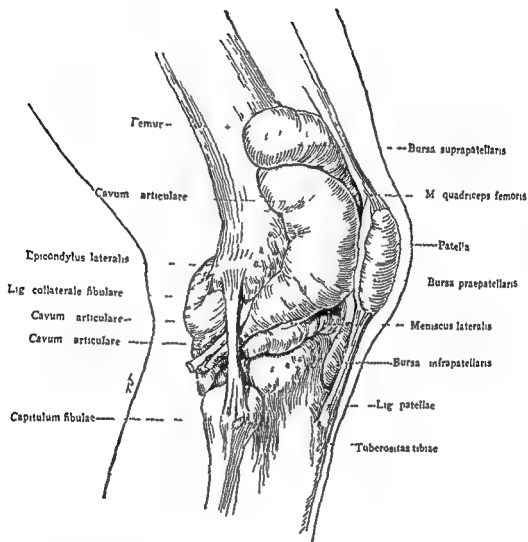
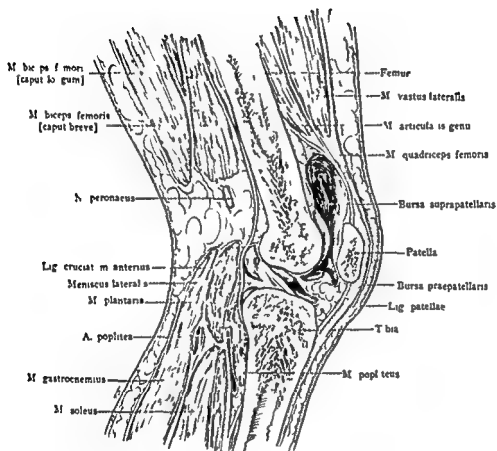


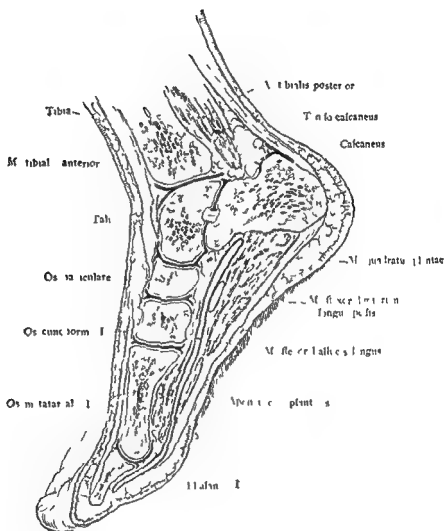
Fig. 1. Frontal section of the right knee viewed from in front



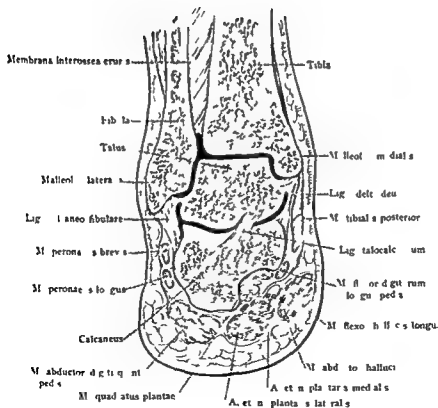
The bursae of the right knee Lateral view This figure shows to what extent the various bursae may be distended with fluid



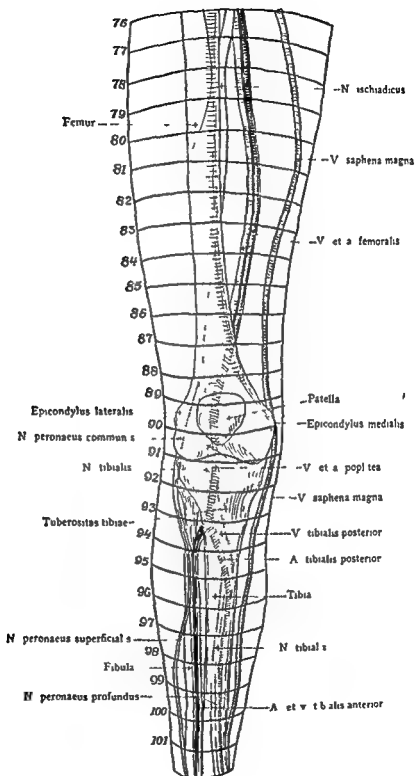
Sagittal section of the right knee viewed from the outer side. The joint cavity proper lies to each side of the anterior cruciate ligament.



Sagittal section of the foot and ankle passing through the great toe

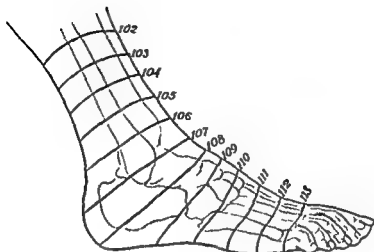


Frontal section of the right ankle and foot. Viewed from in front.

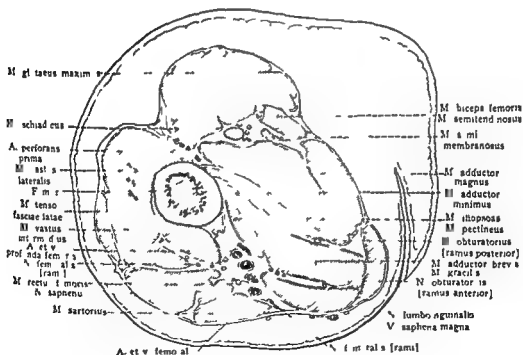


Key figure to the cross sections of the right lower limb with the blood vessels and main nerves projected on the surface

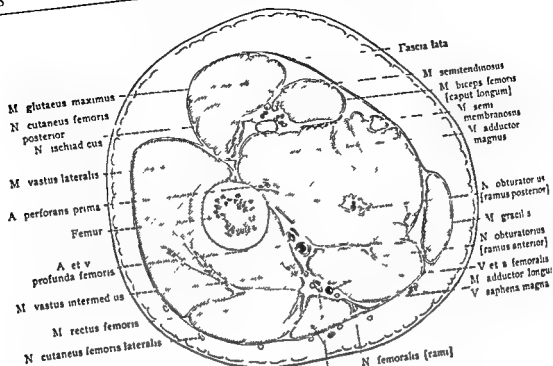




Key figure to the correction of the ankle and foot

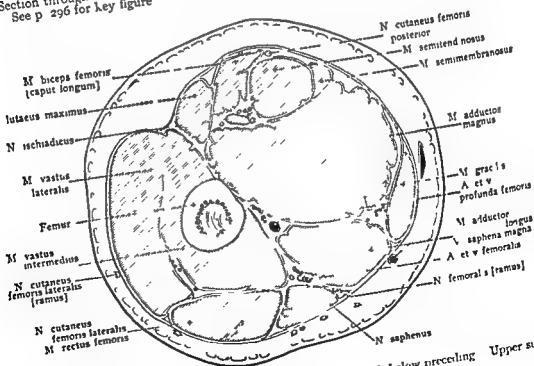


Section through the upper third of the right thigh. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.

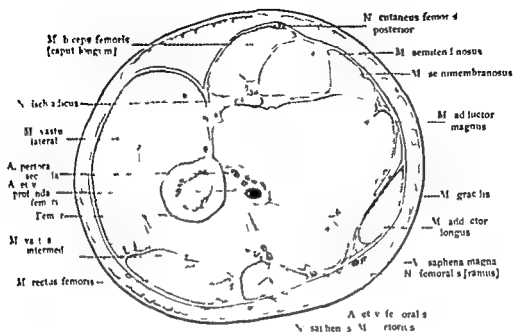


M sartorius N saphenus

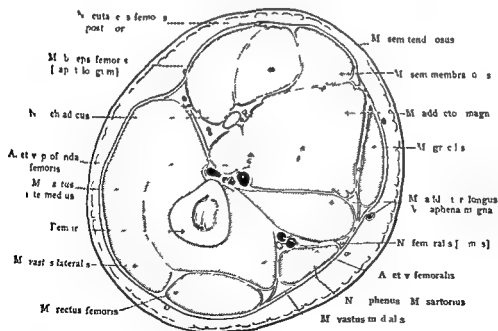
Section through the upper third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



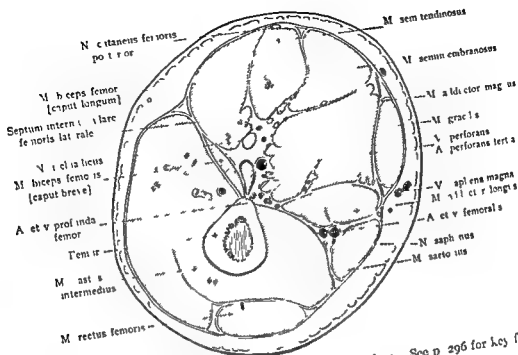
Section through the upper third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



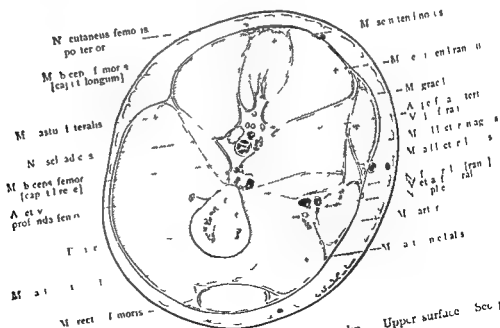
Section through the middle third of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



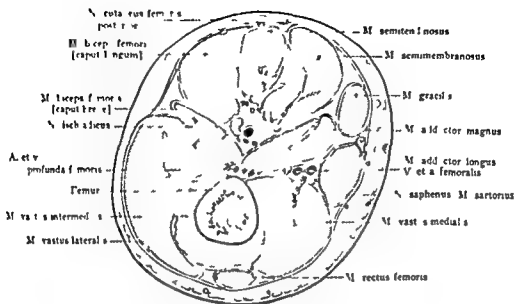
Section through the middle third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



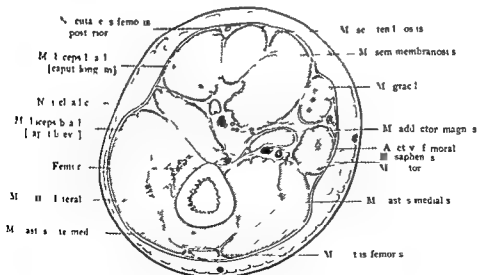
Section through the middle of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



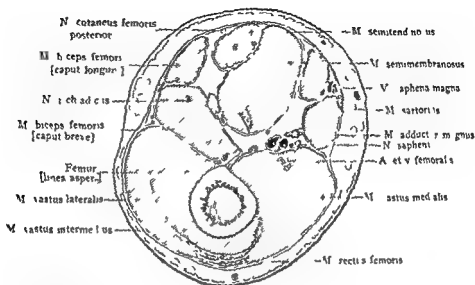
Section through the right thigh one inch below previous Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



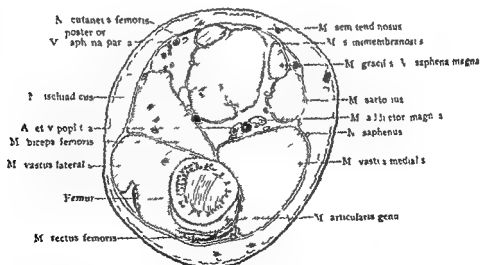
Section through the middle third of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



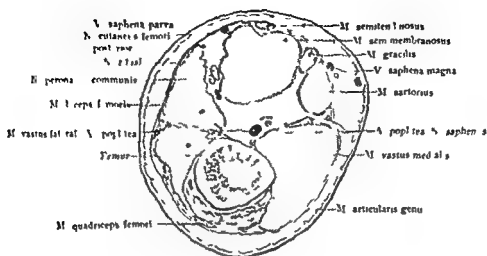
Section through the lower third of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



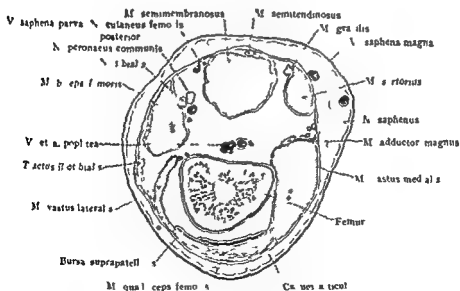
Section through the lower third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface  
 See p 296 for key figure.



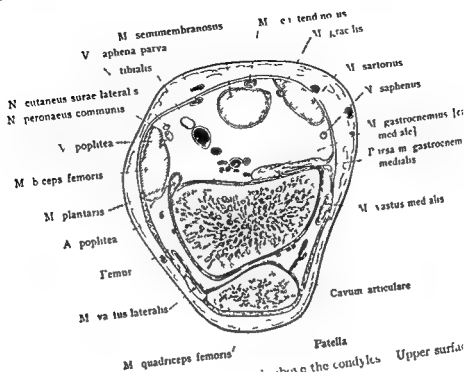
Section through the lower third of the thigh five inches above knee joint Upper surface  
 See p 296 for key figure



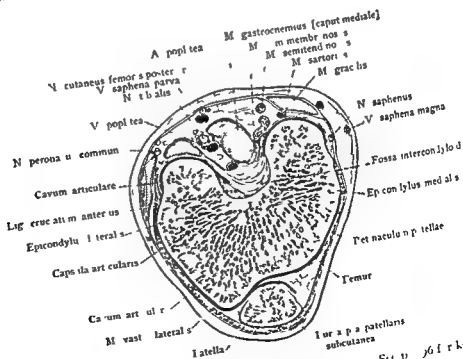
Section through the right thigh 1 inch above knee, 311 Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure



Section through the right thigh two inches above condyles of the femur 312 Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure



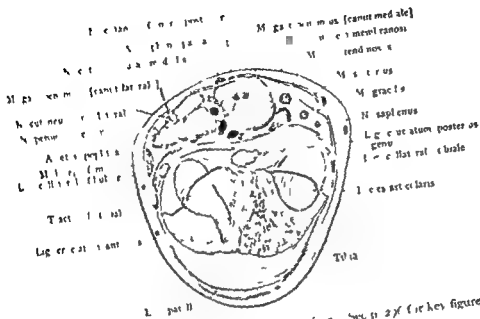
Section through the patella and one inch above the condyles. Upper surface.



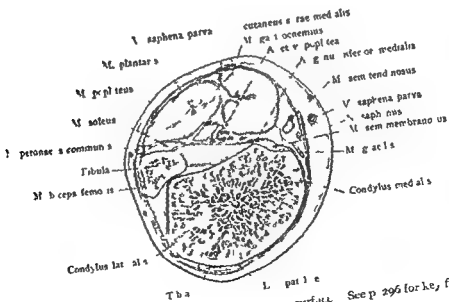
Section through the right patella and the condyle. Upper surface.



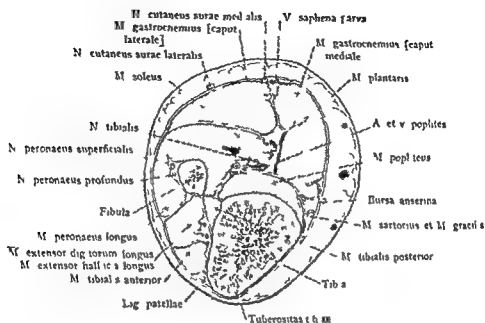
CROSS SECTIONS Nos 91 92 OF KMI



Section through the right knee joint. Upper and lower ends of the femur figure



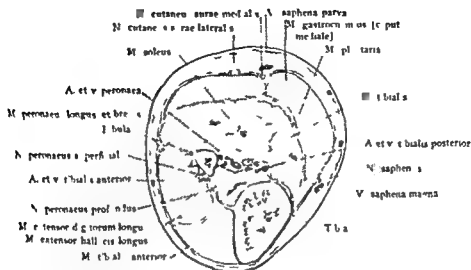
Section through the head of the right fibula



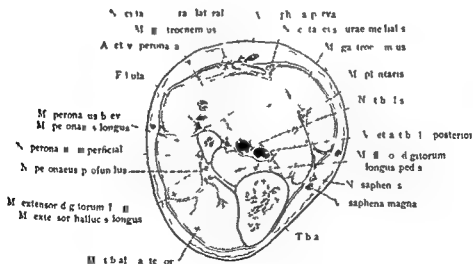
Section through the leg two inches below the right knee joint Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



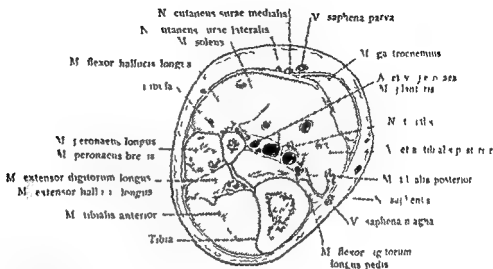
Section through the right leg three inches below the knee joint Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



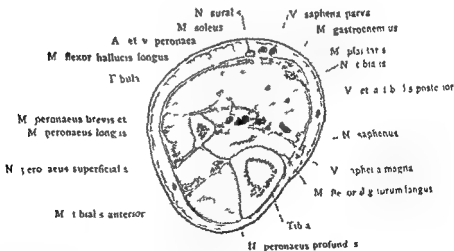
Section through the upper third of the right lower leg Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



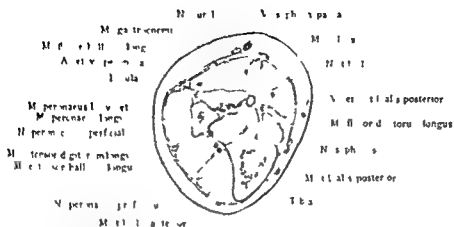
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



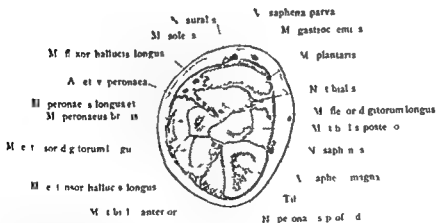
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p 296 for key figure



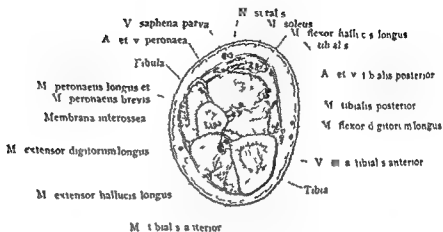
Section through the middle of the right lower leg one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p 296 for key figure



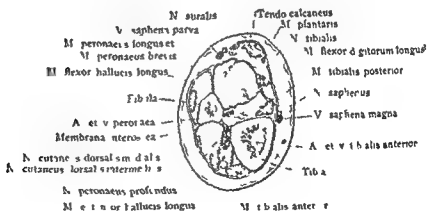
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 298 for key figure.



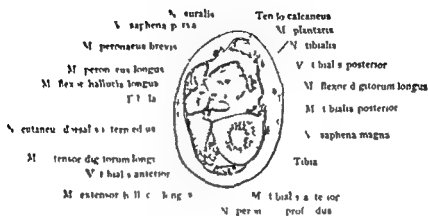
Section through the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the right leg. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



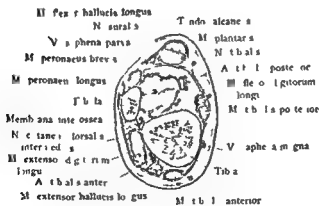
Section through the lower third of the right lower leg Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



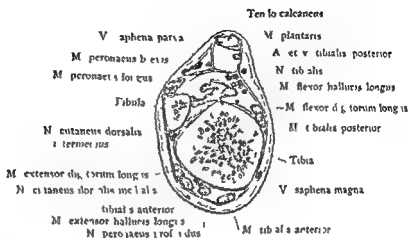
Section five inches above the lower end of the fibula Upper surface See p 297 for key figure



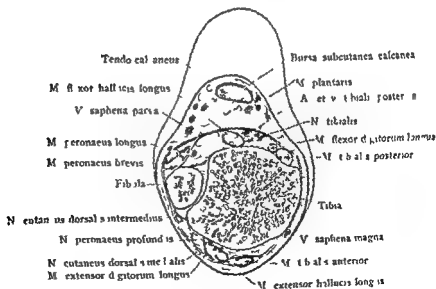
Section four inches above lower end of right fibula Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure



Section two and a half inches above right ankle joint Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure

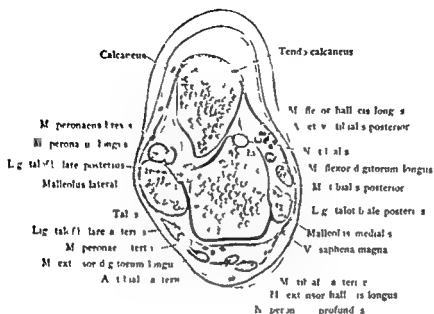


Section two inches above the lower end of the right fibula Upper surface See p 2 for key figure

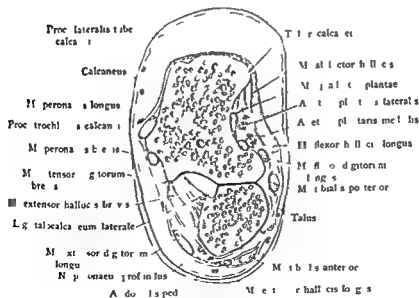


Section one inch above the external malleolus Upper surface See p 237 for key figure

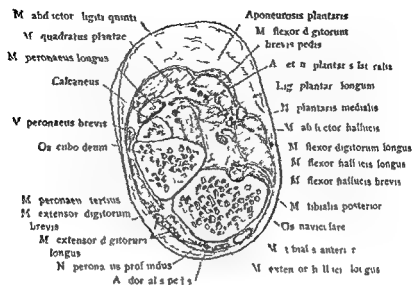




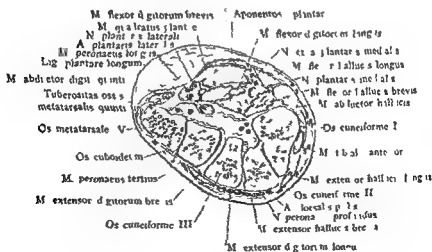
Section through the external malleolus Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure



Section through the right foot one inch below the external malleolus Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure

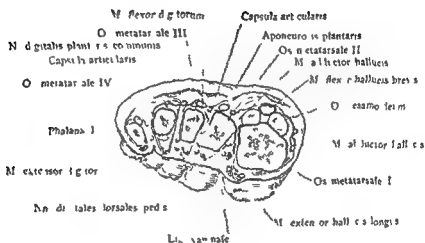


Section through the middle of the right foot Upper surface See p 297 for key figure

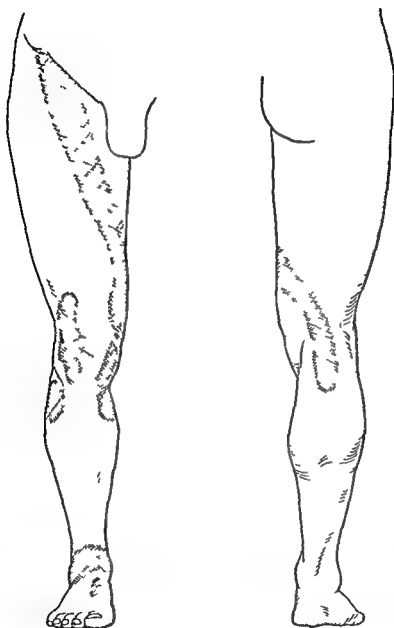


Section through the right tarso-metatarsal joint Upper surface See p 297 for key figure



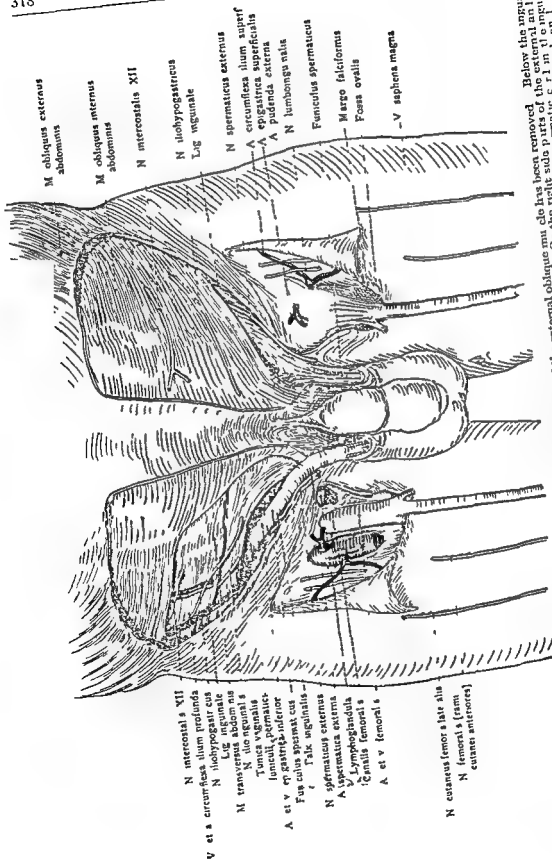


Section at the base of the right foot : Upper surface \* See p 297 for key figure



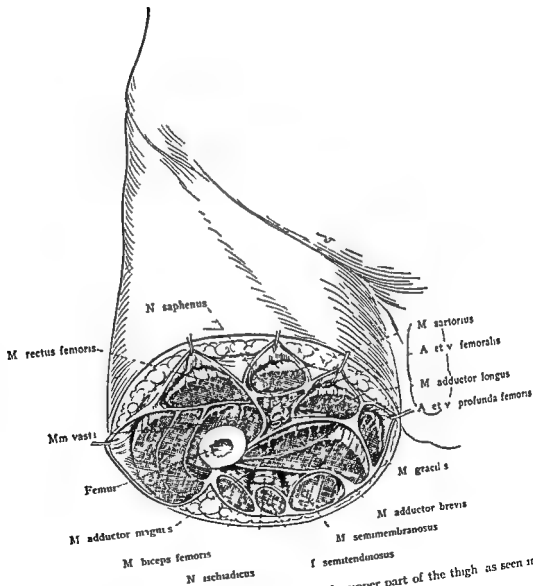
Shaded areas represent the danger zones in the lower limb which are to be avoided when possible in the opening of deep suppuration etc. These areas contain important blood vessels and nerves.

# INGUINAL REGION



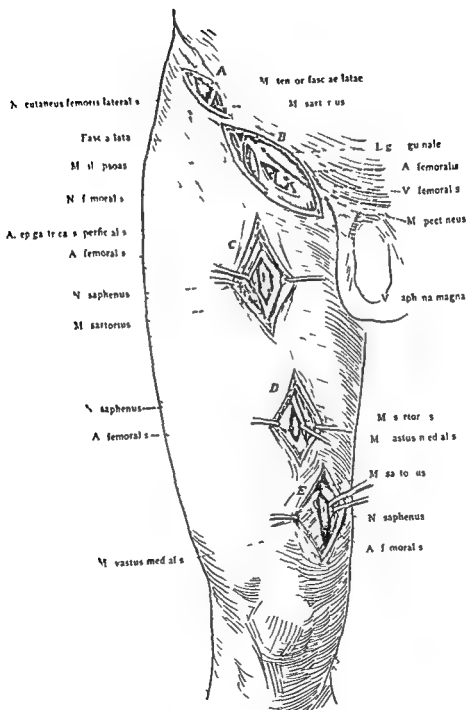
Dissection of the inguinal regions. On the left side the inguinal portion of the external oblique muscle has been removed. Below the inguinal ligament (part 5) the femoral sheath has been exposed by the reflection of the fascia lata. On the right side parts of the external oblique muscle have been removed together with the cremaster muscle. The femoral sheath has been opened by the removal of the femoral vein. The femoral artery is shown below the inguinal ligament.



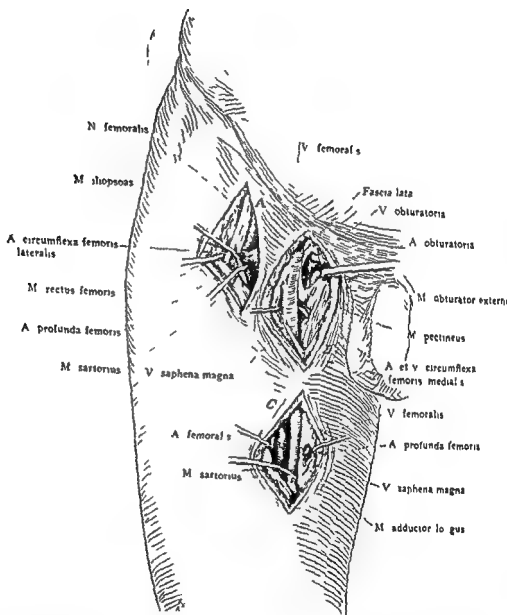


The arrangement of the intermuscular fasciae of the upper part of the thigh as seen in a schematic section

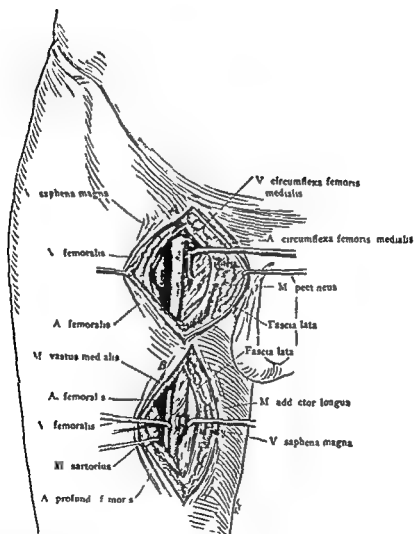




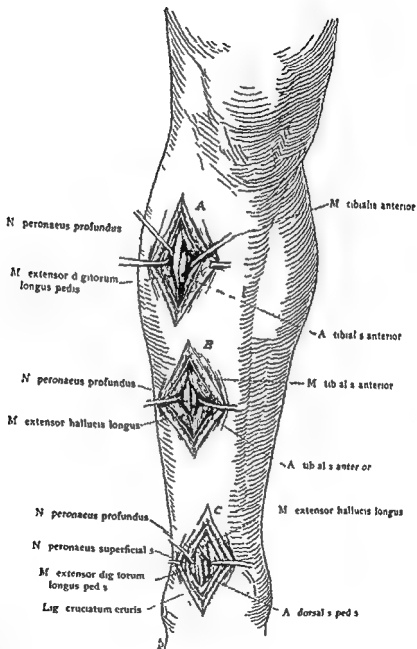
Incisions along anterior aspect of the right thigh showing the course of the femoral artery  
 A The lateral femoral cutaneous nerve B The femoral nerve artery and vein C The femoral artery and saphenous nerve and vein D The femoral artery and saphenous nerve  
 E The femoral artery as it emerges from Hunter's canal



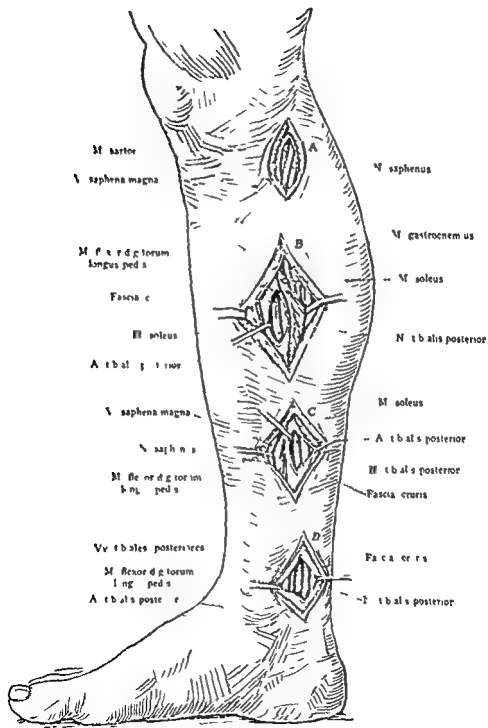
Incisions on the anterior surface of the right thigh. A The femoral nerve and lateral circumflex artery. B The femoral vein and obturator artery. C The femoral artery and vein in the middle of the thigh.



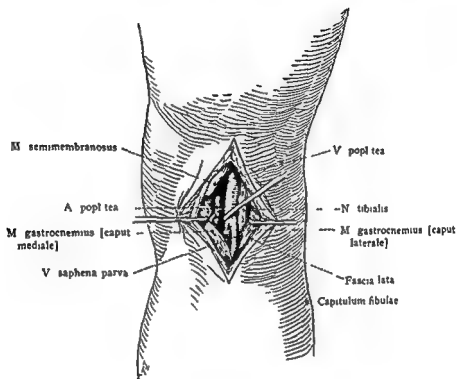
Incisions along anterior aspect of right thigh. A The femoral artery and vein and the saphenous vein. A hook is placed around the deep circumflex artery. B Continuation of the femoral artery and vein and of the saphenous vein.



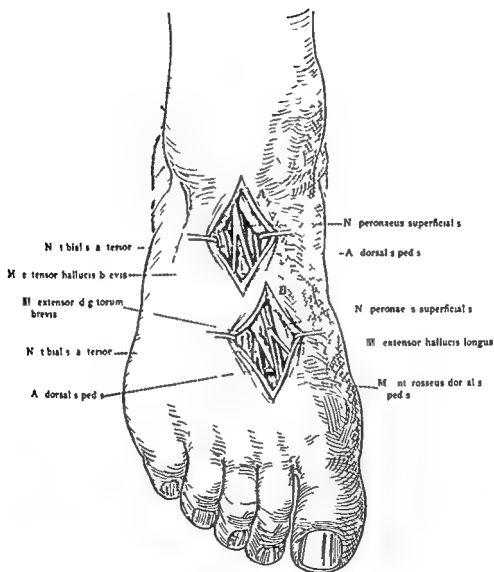
Incisions along anterior aspect of right leg to show the course of the anterior tibial artery and the deep peroneal nerve



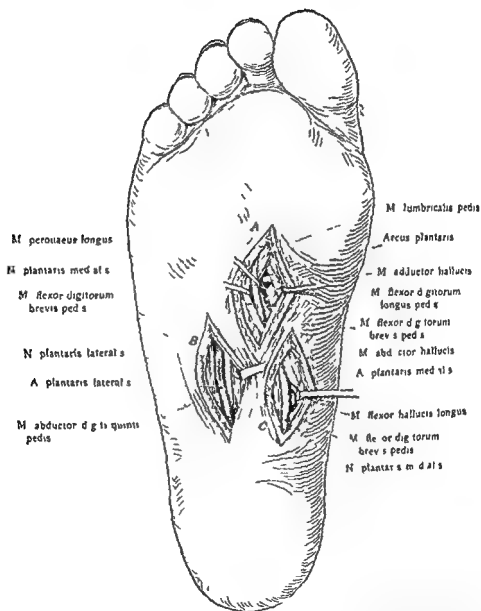
Incisions along the inner aspect of the right lower leg. A The saphenous vein and nerve. B The tibial artery and posterior tibial nerve. C The tibial artery and posterior tibial nerve. D The posterior tibial artery and nerve and the accompanying veins just above the ankle joint.



The structures in popliteal space of the right knee



Incisions in the dorsum of the right foot A Exposure of the dorsal artery of the foot and the superficial peroneal nerve B Expo ure of the dorsal artery of the foot the superficial peroneal nerve and the anterior tibial (deep peroneal) nerve



Incisions on plantar surface of the right foot. A The plantar arch and median plantar nerve. B The lateral plantar artery and nerve. C The median plantar artery and nerve.





- buccinatoria 22-24
  - buccal or maxillaris interna d's buccinator muscle skin and mucous membrane of cheek anastomoses
  - buccal branch of maxillaris externa
- bulbi urethrae 143
  - or a penis d's bulb of urethra and corpus cavernosum urethrae
- canalis pterygoidei
  - vidian artery or maxillaris interna or palatina descendens d's upper part of pharynx Eustachian tube levator and tensor palati muscles anastomoses through tympanic branch with other tympanic arteries
- capsularis media = a. suprarenalis media
- carotis communis 16-18 25-2 29-31 33 92 93 106-120 126 131-133 147 148 153 155-157 219
  - common carotid or right from innominate left from arch of aorta runs upward in the neck and divides opposite upper border of thyro cartilage into internal carotid externa and internal carotid
- carotis externa 22-27 29 30 33 86-91 106 107
  - external carotid or common carotid branches superior thyroid lingual facial occipital posterior auricular ascending pharyngeal and terminal branches internal maxillary and superficial temporal
- carotis interna 22 23 27 29 42 51 52 56 58-60 82-91 106
  - internal carotid d', arises from the ca of a communis opposite upper border of thyro cartilage and terminates in the middle fossa of the skull dividing into the middle and anterior cerebral arteries branches ophthalmica, communicans posterior or cerebri anterior and cerebri media and tympanic carotico Gasserian pterygic and meningeal rami
- centralis retinae 51
  - or ophthalmica d's retina
- cerebelli inferior anterior 42
  - or basilaris d's lower surface of lateral lobes of cerebellum anastomoses with cerebelli inferior posterior
- cerebelli inferior posterior 42
  - or vertebralis d's medulla choroid plexus and cerebellum anastomoses cerebelli superior and cerebelli inferior anterior
- cerebelli superior 42 81
  - superior cerebellar or basilaris d's upper surface of cerebellum vermiform process and valve of venosus anastomoses cerebelli inferior posterior
- cerebri anterior 42 105
  - one of the two terminal branches of the ca of interna branch communicates anterior and various ganglionic and cortical rami d's corpus callosum laminae ca septum lucidum gyrus rectus olfactory lobe marginal superior middle and ascending frontal and parietal convolutions quadrate lobe and superior parietal lobule
- cerebri media 75-77 79 80 82
  - a. fossae Sylvii one of the terminal branches of carotis interna d's central and cortical portions of the brain
- cerebri posterior 42 82
  - posterior cerebral formed by the basilaris d's of the basilaris d's central and cortical portion of brain anastomoses with interna in formation of circle of Willis
- cervicalis ascendens 26
  - or thyroidea inferior sometimes independently from the truncus thyroideus d's muscles of neck and spinal cord anastomoses branches of vertebralis occipitalis pharyngea ascendens and cervicalis profunda
- cervicalis profunda 91 92 153 156
  - deep cervical or superior cervicofacial or truncus cervicofacial d's posterior deep muscles of neck anastomoses branches of princeps cervicis cervicalis ascendens and vertebralis
- cervicalis superficialis 25-27 31 39
  - or transversaria colli d's posterior muscles of neck anastomoses princeps cervicis transversaria scapulae
- chorioidea
  - anterior chorioidea or carotis interna d's optic tract crus cerebri uncinate convolution and posterior middle of internal capsule terminates in chorioidea plexus descending cornu of lateral ventricle
- ciliaris anterior
  - one of a number of branches of the I cruminal which perforate the sclera and anastomose with the ciliaris posteriores
- ciliaris posterior brevis
  - one of several ciliary branches of the ophthalmica distributed to the chorioidea of the eye
- ciliaris posterior longa
  - one of two branches of the ophthalmica running forward between the sclera and chorioidea coats to the iris at the outer and inner margins of which they form by anastomoses two circles
- circumflexa femoris lateralis 170 278 280 284 322
  - circumflexa femoris externa lateral (external) circumflex artery of the thigh or profunda femoris d's hip-joint muscles of thigh anastomoses circumflexa femoris medialis glutaea inferior glutaea superior poplitea
- circumflexa femoris medialis 140 278 280 290 322 323
  - circumflexa femoris interna medialis (internal) circumflex artery of the thigh or profunda femoris d's hip-joint muscles of thigh anastomoses glutaea inferior glutaea superior = circumflexa femoris lateralis
- circumflexa humeri anterior 150 215 245
  - or axillaris d's shoulder joint and biceps muscle anastomoses circumflexa humeri posterior
- circumflexa humeri posterior 150 215 220 225 247
  - or axillaris d's muscles and structures of shoulder joint anastomoses circumflexa humeri anterior transversaria scapulae thoracoacromialis and profunda brachii
- circumflexa ilium profunda 140 173-175 182 278 280 318
  - deep circumflex iliac artery or ilaca externa d's muscles and skin of lower abdomen sartorius and tensor fasciae femoris anastomoses lumbalis epigastrica glutaea iliofemoralis and circumflexa ilium superficialis
- circumflexa ilium superficialis 184 284 318
  - superficial circumflex iliac artery or iliacalis d's outer inguinal glands and integument of that region sartorius and tensor fasciae femoris muscles anastomoses circumflexa ilium profunda
- circumflexa scapulae 150 215 20 245
  - dorsal scapulae or subscapularis d's muscles of shoulder and scapular region anastomoses branches of transversaria scapulae and transversaria colli
- clitoridis
  - or pudenda interna d's clitoris dividing into profunda and dorsalis clitoridis
- colica 130 140 153
  - celiac axis or abdominal aorta just below diaphragm d's gastrica sinistra hepatica interna
- colica dextra 170-174
  - right colic or mesenterica superior sometimes by a common trunk with the ilocolica d's ascending colon anastomoses colica media ileocolica
- colica media
  - middle colic or mesenterica superior d's transversae colon = mesenterica dextra sinistra
- colica sinistra 169
  - left colic or mesenterica inferior d's celiacocolica and epiploica flexura anastomoses colica media a. mesoica
- collateralis digitalis = a. digitalis volaris propria
- collateralis media 232
  - the posterior terminal branch of the profunda brachii anastomoses with the arteries which form the rete arteriale cubiti
- collateralis radialis 226 232 243 247
  - articular branch of superior profunda the anterior terminal branch of the profunda brachii anastomoses with the current radialis
- collateralis ulnaris inferior 278 235 246
  - anastomoses magna or brachialis d's arm muscles at back of elbow anastomoses ulnaris recurrens anterior et posterior ulnaris superior profunda brachii ulnaris recurrens
- collateralis ulnaris superior 215 218 220-222 232 233
  - a. profunda brachii ulnaris or brachialis d's elbow joint anastomoses ulnaris posterior and collateralis ulnaris inferior
- commissura nervi ischiadicus = a. communicans nervi ischiadicus
- commissura nervi ischiadicus = a. pericardiacophrenica
- commissura nervi ischiadicus
  - a. comes nervi ischiadicus or glutea inferior d's sciatic nerve anastomoses branches of profunda femoris
- communicans anterior 42
  - a short vessel joining the two anterior cerebral arteries and completing the circle of Willis anteriorly
- communicans posterior 82
  - or carotis interna d's optic tract crus cerebri lenticular artery and carotis communication
- fornix = a. cerebri posterior to form circle of Willis
- conjunctiva
  - one of a number of minute arteries derived from muscular branches of the ophthalmica
- coronaria 150 182 183
  - one of two arteries (dextra and sinistra) supplying the walls of the heart they arise from the main trunks of the aorta



- iliaca communis** 131 130-141 1 3 171 1 2 280  
one of the two terminal branches of the abdominal aorta opposite the lumbosacral articulation at becomes the hypogastrica (internal iliac) and also gives off the iliaca externa.
- iliaca externa** 140-142 149 153 1 3-1 6 2 3 200  
or **iliaca communis** *branches epigastrica inferior circumflexa ilium profunda* becomes the femoralis at Poupert's ligament
- iliaca interna** = **a. hypogastrica**
- ilolumbalis** 140 1 1 1 3 1 4 182 240  
ilolumbar or posterior division of hypogastrica *d s pelvic muscles an bones anastomoses circumflexa ilium profunda obturatoria, lumbalis*
- infraorbitalis** 21 50 60 83 103  
or maxillaris interna *dis inferior rectus and inferior oblique muscles lacrymal gland lower eyelid lacrymal sac and upper lip anastomoses branches of ophthalmica, maxillaris externa labialis superior transversa faciei and buccinatoria*
- innominata** = **a. anonyma**
- intercostalis** 134 135 157-159 163 164 166 167  
one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic aorta and distributed to the nine lower intercostal spaces spinal column spinal cord and muscles and integument of the back. they anastomose with branches of the musculophrenica, mammaria interna epigastrica superior subcostalis and lumbalis.
- intercostalis suprema**  
superior intercostal or truncus costocervicalis *d s structures of first and second intercostal spaces anastomoses anterior intercostal branches of mammaria interna*
- interossea anterior** = **a. interossea volaris**
- interossea communis** 213 226 236 249  
or ulnaris *or nache interossea volaris and dorsalis*
- interossea palmaris** = **a. interossea volaris** 237-239
- interossea posterior** = **a. interossea dorsalis** 237-239
- interossea recurrens**  
posterior interosseous recurrent branch of ulnaris *d s back of elbow joint anastomoses branches of profunda brachii and collateral ulnaris inferior*
- interossea volaris** 215 221 237 238  
anterior interosseous or ulnaris *d s deep parts of the front of the forearm anastomoses interossea dorsalis*
- intestinalis**  
one of numerous branches passing from the mesenterica superior to the jejunum and ileum
- ischidica** = **a. glutina inferior**
- jejunalis** 153 160-172  
or mesenterica superior *dis jejunum anastomoses intestinalis*
- labialis anterior**  
terminal on of the pudenda externa profunda.
- labialis inferior** 21  
or maxillaris externa (facial) *dis structures of lower lip anastomoses terminal branch of alveolar inferior (inferior dental) submental and inferior coronary branch of maxillaris externa*
- labialis posterior**  
one of several trunks derived from the a. peronea distributed to the labia majora.
- labialis superior** 106  
superior coronary or maxillaris externa (facial) *dis structures of upper lip and by a septal branch the anterior and lower part of the pyramid of the sphenopalatine*
- lacrimalis p**  
or ophthalmica *d s lacrymal gland external and superior recti muscles upper eyelid forehead and temporal fossa branches ciliares anteriores*
- laryngea inferior** or 27  
or thyroidea inferior *d s muscles and mucous membrane of larynx anastomoses laryngeal branch of thyroidea superior*
- laryngea superior** or 2-27 29 32 33  
or thyroidea superior *dis muscles and mucous membrane of larynx on lower esophagus and ramus of thyroidea superior and terminal ramus of thyroidea inferior*
- lecalis** 139 151 153 165 166  
splenic or celiac *branches gastrica brevis gastrica magna sinistra and pancreaticum*
- lingualis** 22 26 29 90 143 166 167  
or terminal carotid runs along under surface of tongue or ramus of ramus artery *a. profunda buccalis suprahyoid and dorsalis linguarum branches and a sublingualis*
- lumbalis** 140 167  
four or five pairs or abdominal aorta *d s lumbal vertebrae muscles of back, abdominal wall anastomoses*
- intercostalis subcostalis epigastrica** = **peronea inferior circumflexa ilium profunda**, and **ilolumba** <
- lumbalis ima**  
lowest lumbar or sacral *medial sacrum anastomoses sacralis lateralis*
- malleolaris anterior lateralis**  
or tibialis anterior *d s ankle-joint anastomoses peronea, tarsalis lateralis*
- malleolaris anterior medialis**  
or tibialis anterior *d s ankle-joint and neighboring integument anastomoses branches of tibialis posterior*
- malleolaris posterior lateralis** 28  
peronea posterior lateral posterior malleolar posterior peroneal one of the terminal branches of the peronea *dis outer side of ankle anastomoses malleolaris anterior lateralis*
- malleolaris posterior medialis**  
a small branch of the posterior tibial distributed to the internal surface of the inner malleolus
- mammaria externa** = **a. thoracalis lateralis**
- mammaria interna** 27 10 137 138 161 162 164  
or subclavian *branches pectorales copherica medastinales anteriores pericardial muscular and perforating ramus and bifurcates into the musculophrenica and epigastrica superior*
- masseterica**  
or maxillaris interna *dis deep surface of masseter anastomoses branches of transversa faciei and masseteric branches of maxillaris externa*
- maxillaris externa** 20 24 27-29 31 88-90 100 101 104 106 10 109  
facial artery or external carotid *branches palmar ascendens tonsillar and submaxillaris ramus submental and labialis inferior labialis superior masseter buccal and latral nasal ramus and angularis*
- maxillaris interna** 24 83 106  
or carotis externa *dis auricularis profunda tympanica anterior meningeae medialis inferior masseterica temporalis profunda anterior et posterior buccinatoria alveolar superior posterior infraorbital palatina descendens alveolar superior sphenopalatine and accessory meningeal pterygoid and pterygopalatine ramus*
- mediana**  
a. comae nervi mediani or ulnaris *dis accompanies median nerve to palm anastomoses branches of superficial palmar arch*
- medastinalis anterior**  
or one of numerous branches of the mammaria interna *d s lymphatic nodes in the anterior mediastinum and the sternum*
- meningeae anterior** 9  
or ophthalmica *dis cerebral membranes in middle cranial fossa anastomoses branches of internal mediana and meningeal branches of carotis interna and lacrimalis*
- meningeae media** 9 34 83-85 90 101 106  
or maxillaris interna *dis petrosal Gasserian tympanic orbital anterior and posterior terminal dis to parts mentioned and through terminal branches to anterior and posterior cranial fossae meningeal branches of occipitalis pharyngeae ascendens ophthalmica lacrimalis stylomastoid accessory meningeal ramus of maxillaris interna and temporalis profunda*
- meningeae posterior**  
or pharyngeae ascendens *dis dura mater anastomoses branches of meningeae mediana and cerebri*
- metatarsalis** 3 69  
terminal branch of alveolar inferior
- mesenterica inferior** 131 139 140 160 170  
or aorta *branches colica sinistra sigmoid hemorrhoidal superior*
- mesenterica superior** 131 139 140 15 153 16 160  
or aorta *branches intestinales superiores colica inferior, jejunales, ileocolica, appendicularis, colica dextra colica mediana*
- metacarpea dorsalis**  
dorsal interosseous one of three branches of the median nerve running in the back of the 2d 3d and 4th interosseous muscles
- metacarpea volaris** 224 242  
palmar interosseous one of three arteries springing from the deep palmar arch *d s 2d 3d 4th the three inner interosseous spaces they anastomose with the metacarpal dorsales*
- metatarsalis** = **a. arcuata**
- metatarsae dorsalis** 275 315  
dorsal interosseous artery one of three branches of the arcuata supplying the three outer toes *d s the outer side of the second toe through the digital branches the digitales dorsales*

- palmaria plantaris* 270 315  
one of the digital brs of the plant arch  
*musculophrenica* 173  
or the outer term nal br n h d m mm iaint e a  
of p ractm ml t costal muscle  
bra hve d pen of epiphrenica phrenica trf riv  
d l art c s t rex al arteres.  
*nutricia femoris*  
n lnt artery of the femur  
*nuxia fibulae*  
or perona d f om a  
*nuxia humeri*  
a bran h of th brachial artery entering the humerus.  
*nuxia tibialis*  
derived from the upper part of the pro rior tld l nd  
enters th posterior surface of th tibia.  
*obitatoria* 213 1 6 177 280 322  
or a term d riu m d th hys or tri d t lial  
pel c bines pona anl lev t v ni m cl o sm  
e S d mla u q ca tri a l ferio prcum s  
fermo mo al a  
*occipitalis* 9 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 9

- iliaca communis 131 130-141 1 3 171 1-2 280  
 one of the two terminal branches of the abdominal  
 aorta opposite the lumbar cal articulation it be-  
 comes the hypogastrica (internal iliac) and also gives  
 off the iliac externa.
- iliaca externa 140-141 130 153 173-176 278 290  
 or ilia communis branches epigastrica inferior  
 circumflexa ilium profunda becomes the femoralis  
 at Poppert's ligament
- iliaca interna = a hypogastrica
- ilolumbar 140 1 1 173 1 4 182 280  
 ilolumbar or posterior division of hypogastrica dis-  
 pels 2 rursus et hinc anastomoses circumflexa  
 ilium profunda obturatoria, lumbalis
- infraorbitalis 21 50 60 83 103  
 or maxillaris interna dis inferior rectus and inferior  
 oblique muscles lacrymal gland lower eyelid lacrymal  
 sac and upper lip anastomosis branches of ophthal-  
 mica maxillaris externa labialis superior transversa  
 faciei and buccinatoria
- innominata = a anonyma
- intercostalis 134 135 157-159 163 164 166 167  
 one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic  
 aorta and distributed to the nine lower intercostal  
 spaces spinal column spinal cord and muscles and  
 integument of the back they anastomose with branches  
 of the musculophrenica mamma interna epigastrica  
 superior subcostalis and lumbalis
- intercostalis suprema
- superior intercostal or truncus costocervicalis dis  
 structures of first and second intercostal spaces  
 anastomoses anterior intercostal branches of mam-  
 marna interna
- interossea anterior = a. interossea volaris
- interossea communis 215 226 236 240  
 or ulnaris dis interossea volaris and dorsalis
- interossea palmaris = a. interossea volaris 237-239
- interossea posterior = a. interossea dorsalis 237-239
- interossea recurrens  
 posterior interosseous recurrent branch of ulnaris dis  
 back of elbow in anastomoses branches of profunda  
 brachii and collateral ulnaris inferior
- interossea volaris 215 222 237 238  
 anterior interosseous or ulnaris dis deep parts of the  
 front of the forearm anastomoses interossea dorsalis
- intestinalis  
 one of numerous branches passing from the mesenterica  
 superior to the jejunum and ileum
- jejunalis = a. glutinea inferior
- jejunalis 153 169-172  
 mesenterica superior dis jejunum anastomoses  
 intestinales
- labialis anterior  
 termination of the podenda externa profunda
- labialis inferior 21  
 or maxillaris externa (facial) dis structures of lower  
 lip anastomosis mental branch of alveolaris inferior  
 (inferior dental) submental and inferior coronary  
 branch of maxillaris externa
- labialis posterior  
 one of several twigs derived from the a. perinet dis-  
 tributed to the labia majora
- labialis superior 106  
 superior coronary or maxillaris externa (facial)  
 dis structures of upper lip and by a septal branch the  
 anterior and lower part of the primum anastomoses  
 lateral nasal and nasopalatine sinus of the  
 phenopalatus
- lacrymalis  
 or ophthalmica dis lacrymal gland eyelid and  
 superior rectus muscles upper eyelid forehead and  
 temporal fossa branches ciliares anteriores
- laryngea inferior 27  
 or thyroidea inferior dis muscles and mucous  
 membrane of larynx and a most laryngeal branch of  
 thyroidea superior
- laryngea superior 25 27 29 32 33  
 or thyroidea superior dis muscles and mucous  
 membrane of larynx anastomosis cricothyroid ramus  
 of thyroidea superior and terminal ramus of thyroidea  
 inferior
- lienalis 139 151 153 165 166  
 plexus celiacus branches gastricae breves gastro-  
 pylorica sinistra and pancreaticae a. am-
- lingualis 22 26 29 90 104 106 107  
 or external carotid runs along under surface of tongue  
 terminates as ranine artery a. profunda lingua  
 brachii suprahyoid and dorsal linguae branches and  
 a. sublingualis
- lumbalis 140 167  
 four or five pairs or abdominal aorta dis lumbal  
 vertebrae muscles of back abdominal wall anastomoses
- intercostalis subcostalis epigastrica peronea in  
 fenor circumflexa ilium profunda a. ilolumbar
- lumbalis ima
- lowest lumbar or sacralis medialis a. sacrum  
 anastomoses sacralis lateralis
- malleolaris anterior lateralis  
 or tibialis anterior dis ankle-joint anastomoses  
 peronea tarsea lateralis
- malleolaris anterior medialis  
 or tibialis anterior dis ankle joint and neighboring  
 integument anastomoses branches of tibialis posterior
- malleolaris posterior lateralis 28  
 peronea posterior lateral posterior malleolar posterior  
 peroneal one of the terminal branches of the peronea  
 dis outer side of ankle anastomoses malleolaris  
 anterior lateralis
- malleolaris posterior medialis  
 a small branch of the posterior tibial distributed to the  
 internal surface of the inner or malleolus
- mammaria externa = a. thoracalis lateralis
- mammaria interna 27 107 135 155 161 162 164  
 or subclavian branches pericardiac ophrenica media-  
 stinales anteaiores pericardiac muscular and per-  
 forating ramus and buccinatoria into the musculophrenica  
 and epigastrica superior
- masseterica  
 or maxillaris interna dis deep surface of masseter  
 anastomoses branches of transversa faciei and mas-  
 seteric branches of maxillaris externa
- maxillaris externa 20-24 2-29 31 70 88-90 100  
 101 104 106 107 109  
 facial artery or external carotid branches palmar  
 ascendens tonsillar and submental ramus sub-  
 mentalis labialis inferior labialis superior masseterica  
 buccal and lateral nasal ramus and angularis
- maxillaris interna 24 83 106  
 or carotidis interna dis anastomoses profunda  
 tympanica anterior meningea media alveolaris inferior  
 masseterica temporalis profunda anterior et  
 posterior buccinatoria alveolaris superior posterior  
 infraorbitalis palmar descendens carotidis pterygo-  
 sphenopalatus and accessory meningea pterygo-  
 id and pterygoalveolar ramus
- medians  
 a. comes nervi medianus or ulnaris dis accipitres  
 medians nerve to palmar anastomoses branches of  
 superficial palmar arch
- mediastinalis anterior  
 or one of numerous branches of the mammaria inter-  
 na dis lymphatic nodes in the anterior mediastinum  
 and the sternum
- meningea anterior  
 or ophthalmica dis cerebral membranes n. m. i.  
 ranal fossa anastomoses branches of m. i. et m. i.  
 and meningeal branches of carotidis interna a. i. lac-  
 rimalis
- meningea media 9 24 78 83-85 90 101 106  
 or maxillaris interna a. chies petrosae Gasserian  
 tympanica a. b. anterior and posterior terminal  
 dis to parts mentioned anastomoses through terminal branches  
 to anterior and posterior cranial fossae a. i. s.  
 meningeal branches of occipital pharyngea stern-  
 dens ophthalmica cranialis stylo-mastoid access-  
 sory m. n. i. a. tarsus of maxillaris interna and  
 temporalis profunda
- meningea posterior  
 or pharyngea ascendens dis dura mater a. tibia-  
 ria et b. chies of meningea media and vertebrae
- metatarsalis 23 69  
 terminal branch of alveolaris inferior
- mesenterica inferior 131 130 140 160 170  
 or a. branches colica sinistra sigmoidalis a. ham-
- metatarsalis superior 131 139 140 150 153 16 160  
 or aorta a. chies a. tibiae a. metatarsalis  
 a. chies a. tibiae a. metatarsalis a. appendiculae  
 a. colica dextra a. colica media
- metatarsalis dorsalis  
 dorsal interosseous one of three branches of  
 mediana rami a. n. the back of the 2d 3d and 4th  
 interosseous metatarsals
- metatarsalis volaris 22 23  
 palmar interosseous one of three arteries springing  
 from the deep palmar arch a. d. rami a. i. s. three  
 inner interosseous paces they anastomose with the  
 metatarsalis dorsales
- metatarsalis = a. arcuata
- metatarsalis dorsalis 278 315  
 dorsal interosseous artery one of three branches of the  
 a. cuata supplying the three outer toes a. i. s. outer  
 side of the second toe through the celiac lateral branch  
 the digitales dorsales



- ARTERIA
- renalis 130 130 131 150 153 165-168 186  
o aorta b anches ureteral perirenal and glandular  
rami and suprarenalis inferior dis kidney  
-sacralis lateralis 1 6 280  
late al sacral o posterior division of hypogastrica  
dis region of coecy e and sacrum anastomo es sacral s  
media glutia superior glutia inferior  
-sacralis media 130 174 280  
the bifurcation d s lower lumbar vertebra sacrum  
and coecyx anastomosos sacralis lateralis haemor  
rhoid s superior and media  
-scrotalis anterior  
termination of the pudenda externa profunda  
-scrotalis posterior 133  
tributed to the posterior portion of the a. penneis dis  
-sigmoides 1 1 173 174 1 6  
signum flexure anastomoses colica sin istra haemor-  
b dalis superior  
-spermatice 141 182 186  
-spermatica externa 318  
permatocoele epigastrica infer or dis cavernosa of  
ti a and a pennei  
-spermatice interna 139 169-1 4  
o ao ta branch uretrel remasteric ep dymal  
names of branches s d s parts designated by  
epigastrica inferior deferential s  
-sphenoparietalia 24 85  
nasal wall and septum anastomo ses branches of renal  
na descendens labialis superior and inf ao bitalis  
-spinalis anterior  
or vertebral s d spinal cord and pax mate  
-spinalis posterior 45  
o verteb alis dis medulla spinal cord and p  
mater anastomoses sp nali b anches of nte costales  
-sternocleidomastoidea 24  
occipital d muscle of the same name, ana lo-  
more sternocleidomastoid ramus of the thyro de-  
superior  
-stylomastoidea 23  
o auricular postero d external auditory meatus  
and v tubule anastom ses tympanic br n he of  
carot s interna and pharyngea ascendens and aud tory  
-subclavia 25 26 30 31 33 106 108 116 131-135  
o right from anonyma (innominate) left from arch of  
aorta b o l vert b alis thyro d ax s  
thyrocervical s mammaria int rna superior inte  
costal (truncus costocervical s) is directly continuous  
with the tillans  
-sublingualis 24  
or lingual s d muscles of tongue rastomo es  
submental s  
-submentalis 23 24 26-29 90 106  
maxillaris externa (facial) d  
submaxillary and sub gl gnd m mylohyoid muscle  
lower l p ana mos labialis inferio mental structure of  
of alveolaris int rno sublingual s inferior coronary  
-subscapularis 25 26 30 31 33 106 108 116 131-135  
o axillaris b an h rectifera scapulae d s muscles  
of shoulder and scapular r gon ana omos b bran hes  
late al s and interco tal  
-supercilialis volae ciliaris volaris supercilialis  
(a u volaris superficial s)  
-supraroibitais 21 23 24 34 102  
o ophthalmic d frontal muscle and scalp  
anastomo s branches of th temporal s superficial s  
and frontalis  
-suprarenalis inferior  
or renal s d suprarenal body anastomo as supra-  
renal s med a  
-suprarenalis media 140  
capularis media o aorta d s suprarenal bodies  
anastomoses suprarenalis superior a d inf rior  
-supracapsularis = a. transversa scapulae  
artery of the calf one of four or five arteries arising  
(sometimes by a common trunk) from the popl i t  
d muscles and integument of the calf ana lom se  
tib l poster r genu lenio medial s artilat ral s.
- tarsae lateralis 278  
o dorsalis pedis d s tarsal joints and extensor bre u  
digitorum muscle anali m s arcuata peronea anter  
io plantaris lateralis malleolans anteno lat ralis  
-tarsae med alis 278  
med al of two small branches of the dorsalis ped s d  
med al malleolar rete  
-temporalis 78  
-temporalis media 23 24  
o temporalis superficial s dis temporal f cis and  
muscle anastomoses branches of maxillaris interna.  
-temporalis profunda 24  
two in number anterior and posterior o maxillaris  
interna d s tempo al muscle ana lom br b res  
of temporalis superficial s lacrimal s and menie ge  
med a  
-temporalis superficialis 20-24 60 67 75 7 80 43  
85 100 106  
o is a terminal b a ch of th external carot i  
malicoorbital s and parot d anterior auricular  
f ontal and puvnetal rami  
-testicularis 140  
o spermatica interna dis test cle  
long thoracic external mammary o axilli  
tho acic muscles and mammary gland a et m  
branches of thoracoacromialis intercostal and  
scapularis  
-thoracalis suprema  
superior thoracic o axillaris d s muscles of ch  
anast motes branches of transversa scapulae ma-  
marna interna and tho acromion  
-thoracalis longa 26 27 31 219  
-thoracoacromialis 26 27 31 219  
acromi thoracic o axillaris d muscle a l lan  
shoulder and upper chest ana lom ex b an hes  
thoracalis suprema mammaria interna th ra ali  
lateral s circumflexa humeri posterior and a tenor  
and transversa scapulae  
-thoracodorsalis 27 150 160 215 216  
o axillaris d s musc les of upper prt f back  
anastomoses branches of thoracalis lateral s  
-thymica  
o mammaia interna d s thym agl s  
-thyreoidea ima  
lowest thyro d an inconstant artery o arch of aorta  
or an ryma (innominat) artery d thyro lala i  
-thyreoidea media 27 33 91 107 110 148 150 219  
inferio thyro d trunci a thyrocervical b h  
cervicalis ascend a l yncg a inferio and mu cula  
scaphoapeal and tracheal rami  
-thyreoidea superior 23-24 91 92 107 110  
superio thyro d external carni l b o ch m  
frathyro b an h laryngea superior thyrocervical  
sternocleidomastoid a encothyro d and two term al  
branches  
-thyroglaryngae  
o thyroed a super r d s larynx an l thyro glal ni  
-tibialis anterior 2 8 2 m 286 296 305 307 310 313  
324  
o popl tea b anches recurre stibal poster al  
ant rio mall olans ant rior late al l med al  
dorsal s ped t tarsea late l s tarsea med alts mei  
tarsea dorsales d gital s dorsales  
-tibialis poster o 279 287 288 294 296 306-310 312  
313 325  
the large and more drectly con wous of the l o  
terminal br aches of th poplit a b pe omra  
nutricia fibulae malleolarians posterior l ter l s a l  
med al s nutri ia tibulae plantarum med l s a d i  
metatarsae plantarum d gital s pl t s a d vari  
comm ncat ng and perf r t r gam  
-transversaria faciei 29 31  
o trans us thyro oc ryval b s cervi al s per  
facialis muscul r and desc nd ng ram  
-transversaria profunda 29 31  
sens d ct masset r muscul ant overty g ak  
an stom c inf ao bital d cal b hes of  
max illaris interna and bu cal and masseteric b n hes  
of maxillaris interna.  
-transversa scapulae 25 27 149, 153 157 219 225  
s praeapcular o truncus thyrocerv al  
joint ana lom s subscapular posterior scap lar  
-transversaria scapulae  
and dorsal s capulae  
-sympanica interior 26  
o maxillaris l rna d s tympan m a l m  
typn n tra chea of c r t l r m d pb tympna  
ascend n d tylopma t r m





## —dentales

dental canals the *ant*rior and *middle* dental canals pass from the infraorbital canal to the alveoli conveying vessels and nerves to the incisor and bicuspid teeth the *post*erior dental canals pierce the posterior surface of the body of the maxilla and convey vessels and nerves to the molar teeth the *inferior* dental canal is called canalis mandibulae

## —diploicus

diploic canal canal of Breschet

## —facialis 56

aqueduct of Fallopius a canal from the superior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the under surface at the stylomastoid foramen curving over the cavity of the tympanum it gives passage to the facial nerve

## —femoralis 318

femoral canal the inner compartment of the femoral sheath

## —hypoglossi 6 8 10 23

anterior condylar foramen of the occipital bone

## —incisivus

incisor canal anterior palatine canal the lower single portion of the foramen incisivum

## —infraorbitalis

a canal running beneath the orbital margin of the maxilla from the infraorbital groove in the floor of the orbit to the infraorbital foramen it transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve

## —inguinalis 318

transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female it begins at the internal and terminates at the external abdominal ring

## —mandibula 69

inferior dental canal traversing the greater portion of the body and ramus of the mandible between the mandibula and the mental foramina it transmits the inferior dental vessels and nerves.

## —musculofibularis

a canal beginning at the anterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone near its junction with the squamous portion and passing to the tympanum it is divided by the cochleariform process into two canals one for the Eustachian tube the other for the tensor tympani muscle

## —nasolacrimalis 54

nasal canal lacrymal canal a canal leading from the orbit into the nasal cavity containing the nasal duct

## —obturatoriis

an opening due to a defect in the upper part of the obturator membrane which closes the obturator foramen

## —palatinus

one of two canals one the posterior palatine or palatoglossal canal formed by the apposition of two grooves in the palate and the maxilla bones the other the anterior palatine canal formed by the apposition of grooves in the two maxillae just behind the alveolar processes.

## —pharyngeus

pharyngopalatine canal between the sphenoid and palate bones

## —pterygoideus 55

an opening through the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone through which pass the vidian artery vein and nerve

## —pterygopalatinus 11

pterygopalatine canal formed from the sulcus pterygopalatinus which transmits the large palatine nerve and descending palatine vessels

## —reunians=ductus reunians

## —semicircularis 56

semicircular canal one of three canals (named according to their position superior posterior and lateral or external) in the labyrinth of the ear which form loops of about two-thirds of a circle they open into two vestibule by three openings one aperture being the common opening of one extremity of each of two canals

## —sacralis

the contin. at on of the spinal n in the sacrum

## —spinalis 46

spinal canal a canal formed by the spinal foramina of the contiguous vertebrae

## —spiralis cochleae 59

the winding tube which makes two and a half turns about the modiolus of the cochlea it is divided into completely into two compartments scala tympani and scala vestibuli by a winding shelf of bone the lamina spiralis ossea.

## —sphenus=sinus spheni

## —APSULA

## —apost 151 152

the penitential fast

## —articularis 12-13 243 254 290 304 316 319

## —externa 71 70-81

external capsule a thin lamina of white substance separating the claustrum from the putamen or lateral portion of the lenticular nucleus

## —fibrosa hepatis 161-170

the splanchnic capsule a thin layer of connective tissue surrounding the structures in the porta hepatis and forming a layer on the surface of the liver

## —interna 30 44 71 70-81

internal capsule a layer of white substance separating the caudate nucleus and thalamus from the lenticular nucleus (thalamic region) and also the hypothalamus from the lenticular nucleus (subthalamus region) it consists of two limbs—an anterior (prosencephalic) and a posterior (metencephalic)—which join at an obtuse angle (geniculate angle of the internal capsule)

## —lenticula 52

crystalline capsule capsule of the crystalline lens

## —nuclei dentati 72

a corrugated lamina of gray matter enclosing the central white substance of the nucleus dentatus

## CAPUT

## —femoris 149 177 258 259

head of the femur hemispherical articular surface at the upper extremity of the femur which fits into the acetabulum to form the hip-joint

## —galileus=colliculus seminalis

humeri 114 115 130 128 124 105 225

head of the humerus the upper rounded extremity fitting into the glenoid cavity of the scapula

## —guisae caudati 9-81

the head or anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus projecting into the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle

## —tali 262

the head or anterior portion of the astragalus

## CARTILAGO

## —alaris major 63

greater alar cartilage lower lateral cartilage forming the anterior portion of the alar nasi the external alar cartilage the outer plate the external alar cartilage is the anterior part curving backward to join the septum and forming the tip of the nose

## —alaris minor 63

lesser alar cartilage one of two to four cartilaginous plates on the side of the alar nasi posterior to the greater alar cartilage

## —annularis=cricoides

## —articularis

articular cartilage a cap of hyaline cartilage fitting over the joint surface of a bone

## —arytenoides 155

an approximately pyramidal cartilage lying on either side of the middle line posteriorly between the projecting ends of the thyroid cartilage just above the lamina of the cricoid

## —corniculata 92

costal 129 151 152 160 162 165 16 150

the cartilaginous portion of a rib

## —cricoides 18 95 150 154

the lower most of the laryngeal cartilages

## —xiphiformis=processus xiphoides

## —epiglottidis=cricoides

## —epiglottis 91 92

a thin lamina of yellow elastic cartilage forming the central portion of the epiglottis.

## —fistulosa=cricoides

## —intervertebralis=cricoides

linguae=septum linguae

## —meatus acustici 60

myelomeres=processus xiphoides

## —nasal lateralis 63

upper lateral cartilage the cartilage forming the upper lateral wall of the nose between the alar and the bony skeleton

## —septi nasi 63 84 85

a thin cartilaginous plate filling the gap between the vomer and nasal bones and completing the septum nasi anteriorly

## —sesamoidea nasi

a small cartilage in the trigone of the lower eyelid by the recession of the edge of the lower eyelid cartilage from the cartilage of the septum nasi

## —thyroideae 18 36 97 98 221 151 153

the largest of the cartilages of the larynx it is formed of two approximated quadrilateral plates joined anteriorly at an angle of from 90° to 120° the prominence so formed constituting the prominence of Adam

## —trachealis 16 95 111

one of from 16 to 20 incomplete rings of cartilage forming the skeleton of the trachea the rings are



—anterior c. rebr. 40 43 44 73 80 81 105  
a white bundle crossing in the anterior wall of the third ventricle from a side to side between the two thalami in front of the columnae (anterior pillars) of the fornix

—anterior grisea 46  
the portion of the gray commissure lying in front of the central canal between it and the anterior white commissure

—habenularum 43  
commissure of the habenulae the decussation of fibers of the two striated medullae forming the dorsal portion of the habenula or peduncle of the pineal body

—hippocampi  
a small triangular space between the diverging crura of the fornix occupied by a thin lamina of transverse fibers usually closely adherent to the under surface of the corpus callosum

—inferior  
inferior commissure c. commissure of v. Gudden a transverse fiber tract in the tuber cinereum just behind the optic chiasm

—magna = corpus callosum

—media = massa intermedia

—mollis = massa intermedia

—palpebrarum lateralis 48 49

external canthus the outer extremity of the nina palpebrarum

—palpebrarum medialis 48 49

internal canthus inner extremity of the nina palpebrarum

—posterior cerebri 40 43 73 81

a thin band of white matter crossing from side to side beneath the habenulae of the pineal body and overlying the sylvian aqueductum c. brn

—posterior grisea 46

posterior commissure the portion of the gray commissure of the spinal cord lying posterior to the central canal

—superior  
commissure of Meynert a large transverse fiber tract in the upper part of the tuber cinereum

## CONCHA

—nasalis inferior 49 63 70 73 85 105  
inferior turbinate bone a thin spongy bony plate with curved margins on the outer wall of the lower part of the nasal fossa separating the middle from the inferior meatus

—nasalis media 49 70 73 83 84 105  
middle turbinate bone the lower and larger of two bony plates with up-curved margins projecting from the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth it separates the superior from the middle meatus of the nose

—nasalis superior 63 70 73 105  
superior turbinate bone the upper of the bony plates with up-curved margins projecting from the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth it forms the upper boundary of the superior meatus of the nose

—nasalis suprema  
uppermost or highest of four turbinate bones c. Santorini the posterior portion of the c. superior when unattached

—Santorini = c. nasalis suprema

—sphenoidal 11

—sphenoidal turbinate bone

## CONDYLUS

—lateralis 258-261 264 265 291 305  
late al condyle (s) outer condyle of the femur (b)

—external tuberosity of the tibia

—medialis 258-261 264 265 291 305

medial condyle (a) inner condyle of the femur (b)

—occipitalis 6 71 86

occipital condyle one of two elongated oval facets on the under surface of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas

## CONUS

—arter osas 160

—medullaris 187

COR 133 134

## CORNU

—anterior ventriculi lateralis 43

—coccigeum 3

—inferior ventriculi lateralis 43

—sacrale 3

## CORONA

—glandis 145

—edatis 79

## CORPUS

—diposum orbitae 105

—Aranii = nodulus valvulae semilunaris

—callosum 40 43 79 105

the great transverse commissure between the cerebral hemispheres it is arch d from behind forward and a thinner in its long extremity (splenium and genu) but upon itself at the genu and sends a thin extremity forward (the rostrum)

—cavernosum conchae = plexus cavernosus conchae  
erectile tissue in the mucous membrane covering the nasal turbinated bones

—cavernosum penis 147

one of two columns of erectile tissue lying side by side on the dorsum of the penis they are separated posteriorly forming the crus penis and are attached to the inner portion of the arch of the pubis

—cavernosum urethrae 145 170

corpus spongiosum the mesial column of erectile tissue lying in the urethral sulcus between and below the corpus cavernosum penis it forms an expansion at either extremity the posterior being the bulbous urethra the anterior the glans penis it is traversed by the urethra

—ciliare 51

a thickened portion of the tunica vasculosa of the eye between the choroid and the iris it consists of three parts or zones orbiculus ciliaris corona ciliaris and musculus ciliaris

—dentatus = nucleus dentatus

—formis 73 79 80

—geniculatum laterale = c. geniculatum laterale

—geniculatum laterale = c. geniculatum laterale

—geniculatum laterale 44 81

external geniculate body an oval mass formed by a bulging of the posterior part of the thalamus external to the pulvinar

—geniculatum mediale 44 81

internal geniculate body an elongated rounded elevation behind the pulvinar of the thalamus

—Highmori = mediatum testis

—hypothalamicum = nucleus hypothalamicus

—incisus 62

—Luisi Luis body = nucleus hypothalamicus

—mamillare 39 43 44 71 73

one of two pea shaped bodies lying at the base of the brain in the interpeduncular space

—medullare cerebelli 72 73

the interior white substance of the cerebellum

—olive = oliva

—pineale 43 44 73 81

pineal gland conarium epiphys cerebri a small flattened body shaped somewhat like a pyramid lying in the depression between the two superior quadrigemina bodies

—quadrigemina 43 45

four rounded eminences forming the dorsal portion of the mesencephalon together they constitute the lamina quadrigemina

—testiforme 10

inferior cerebellar peduncle a bundle of nerve fibers on either side of the medulla running up and outward and backward from the medulla to the cerebellum

—testiforme 10

inferior cerebellar peduncle a bundle of nerve fibers on either side of the medulla running up and outward and backward from the medulla to the cerebellum

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10

—testiforme 10



## DUCTUS

-arteriosus  
d Botalli a vessel of communication between the  
pulmonary artery and the arch of the aorta in the  
fetus it becomes transformed after birth into a  
fibrous cord the ligamentum arteriosum

-choledochus 139  
common bile-duct formed by the union of the hepatic  
and cystic ducts it passes from the mouth of the hepatic  
fissure (porta hepatis) to the duodenum into which it  
discharges through a common orifice with the pan-  
creatic duct

-cochlearis 63  
membranous cochlea scala media a spirally arranged  
occupying the lower portion of the cochlea  
it begins by a blind extremity a *am v u b u l* in  
the recess cochlearis of the vestibule term nating in  
another blind ext empty *ae am capulore* or *leg na et*  
the cupola of the cochlea it contains endolymph  
and communicates with the sacculus by the ductus  
reunens.

-cysticus 767  
the duct leading from the gall bladder it joins the  
hepatic duct to form the ductus choledochus  
-defers 138-140 142 144 146 150 176-180  
is defers the excretory duct of the testis running  
from the epidym of which it is the continuation  
to the prostatic urethra where it terminates as the  
ductus ejaculatorius

-defers testis 180  
-ejaculatorius 143 150  
the duct formed by the union of the vas deferens and  
the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle which opens  
into the prostatic urethra

-endolymphaticus 61  
a small membranous canal connecting with both  
sacculi and utricle of the membranous labyrinth  
passing through the aqueductus vestibuli and ter-  
minating in a dilated blind extremity *sac na end lym*  
phaticus on the posterior surface of the petrous por-  
tion of the temporal bone beneath the dura mater

-epidymus 114 180  
canal or duct of the epidymus a convoluted tube  
into which the vasa deferentia open and which itself  
terminates in the ductus deferens

-hepaticus 166 767  
a duct for the transmissio of bile received from the  
hepatic and outside the fissure joins the cystic duct  
to form the ductus choledochus

-lacrimalis 48 49  
a curved canal beginning at the punctum lacrimale in  
the margin of each eyelid near the medial commissure  
and running transversely inward to empty with its  
fellow into the lacrimal sac

-lingualis  
a pit on the upper surface of the tongue at the apex of  
the sulcus terminalis it is the remains of a tubular  
structure (ductus thyroglossus) in embryo a life  
from which is developed the isthmus of the thyroid  
gland

-lymphaticus dexter 124  
one of the two trunks of lymph vessels a short trunk  
somewhat less than an inch in length formed by the  
union of the right jugular lymphatic vessel and vessels  
of the thoracic wall and viscera it is the right extremity  
root of the neck and empties into the right vena.

-nasolacrimalis 48 49 63 83 84  
nasal duct a canal leading downward from the lacrimal  
sac on each side to the anterior portion of the inferior  
meatus of the nose through which the tears are con-  
ducted into the nasal cavity

-pancreaticus  
duct of Wirsung the excretory duct of the pancreas  
running through the enteric duct of the pancreas  
on the common bile duct through a common  
orifice at the papilla of the duodenum

-pancreaticus accessorius  
Sanctorum's duct the excretory duct of the head of the  
pancreas one branch of which joins the pancreatic  
duct the other opening independently into the duo-  
denum

-prothodes 20 61 67  
Steno's or Stensen's duct the duct of the parotid gland  
opening from the cheek into the vestibule of the mouth

-perilymphaticus  
perilymphatic duct aqueduct of the cochlea a fine

canal connecting the perilymphatic space of the cochlea  
with the subarachnoid space

-prostatalis  
about twenty minute canals which receive the prostatic  
secretion from the glandular tubules and discharge it  
through openings on either side of the crista urethralis  
in the posterior wall of the urethra.

-reunens  
uniting duct canals reunens a short membranous  
tube passing from the lower end of the sacculus to the  
ductus cochlearis of the membranous labyrinth

-semicircularis 61  
one of three membranous tubes superior lateral and  
posterior contained in but only partly filling the  
three semicircular canals

-sublingualis major 67  
duct of Bartholin's duct of the sublingual gland  
opening with or near Wharton's duct on the sublingual  
papilla.

-sublingualis minor 67  
one of the ducts of Rivinus or Rivini ducts of the  
sublingual salivary glands rather a ducts.

-submandibularis 64  
Wharton's duct the duct of the submandibular salivary  
gland opening at the sublingual caruncle

-thoracicus 124 133 157 167 169 166 167  
the largest lymph vessel in the body beginning at the  
cisterna chyli at about the level of the umbilicus  
passing upward through the aortic opening of the  
diaphragm and the posterior mediastinum crossing  
level of the fifth thoracic vertebra and discharging into  
the left vena anonyma at the inner border of the sca-

-thyroglossus  
an embryonic tubular structure growing downward from  
the middle portion of the sinus aorticus which forms  
the isthmus of the thyroid gland it begins near the  
in the adult as the foramen caecum in the gut

-utriculosaccularis  
one of the branches of origin of the endolymphatic duct  
arising from the inner aspect of the utricle

-venosus Arantii  
venous duct of Arantius the continuation in the fetus  
of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior it  
becomes obliterated forming the ligamentum

## DURA

-mater 45 67  
-mater encephali 60 70 72 75 76 81 99  
-mater spinalis 46

## EAR

24 59  
the organ of hearing composed of the external  
which includes the auricle and the external acoustic  
auditory meatus the middle ear or the tympanum  
with its ossicles and the internal ear which in the  
labyrinth and ductus cochlearis the pinna

## EMINENTIA

-arcuata 57  
a prominence on the superior (anterior) surface of the  
posterior portion of the temporal bone indicating the  
position of the superior semicircular canal

-carpi radialis  
a rather large flat eminence on the radial (outer) side  
of the front of the wrist due to the tuberosity of the  
scaphoid and the ridge on the trapezium

-carpi ulnaris  
(mer) a small eminence smaller than the radial on the ulnar  
side of the front of the wrist due to the presence of  
the pisiform bone

-collateralis 43  
an elevation on the floor of the internal trigone of  
the lateral ventricle of the brain between the hippocampus  
and the calcar avis

-crucata  
cruciate eminence a figure on the internal surface of  
the occipital bone it divides the surface of the bone  
into four fossae a cerebellar and a cerebellar on each  
side

-frontalis  
-tuber frontalis  
the eminence on the frontal bone

-ilopeptica  
ilopeptical eminence a rounded elevation on the  
surface of the innominate bone at the junction  
of the ilium and pubis

-intercondyloidea  
epicondylar process of the tibia

-medialis  
teres femoralis teres a small rounded eminence on the  
superior of the floor of the fourth ventricle

—pari talis = tuber parietale

—pyramidalis

conal projection behind the foramen allis in the tympanicum it is hollow and contains the stapedial muscle

## EPICONDYLUS

—lateralis 104 105 201 20 22 231 238 250 254 255 202 200 lateral epicondyle (a) external condyle of the humerus (b) outer tuberosity of the femur

—medialis 101 101 202 2 7 218 220 222 230 231 258 250 254 255 200 204

medial epicondyle (a) internal condyle of the humerus (b) inner tuberosity of the femur

## EPIDIDYMIS, 144

A small oval plate of cartilage covered with mucous membrane at the front of the tongue which fastens back of the aperture of the larynx losing it during the act of swallowing

## EYE, 30-34, 82 105

It is a highly physical body with the segment of smaller sphere (the cornea) act in at the anterior and it has three coats an outer fibrous protective coat (the sclera) a middle vascular and pigmented coat (the choroid) and an inner nervous coat (the retina) the anterior part of the sclera is wanting it place being taken by the transparent cornea the middle and inner coats are also wanting anteriorly The interior of the eye contains the refracting media. Situated at the back of the cornea is the anterior chamber and behind the posterior chamber by a retractile diaphragm (the pupil) with an aperture in its center (the pupil) the anterior and posterior chambers are filled with a fluid (the aqueous humor) The posterior chamber is bounded posteriorly by the most important refractive medium (the crystalline lens) The vitreous body of the eye behind the lens is filled with a gelatinous substance (the vitreous humor or vitreous body) At the periphery of the iris, connecting it with the choroid is the ciliary body composed of the ciliary muscles and the ciliary nerves composed of radial and circular unstriated fibers the ciliary muscle is the muscle of accommodation acting on the crystalline lens to adjust it for the varying distances of vision The optic nerve enters the eyeball at the posterior pole and its fibers are distributed to the posterior part of the retina. The various muscles moving the eyeball are attached to the sclera externally

## EYELID

—cervical 0 72 6 8 81 205

—marginialis 318

## FASCIA

—abdominal 336

—brachial 246

—bulbi 50-53

of the eyeball Tenon's capsule a hemispherical connective tissue bag enclosing the posterior portion of the eyeball ending anteriorly at the conjunctival foramen it is pierced by the optic nerve and the tendons of the ocular muscles along which it sends prolongations

—collum 94 108 110

—cervical 318

Cooper's one of the coverings of the perimetrium of the fundus of the uterine cavity and of the muscular fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle

—cervical

the part of the superficial fascia of the thigh which covers the oval foramen saphenous opening

—cervical 325

—tata hippocampi 47

—diaphragmatis pelvis inferior 277

anal or vaginal covering the outer face of the pelvic diaphragm

—diaphragmatis pelvis superior 245

external fascia the layer of covering the upper surface of the pelvic diaphragm a covering of the navel of the umbilical foramen

—diaphragmatis urogenitalis inferior 245

a superficial or perineal layer of the triangular ligament

—diaphragmatis urogenitalis superior 245

deep or pelvic layer of the triangular ligament

—diaphragmatis 145

—diaphragmatis 42 175 182 319

—diaphragmatis 14

—diaphragmatis 208 208 321-323 326

the fascia of the tongue fascia enveloping the muscle of the tongue

—obscurosalis 277 183

—obscurosalis 146 176

the part on of the pelvis of which passes across and

closes except for the obturator canal the obturator foramen

—palmaris = aponeurosis palmaris

—parotidomaxillaris 200

—pectines 310

—pelvis 127

—penis 178

—plantaris = aponeurosis plantaris

—prevertebralis 21 91

—prostate 147

—testis 184

—superficialis 180

—temporalis 17 70 83

—transversalis 170 182 184

the line of fasciae of the abdominal cavity between the inner surface of the abdominal musculature and the peritoneum

## FASCICULUS

—anterior proprius

a nervous trunk or bundle Flechsig's fasciculus a bundle of the anterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing fibers from the cells of the cord itself

—anterolateralis superficialis

lower tract a tract of ascending fibers on the lateral surface of the spinal cord anterior to the cerebello-spinal fasciculus

—cerebellospinalis

direct cerebellar tract of Flechsig's bundle like tract of ascending white fibers on the posterolateral surface of the spinal cord immediately in front of the line of entrance of the posterior nerve-roots

—cerebellospinalis anterior

a terrier pyramidal fasciculus Terrier's column direct pyramidal tract a subdivision of the anterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord

—cerebellospinalis lateralis

lateral pyramidal fasciculus crossed pyramidal tract a tract of descending fibers in the spinal cord just anterior to the cerebellospinal fasciculus and to the outer side of the posterior column or horn of gray matter

—cervical

white-shaded fasciculus column or tract of Burdett's outer tract of the posterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing gray matter fibers from the posterior nerve-roots

—gracilis

lateral fasciculus column or tract of Goll the innermost of the posterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing ascending sensory fibers

—lateral proprius

Flechsig's lateral fasciculus lateral ground matter bundle a tract consisting of the inner portion of the lateral funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing association fibers from cells of the cord itself

—longitudinalis inferior

a well marked bundle of association fibers running through the length of the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum in part parallel with the inner horn of the lateral ventricle

—longitudinalis medialis 73

posterior longitudinal bundle a longitudinal bundle of fibers running from the mesencephalon to the spinal cord through the tegmentum of the cerebellum

—longitudinalis superior

a bundle of long association fibers in the lateral portion of the cerebrum of the cerebral hemisphere containing the frontal occipital and temporal lobes

—obliquus pontis

oblique bundle of the pons a bundle of fibers in the ventral surface of the pons running from the anterior median portion outward and backward

—pedunculomammillaris = pedunculus = pedunculus a fiber tract running from the corpus mamillare to the tegmentum and base of the cerebellum

—retroflexus

the part of the bundle a small bundle of fibers running from the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve downward and forward to the tegmentum of the intermediate colliculus

—thalamomammillaris 81

bundle of V of Aszyr's thick bundle of fibers which passes upward from the corpus mamillare to the tegmentum to terminate in the anterior nucleus of the thalamus

—uncinatus

unciform or hook-like band of association fibers on the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum





- frontale  
th incus a fronta. a ee on parafidial notch wh n as  
occa on 27 happen It is below or to form a canal
- incisum 11  
f of 5 en m. a 1-4 pol canal at the anterior part of  
the 1 termal lary but ve having one opening below  
just bet 1 the central 1 clw teeth and two a -ve  
one on e h r side of the 1 low crest
- infraorbital 4 4 30  
the lateral open ne of the 1 frontal nal on th  
terio surf of the body of th maxilla
- intertricular 3  
f of 10 m m. a communi ation between the third and  
the 1a oral artein lve on either sid
- intervertebrale  
one of a nume d verti ge into the ap d anal  
bounded by the pul lve of the verti low al ve  
n l hve the verti l lve rterio and the  
an cur process behind
- ischiadica 231  
one of two foran na. f f mai. f f i mi formed  
by the great and small sacroci tie l g ments cross g  
the stat c notch 4 in the 1 innomate bone
- jugulare 6 8 10  
1 lacrum p m etia
- lacrimum 6 8  
lacrated f f lacrum med um
- lacrimum anterior = lacra orbital s superior
- lacrimum med um  
an irregular pture between the ap d th pterius  
prion of the temporal lve and the body of the  
phenoid tran m iting the c ronal artery and 1 ve  
the large superficial petronal nerve and sympathi  
f amenta
- lacrimum posterior = foramen jugulare
- of Magendie = apertura medull s ventriculi quarti  
in 1 an aperture of the fourth ventricle an ope ng to  
the med connu iting with the suba achnoi space
- magnum of occipitale magnum
- mandibular  
1 den a dental f the open g on the inner surface d  
the ramus of th mandib of the inferior dental  
canal
- mastoidium 4 6 41 23 27  
an opening at th posterior portion of the mastoi  
process transmitt g a small artery to th dura s 1 a  
venn to the 1 termal sinus
- mentale 4 69  
the anterior open g of the 1 inferior dental canal on the  
body of the mandib e external to and above th me tal  
tubercle
- meniculum 193 196 239 261  
the opening through which th n trient artery pa ves  
into the medullary cavity of a bone
- thyroid  
thyroid f a large oval or irregularly triangular  
aperture in the lower p rt of the innominate bon
- occipitale magnum 6 10 38  
the large d al open ng in th occipital bone giving  
passage to the lower part of the medull ol longat  
the 1a verticral arteries and p al accessory nerves  
and the blood vessels of the upper port on of th  
epi al men p m
- operculum 8 12 47 63  
the open g at th back of the orb g ring passag to  
th opt c nerve and ophthalm c vessel
- oral 6 8 84  
orale oss sphen. 63
- palatinum majus 6  
the open g n ar the posterior termal gle of the pal  
ate bone of the pterygopal tin a al
- parietale 41  
foramen ne th upper border post riory of the  
p etal bone th tran n is a minute artery a d vein
- quadrum = fovea ca m
- rotundum 8 121  
sac 1 3  
s g lar  
a foramen in th internal and tory m tus wh h  
n sm ts th nerves to th sacrale
- sphenopalatinum 63  
(1) f palat n majus, (2) the foran n formed from  
the ph opal t cl ure of the pal te bone wh n  
losed n by artulat on with th nder su fa of the  
ph n n l bone
- sphenoid 6 8  
an ope s n the great wi g of the sphenoid b ne  
transm it g th middle m n ng al artery
- styloideum 6  
s p rior tale, 4 47  
th sup aoribital groove when t m bridged over and  
converted i to a canal

- thyroideum  
(1) an opening occa onally e isting in one or both  
of th plates of th thyroci cartil ge (2) f of tuatum
- transversarium 3  
tra verse costotransv se or vert l arterial fora  
m n the foran n in the transverse process of a  
cervi al vertebra for th p age of the vertebral  
artery and 1 vin a 1 sympathetic nerve ple us
- venae cavae  
a opening in the right lobe of the ent al tenion of  
f ph agm whi h tran mit the inf rior v na cav a 1  
lor n hve d th right ph n
- vertebrale  
(1) f tra ere ci m (2) the foran n formed by th  
m d th vert l arch with the body
- of Winslow = epiploicum
- zygomaticofaciale 4  
malar f th ope g on th outer surface of the  
ma bone beneath th orbita m gin of th malar  
anal transmitt g th ramu subcutaneu malar
- zygomaticoorbitale  
th common ope ing on th orbital s rface of the malar  
bone d the malar and th temporal ca als  
s m m m these nals have each a sep ate open g  
on th orbit s rface
- zygomaticotemporal  
th opening on th temporal surf ce of the malar  
bone of the t mporomalar nal tran m iting th  
t mporal bran h of th orbital nerve

FORNIX :

FOSSA

- acetabulum 356  
a roughened area : the floor of the acetabulum by the  
cotylo notch
- axillaris  
th rmpat the hollow beneath the hould
- canina  
a d p rusion on the a tenor surface of th maxill  
below the infraorbital foramen the s t of origin f th  
le ator angul ons muscle
- carotica  
a pace bou ded by the inf hyond muscles a tenor  
box of th temocleidomastoid posterior belly of  
th d gasti 1 l e al wall of the ph ryn onta n  
g the common arot 1 artery n t malar jugular vein
- cervical lateralis  
f of Sylvius a depressed area on the 1 teral rfa e of  
ach cerebral hemisphere
- coronoides 194  
a holl w n the anterior end of the humeru n wh h  
th coronoid process of th ulna rest wh n the blow  
s f sed
- cranii 6  
one of th ee holl ws (f a t sor f med a and f p i  
or) on th upper surf of the base f the kull wh h  
lodg th cer brum ( t rior and muddi fossae) nd  
th cerebellum (posterior fossa)
- duodena 6 7  
a h flow n the posterior surface of th base of th  
mandible givi attachment to the anterior belly of the  
d gastric muscle
- ductus venosi  
fissu on th u der urf ce of th l ver posteriorly  
lodging a fibrous band th remans of the d ctu  
nosu of the f tus
- duodena inferior 123  
pent al recess e t nd ng downward fo a d ta  
of an nch to an h a d half alongs d the lwer  
d at mral part of the ascending portion of th duo  
d num
- duodenalis superior 38  
periton al re e tnd ng upward a hort dist n e  
alongs le th upper nd termal p rt of the asc nd ng  
port on of th duodenum
- glandulae lacrimales 4 5  
lacrymal fosa a h flow n th orbital pl te f th  
f o t l b ne formed by th verb nging m gin nd  
termal angular p oc s lodg th l crymal g nd
- hyal idea  
p tell r f a depress on on th anterior urf ce of th  
vitreous body n whi h l the cryst l n l s
- hypophysis 10  
hypophyseal fossa pituitary fossa of th sphenoid  
b n
- iliaca 254  
th smooth inner surfac of the ilium above the  
lopecti cal lu givi attachment to th i ru  
mus l
- iliacombasciatis  
a depr ssion on th inner surf ce of th abdomen  
between the psoas muscle and the crest of the il m.



## FUNDUS

- ac** = **acustic** internal
- (ant. a. of the i. t. enal acoust. (aust. tory) meat a. l. ea at the base of the mollus of the coch. a. l. i. s. ap. rated by a thin plate of bone from the vestib. le
- oc** li
- the port. on of the int. rix of the eyeball arou. l. the post. nor. pole. the part exposed to a w. through the ophth. l. m. oc. pe
- tympani** = **paries** **jugularis** **tympani**
- ventriculi**
- th. can. c. or esophag. al. ent. of th. stomach
- ves** c. **fellum**
- the w. l. closed enl. of th. gall bladder situated at the inf. n. s. bowler of th. liver
- vesic** **urinarie**
- th. h. w. of the bladder

## FUNDICULUS

- anterior**
- a. t. n. r. b. l. l. e. anterior column of the spinal cord
- canal** s. a. t.
- th. upward prolongation of the fasciculus v. unicus or Denticulus tract in the medulla
- craculus**
- th. upward prolongation of th. fasciculus gr. cis. or coll. a. t. r. a. t. in th. medulla
- lateral** s. a. t.
- the lat. al. white column of th. p. l. al. cord between the l. ca. of ext. an. l. entra. ce. of th. anterior an. l. poster. w. ner. v. roots
- medull** s. p. n. al. s.
- a. y. one. d. th. columns of the sp. al. cord. the ch. s. f. f. wh. h. are the post. n. l. (f. p. o. l. w. r.) d. th. t. e. r. n. l. al. (f. l. e. r. w. n. t. f. l. a. l. l.) of ach. l. t. e. r. al. h. l. f. of th. cord in the cerv. al. port. m. of th. cord th. post. nor. column. d. i. v. i. s. i. o. n. a. outer part (f. l. i. ) a. d. e. r. part (f. g. r. a. c. i. l. )
- post** **er** 45
- p. t. n. s. f. u. n. d. u. l. u. s. or white col. mn. of th. spinal cord l. y. g. between th. poster. r. g. r. y. columns or horn. l. the posterior median sulcus. t. s. composed of th. tract. th. f. s. i. l. g. r. a. c. i. l. u. s. coll. t. c. l. a. d. th. f. l. i. s. s. or l. l. r. d. a. c. h. a. t. a. c. t. i. o. n. s. th. t. e. r. m. w. h. o. col. mn. of th. medull. o. l. l. o. g. a. t. a.
- lari** s. = **traculus** solitarius.
- permat** **cus** 116 120 147 177 1 8 318 330
- permat. cord
- es** = **eminentia** **medialis**

## GALEA

- aponeu** **tica** 70 73 17 78

## GANGLION

- auricular** = **g** **oticum**.
- card** **acum**
- g. of W. usberg. a. g. of th. cardiac p. l. u. h. i. g. between th. rch. of th. aorta and the bul. r. c. t. n. of th. pul. monary rtery
- caton** **m**
- a. m. al. g. glionic swelling by ng. on th. under urf. of th. aort. i. r. t. r. y
- cerv** **cal** **inferius** 30
- a. sym. p. th. t. e. g. j. y. g. behind th. subcl. vian artery
- ne**
- the origin of the art. b. al. lose to the first th. a. c. c. g. w. th. which t. sometimes b. l. d. e. d.
- cer** **cal** **medium** 37 30
- a. y. m. p. th. t. e. g. of. m. all. s. e. and som. t. m. s. b. e. n. t. a. t. i. v. l. of the sixth or seven h. cervical vert. bra. o. th. s. i. f. e. r. a. th. y. r. o. i. d. a. r. y. w. h. e. i. t. r. o. s. e. s. b. e. h. i. d. o. th. t. i. b. h. th.
- ce** **neal** **sup** **er** 37 3 36 87-90
- the upper most nd. larg. t. i. the g. n. l. a. of the ym. p. th. e. t. i. c. n. k. l. y. g. n. a. r. th. b. w. f. th. k. u. l. b. t. w. e. e. n. the t. r. a. l. carot. i. r. t. r. y. and the int. r. n. al. j. u. g. u. l. a. r. v. e. n.
- clare** 50
- l. n. t. u. l. r. or ophthalm. g. a. s. m. l. l. g. in the o. b. t. between th. opt. e. r. e. and the t. e. r. m. l. e. c. t. u. m. s. c. l. e.
- colicacum** 120 141 166 167
- colic. n. r. g. s. o. l. g. on. of two larg. ym. p. th. t. g. g. l. y. i. g. o. th. d. f. i. th. o. r. t. a. t. i. h. l. l. o. f. g. n. l. y. f. o. th. celiac art. r. y.
- g** **nicul**
- g. of the knee f. th. l. l. n. e. r. v. e. i. n. t. u. n. s. c. e. n. t. a. g. n. g. l. o. f. m. an. o. v. l. s. w. e. l. l. g. on th. facial nerv. at the f. c. u. l. m. w. h. e. i. t. n. d. by fibers from the v. e. t. b. u. l. t. r. u. k. f. the a. u. t. i. y. n. e. r.
- hab** **neal** = **nucleus** h. b. e. n. u. l. e.
- int** **er** **funcul** **e**
- a. small collection of c. i. o. on the vent. al. aspect. f. the t. e. r. m. t. u. n. in th. l. w. p. r. t. of the substant. a. p. e. r. f. o. r. a. t. a. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r.
- int** **er** **tebral** = **g** **sp** **nale**

## -Jugulare

- g. of the root of the **vagus** a. small enlargement on the **vagus** in the **jugu** ar. f. **ramen** from which a. i. s. e. two t. r. n. ch. e. s. m. e. n. n. e. a. l. and a. r. i. c. u. l. a. r.
- jectacular** = **g** **cellare**
- lumbale** 120
- one of so. r. or more ganglia on the inner border of the p. o. o. s. m. a. j. o. r. n. s. c. l. e.
- maxillare** = **g** **submaxillare**
- mesentericum** **superius**
- enlarged lymphatic g. lying at th. point of origin of th. superior mesenteric rtery entering into the formation of th. a. h. v. p. l. e. x. u.
- nasale** = **g** **sphenopalatinum**
- nodovum**
- g. of the trunk of the **vagus**
- ophthalmicum** = **g** **cellare**
- oticum**
- g. of Arn. l. d. a. g. s. t. u. e. d. j. t. below th. foram. n. o. v. a. l. e. b. e. n. th. the man. l. b. u. l. a. r. n. e. r. v. e. i. t. g. i. v. e. s. i. f. th. e. c. o. m. m. u. i. a. t. i. o. n. g. r. n. e. c. h. e. s. to th. v. i. d. an. a. u. r. i. c. u. l. o. t. e. m. p. o. r. a. l. and ch. o. r. d. a. t. y. m. p. a. n. i. r. t. e. s. j. m. o. t. o. r. n. e. r. v. e. s. to th. t. n. o. r. t. y. m. p. a. i. and the t. e. n. s. o. p. a. l. a. t. i. m. u. s. c. l. e.
- petrosus**
- g. of Anfersch. a. small enlargement on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in the jugul. foram. n. below the g. super.
- phrenicum**
- one of several small ganglia containing in th. phrenic p. l. uses of th. ym. p. th. t. i. c.
- plexum** **sympatheticum**
- g. l. a. of the sympathetic p. l. s. e. a.
- sacrale** 120
- o. i. th. r. e. o. f. o. u. r. g. n. s. l. a. o. n. e. i. t. h. e. r. d. c. o. n. s. t. i. t. u. t. g. with the g. m. p. a. r. n. l. th. j. n. n. e. c. t. i. n. g. o. r. d. s. th. p. e. l. v. i. c. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of the sympathet. trunk
- semilunare** 9 30 42 51 58 90
- (i) Casser. n. g. a. d. t. exp. on on th. sensory root of the trigeminal n. r. v. at th. p. e. x. of th. petrosus
- port. on of th. t. e. m. p. o. r. a. l. b. o. f. m. i. t. p. r. o. c. e. e. d. the ophthalm. maxillary and mandibular n. h. e. s. of the trig. m. al. e. r. v. e. ( ) g. c. o. l. a. c. u. m.
- solare** = **g** **calicacum**.
- sphenopalatinum** 30
- bleck. l. e. g. a. small g. l. i. o. n. in the upper part of th. pterygopal. t. e. (sphen. om. xill. r. y.) fossa. 'a. s. c. a. l. e. r. y. roots are th. when palat. n. e. r. v. f. o. m. th. m. a. l. l. y. r. t. a. m. o. t. o. r. and s. ym. p. a. t. h. e. t. i. c. roots are j. o. i. n. e. d. t. g. the s. o. th. v. i. d. n. e. the g. l. i. n. g. i. v. e. s. o. f. f. n. r. v. e. s. to the nos. p. l. a. t. e. a. d. o. r. b. i. t.
- spinale** 45 57
- on the posterior (sensory) root of each of th. spinal nerves
- sp** **rat** **cochleum**
- ganglion of Cort. an. el. gated. g. n. g. l. o. n. on the cochl. bran. h. of th. auditory nerv. n. th. p. a. l. c. n. al. of the modiolus f. o. m. t. i. f. e. r. s. p. s. s. o. ut. b. e. t. w. e. e. n. the l. y. of the l. a. r. i. n. a. p. e. r. a. l. o. s. e. a. t. o. the o. r. g. n. of C. r. t.
- submaxillare** 34 67
- a. small g. on the hyoglossus m. u. c. l. e. u. p. e. n. d. e. d. f. m. the l. g. u. a. l. n. s. a. t. s. e. n. y. o. t. d. n. d. from th. l. n. g. u. i. t. s. m. o. t. o. r. f. o. t. o. m. th. ch. d. t. ym. p. and t. s. ym. p. th. e. t. i. c. root from th. p. l. u. s. a. t. e. the f. c. i. l. a. r. y. b. r. n. h. a. g. o. to th. b. m. l. l. a. r. y. and sub. l. g. u. a. l. glands. d. the b. m. u. l. l. a. r. y. (Wh. r. t. o. n.) duct
- sup** **rius**
- jugal. g. an. n. l. a. r. g. m. n. t. f. m. a. l. l. a. n. the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in the jugular f. men. i. t. not con. tant.
- thoracale** 134 135 157
- o. e. of l. e. or t. w. l. v. e. g. l. a. o. r. th. s. d. t. the l. l. of th. head of th. h. r. i. b. t. u. t. g. with th. conn. t. i. n. g. n. e. r. v. e. o. r. d. s. th. th. o. a. c. t. i. o. n. p. o. r. t. n. of th. ym. p. th. t. i. c. trunk
- th** **accusum** **gratum** = **g** **cervical** **inferius**
- vest** **bulare**
- the n. v. s. v. e. s. t. b. u. l. i. n. the n. t. e. a. l. t. m. t. u. s.

## GENU

- capsula** **interna** 80
- g. n. u. o. k. e. e. f. the n. t. e. al. s. u. l. e. th. obtuse gle form. d. by the union of th. t. w. l. m. b. s. p. a. f. o. n. t. a. l. and p. r. s. o. c. p. t. a. l. of the t. r. u. l. a. p. u. l.
- corpore** **callos** 73
- k. of the corpus callosum th. t. e. r. t. r. m. t. y. of the r. p. u. l. o. u. m. w. h. c. h. f. o. l. d. s. d. w. n. a. d. d. b. k. ward on t. s. l. t. e. r. m. t. u. n. a. t. i. n. the rostrum
- interna** **rad** **s** **cervi** **fac** **al**
- g. m. or int. r. n. al. k. e. e. of th. root of th. f. a. l. n. r. v. the fib. r. s. of the root. f. th. f. a. l. n. r. v. e. c. u. r. v. i. n. g. a. o. u. n. d. the b. d. u. c. n. s. c. l. e. u. s. n. the p. n.

## GLANDULA

- angularis** = **g** **submaxilla** **s**

- atrabularis = g suprarenalis
- basilaris = hypophysis
- bulbourethralis 144 145
- one of two small glands lying s de by side at the posterior portion of the membranous urethra
- carotica = glomus caroticum
- ciliaris
- gland of Moll one of a number of modified sudoriparous glands in the eyelids opening on the edges between the eyelashes
- gastrica
- one of the secreting glands of the stomach these are of three kinds: the *g gastrica* glands or *fundus* glands the *carotica* and the *pylorica* glands the true gastric glands (peptic and oxyntic) secrete the gastric juice the pyloric and ca chae secrete mucus there are also collections of lymphoid tissue resembling the solitary glands of the intestine called *lingual* glands
- lacrimalis 48 49 51 54 70 83 105
- one of two glands sup for and sc for lying in the outer angle of the orbit which secrete the tears the lacrimal glands are much the larger of the two
- lingualis = g sublingualis
- mamillaris = g submamillaris
- palatina 86
- parathyroidea
- epithelial body one or two small bodies on the posterior surface of the lateral lobes of the thyroid gland
- parotis 16 18 20 21 25 28 29 31 50 60 64 67 85
- the largest of the salivary glands one of two glands situated below and in front of the arid ducta goes through Steno's or Stenon's duct ductus parotis
- parotis accessoria 64 67
- g socia parotis s
- tissue separate an occasional islet of parotid gland anteriorly just above the commencement of the parotid duct
- salivaris abdominis = pancreas
- salivaris externa = g parotis
- salivaris interna
- sublingualis and g submamillaris regarded as one
- one of two salivary glands in the floor of the mouth beneath the tongue
- Rivinus c Rivinus c
- ductus parotis
- submamillaris 17 18 24-26 28-30 64 67 89-91 103
- one of two salivary glands in the neck the sublingual region in the space between the two bellies of the digastric muscle and the angle of the jaw
- suprarenalis 115 117 139 141 154 165 166 185
- adrenal body or gland supra renal body capsule or gland a flattened roughly triangular body resting upon the upper end of each kidney it is one of the ductless glands furnish an internal secret one of the ductless glands furnish an internal secret one of the ductless glands furnish an internal secret one of the ductless glands furnish an internal secret
- suprarenalis accessoria
- one of a number of isolated often minute masses of supra renal tissue sometimes found near the main gland
- teralis 49
- Meibomian gland one of a number of sebaceous glands between the tarsus and conjunctiva of each eyelid discharging at the edge of the lid near the posterior border
- thyroidea 27 29 31 33 93 95 107 109-111 131
- 133 143 150 154 157
- thyroid gland a body a ductless gland lying in front of and to the sides of the upper part of the trachea. It is of horseshoe shape consisting of two lateral lobes joined by a narrow central isthmus
- passes only an elongated offshoot the *pyramidal* lobe
- It is supplied by branches from the external carotid and subclavian arteries and its nerves are derived from the middle and inferior cervical ganglia of the sympathetic
- thyroidea accessoria
- an isolated mass or one of several such masses of thyroid tissue sometimes present in the side of the neck or just above the hyoid bone (g f g suprathyroidea) or even as low down as the arch of the aorta
- urethralis
- one of numerous mucous glands (glands of Littre) in the wall of the pars cavernosa urethrae
- GLANDULA
- palidus 1 80 81

## GLOMUS

-caroticum 91  
-coccygeum 139

## GYRUS

- angularis 38 96 97
- angular convolution a folded convolution in the inferior parietal lobule formed by the united ends of the superior and middle temporal gyrus bending round the posterior upper extremity of the superior temporal sulcus
- gyri breves insulae
- preinsular gyrus several radiating gyri converging towards the insular pole making up the preinsula
- callosus
- callosal convolution on = g cinguli
- centralis anterior 38 76-79 96 97
- ascending frontal convolution on the posterior surface of the frontal lobe bounded anteriorly by the fissure of Rolando and posteriorly by the present
- centralis posterior 38 75-79 96 97
- ascending parietal convolution on the anterior convolution of the parietal lobe bounded in front by the fissure of Rolando and posteriorly by the insular sulcus
- cinguli 79 80
- clavus of a long curved convolution on arching over the corpus callosum from which it is separated by the sulcus corporis callosi
- convolutus
- 1 mbic lobe falciform lobe a long ring like convolution on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere enclosing the corpus callosum
- frontalis ascendens
- ascending frontal convolution = g centralis anterior
- frontalis inferior 38 78 96 97 105
- lobe of the cerebrum on the outer surface of the frontal sulcus and the fissure between the inferior frontal convolution and the sylvian fissure
- frontalis superior 38 78 79 96 97
- lobe of the cerebrum running in an anterior frontal sulcus between the superior and inferior frontal sulci
- frontalis superior 38 78 79 96 97
- posterior convolution on the inner edge of the anterior surface and on the mesial surface of each frontal lobe as the g cectus
- fusiformis 82 83
- occipitotemporal convolution a long wavy convolution on the under surface of the temporal and occipital lobes and the collateral fissure
- hippocampi 43 72 81-83
- convolution lying to the anterior side of each temporal lobe of the cerebrum from which it is separated by the collateral fissure
- lingualis 73 82 83
- a g on the tentorial surface of each hemisphere forming the posterior continuation of the hippocampal convolution
- longus insulae
- a single long gyre composed of the postnasal
- marginalis 90 97
- marginal g & frontal s superior
- occipitalis lateralis 35 39 83 96
- lat of severe all small and variably convoluted on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum
- occipitalis superior 38
- one of several variable convolutions on the posterior surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum
- orbitalis 96
- orbital gyrus one of a number of small irregular convolutions occupying the concave inferior surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum
- parietalis ascendens
- ascending parietal convolution on = g centralis posterior
- parietalis superior
- superior parietal convolution = lobulus parietalis superior
- parietalis inferior
- inferior parietal convolution = lobulus parietalis inferior
- postcentralis
- postcentral convolution or ascending parietal convolution on = g centralis posterior
- precentralis
- precentral convolution or ascending frontal convolution on = g centralis anterior



- tentorial**  
notch of the tentorium Pacchionian foramen a notch on the anterior border of the tentorium in which lie the pons and the quadrigeminal plate of the cerebrum
- thyroidea inferior**  
a shallow notch at the lower part of the anterior border of the thyroid cartilage
- thyroidea superior**  
a deep notch in the upper portion of the anterior border of the thyroid cartilage
- tympanica**  
tympanic notch a Rivini the defect in the upper and lesser tympanic ring between the greater membrane
- ulnaris**  
ulnar notch a sigmoid cavity of the radius a concave surface on the inner side of the lower extremity of the radius articulating with the head of the ulna
- umbilical**  
umbilical notch a notch in the lower border of the falciform ligament and noting the beginning of the foetal venous umbilical
- vertebral**  
vertebral or intervertebral notch one of the four concavities above (superior) and below (inferior) the vertebra on either side the root of the pedicle of the vertebra form a foramen through which pass the spinal nerves
- INFUNDIBULUM**  
ethmoidale 63
- INSULA** 71 80
- INTESTINE** 114 119 131 137-141 144 145 147 150  
151 154 160 170 178 185 189  
The digestive tube passing from the stomach to the anus (intestine) is divided primarily into the small intestine (small) and the large intestine (large). The small intestine is further divided into the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The large intestine is divided into the caecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, and sigmoid colon. The duodenum is parietal from the stomach by the pylorus or pyloric valve and the valve separated from the caecum by the ileocecal valve.
- LABIUM**  
-inferius 68 87  
-superius 68
- LABYRINTHUS**  
-ethmoidalis  
ethmoidal labyrinth lateral mass of the ethmoid bone a mass of air cells with thin bony walls dependent on either side of the middle nasal concha. The cells are arranged in three groups anterior middle and posterior and are closed in externally by the lamina papyracea or os planum which forms part of the wall of the orbit.
- membranaceus**  
membranous labyrinth an arrangement of communicating membranous sacs filled with endolymph and surrounded by perilymph lying within the cavity of the osseous labyrinth. Its chief divisions are the saccule utricle and ductus cochlearis and the two semicircular canals.
- osseus**  
osseous labyrinth bony labyrinth a series of cavities in the temporal bone which lodge the membranous labyrinth with its terminal auditory nerve.
- RTUS**  
150 206 235 236 250
- NA**  
-chorocephalic  
chorocephalic layer Ruyssch membrane the middle layer of the choroid composed of a very close appillary network
- chorioidea epithelialis**  
chorioidea epithelialis the roof of the choroid and also of the fourth ventricle
- clibrosa**  
clibrosa a perforated layer of the ethmoid bone through which pass the fibers of the optic nerve
- elastica anterior**  
anterior elastic layer Bowman's membrane a thin transparent layer of the cornea lying immediately beneath the outer layer of stratified epithelium between it and the substantia propria
- elastica posterior**  
posterior elastic layer Descemet's membrane a thin transparent layer of the cornea between the substantia propria and the endothelial layer of the cornea
- fibrocartilaginea interpubica** 177  
fibrocartilaginea interpubica the cartilaginous layer (usually ossified) at the symphysis pubis
- fusca**  
brown layer a thin layer of loose pigmented connective tissue on the inner surface of the sclera connecting it with the choroid
- lateralis** 1, medialis  
processus pterygoidei 6 to 33  
the external and internal pterygoid plates in the body and greater wing of the sphenoid bone on either side
- laminae medullares**  
laminae medullares layers of white substance seen on section of the cerebellum
- laminae medullares thalami**  
laminae medullares thalami the medullary layer of the thalamus sheet of white fibers covering the surface and separating the nucleus of the thalamus formed by the fibers of the thalamus
- modiolus**  
plate of the modiolus
- papyraceus** 47 65  
orbital plate of the ethmoid bone os planum a thin layer of bone bounding externally the ethmoidal labyrinth on either side and forming a part of the perpendicular wall of the orbit
- perpendicularis** 70  
perpendicular a vertical plate of the thalamus bone
- quadrigemina** 73  
quadrigeminal plate a layer formed by the quadrangular bodies resting on the stratum griseum centrale and separating it from the surface of the mesencephalon
- rostralis**  
rostral lamina or layer the rostral terminal portion of the rostrum of the corpus callosum passing down in front of the anterior commissure to the anterior perforated substance and the subcallosal gyrus
- spinalis**  
spinal osseous  
os occipital lamina a double plate of bone within the spirally around the modiolus dividing the parietal part of the cochlea incompletely into the scala tympani and the scala vestibuli
- suprachorioidea**  
suprachorioidea a layer of loose pigmented connective tissue on the outer surface of the choroid
- terminalis** 73  
terminal plate a fenestra forma a thin plate between the anterior wall of the optic chiasm and the optic tectum
- vasculosa**  
vascular layer the outer portion of the choroid containing the largest blood vessels
- vitreous**  
vitreous membrane the inner layer of the choroid
- LARYNX** 33 73  
The organ of respiration between the upper part of the trachea and the pharynx. It is formed by the hyoid bone, the thyroid cartilage, the cricoid cartilage, the aryepiglottic folds, the epiglottis, the vocal folds, and the laryngeal muscles. The larynx is divided into the glottis and the subglottis. The glottis is the opening between the vocal folds. The subglottis is the space below the glottis. The larynx is the organ of voice.
- LEMNISCUS**  
-lateralis 44  
lateral fillet a band of longitudinal fibers in the white matter of the pons and medulla oblongata. It is formed by the crossing of the fibers of the pons and the gray matter of the medulla.
- lateralis (acusticus)**  
lateral (acoustic) fillet a band of longitudinal fibers in the central portion of the pons and medulla oblongata. It is formed by the crossing of the fibers of the pons and the gray matter of the medulla.
- medialis**  
medial fillet a band of longitudinal fibers in the white matter of the pons and medulla oblongata. It is formed by the crossing of the fibers of the pons and the gray matter of the medulla.
- medialis (acusticus)**  
medial (acoustic) fillet a band of longitudinal fibers in the central portion of the pons and medulla oblongata. It is formed by the crossing of the fibers of the pons and the gray matter of the medulla.



- transverse process of the vertebra and the capsular ligament of the costovertebral articulation above
- costovertebrarium posterius**  
a band of fibers strengthening the capsule extending from the tubercle of the rib to the tip of the transverse process of the vertebra.
- costoxiphoid**  
chondroxyphoid ligament connecting the xiphoid process and the seventh and sometimes sixth costal cartilage
- cotyloideum**  
labrum glenoidale of the hip
- cricocarytenoideum posterius**  
a strong elastic band reinforcing posteriorly the capsule of the cricocarytenoid articulation passing between the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage to the upper margin of the lamina of the cricoid
- cricopharyngeum**  
the lower part of the jugal ligament (i. corniculopharyngeum) attached to the lamina of the cricoid cartilage
- cricothyroideum**  
the strong tense middle portion of the cricoid membrane
- cricotracheale**  
a fibrous band connecting the cricoid cartilage with the first ring of the trachea
- ligamenta cruciata digitorum**  
the distal portions of the vaginal ligaments or synovial sheaths of the fingers and to which they become thin and interrupted the fasciculi crossing each other
- ligamenta cruciata genu** 261-266 291 293 304 305  
crucial ligaments of the knee two ligaments anterior and posterior (i. c. g. *anterior* and i. c. g. *posterior*) with in the capsule of the knee-joint they extend from the non-articular surface of the head of the tibia to the side of the intercondylar notch of the femur
- cruciatum atlantis** 13  
a threefold ligament consisting of a transverse limb formed by the superficial fibers of the transverse ligament of the atlas a lower part whose fibers run longitudinally from the posterior surface of the body of the axis to the transverse limb and an upper part with longitudinal fibers running from the transverse limb to the occipital bone
- cruciatum cruris** 275 276 286 324  
crucial ligament of the leg lower part of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle
- cuboidonaviculare** 267 268  
scaphocuboid ligament one of two ligaments i. c. *dorsalis* and i. c. *plantaris* uniting the cuboid and navicular bones of the tarsus
- cuneocuboidale** 268 271  
one of three ligaments i. c. *dorsalis* i. c. *plantaris* and i. c. *interossea* uniting the cuneiform and cuboid bones of the tarsus
- cuneometatarsum interosseum** 271
- deltoidum** 269 271 295  
combined internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint and anterior and posterior tibiotarsal ligaments
- dent culiculus** 45 46 187  
the suspensory ligament of the spinal cord in its dura mater sheath a fibrous band extending from the pinal pia mater on either side which presents on its outer or free edge from twenty to twenty three or more triangular projections the tips of which together with the arachnoid covering them are attached to the inner surface of the dura mater in the intervals between the nerve-roots
- duodenorenale**  
a fold of peritoneum occasionally passing from the termination of the hepatoduodenal ligament to the front of the right kidney
- epididymis**  
one of two folds of the tunica vaginalis above (i. c. *superius*) and below (i. c. *inferius*) the duct of the testis (i. c. epididymis) supporting the epididymis
- falciforme hepatis** 116 138 165-167  
a crescentic fold of peritoneum attached to the parietal surface of the liver and to the diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall also called broad ligament and suspensory ligament
- ligamenta flava** 46 91 92 155 156 158 170 173 187  
yellow ligaments ligamenta subflava ligaments of yellow elastic fibrous tissue which band together the laminae of adjoining vertebrae
- fundiformis penis**  
a band of elastic fibers running from the linea alba about 2 inches above the symphysis to the dorsal surface of the fascia of the penis
- gastrocolicum** 165  
the gastocolic or great omentum
- gastrosplenic** 138  
gastrosplenic omentum a reflection of peritoneum from the fundus of the stomach to the hilum and gastric surface of the spleen
- hamatometacarpale** 204
- hepatocolicum** 169  
an inconstant extension of the hepatoduodenal to the transverse colon
- hepatoduodenale** 131  
the portion of lesser omentum connecting the duodenum and liver
- hepatogastricum** 131 165  
the portion of the lesser omentum connecting the stomach and the liver
- hepatorenale** 167  
the combined hepatoduodenal and duodenorenal ligaments
- hyoepiglotticum**  
hyoepiglottic ligament a short elastic band connecting the anterior face of the epiglottis to the upper border of the hyoid bone
- hyothyroideum laterale**  
the posterior border of the hyothyroid membrane
- hyothyroideum medium**  
middle thyrohyoid ligament the central thickened portion of the hyothyroid membrane
- iliofemorale** 176 177 254 255  
Y shaped ligament of the femur a triangular ligament attaching above by its apex to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and rim of the acetabulum and below to the anterior intertrochanteric line of the femur
- iliolumbale** 172 254  
one of two ligaments of the pelvis i. c. *posterior* attaching the short process of the iliac spine to the fossa iliopectinea and i. c. *superius* a fold of mucous membrane within the iliopectineal tissue running from the incision of the roof of the recessus epitympnicus
- inguinalis** 176 178 179 184 189 192 193 195 196 197 254 272 278 280 284 310 321  
Poupart's ligament a fibrous band extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the apex of the pubis
- inguinalis reflexum**  
Colles's ligament triangular fascia of the abdomen a triangular fibrous band passing from the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis to the spine and crest of the pubis of the opposite side
- ligamenta intercarpea**  
three sets of short fibrous bands binding together the bases of each row of carpal articulation according to their location they are named i. c. *dorsalis* i. c. *plantaris* and i. c. *interossea*
- interclaviculare** 138  
a strong fibrous band passing between the sternal ends of the clavicles dipping down into the sternum and attached to the sternum there
- ligamenta intercostalia**  
intercostal ligaments in two sets i. c. *lateral* and i. c. *internal* the former are tendinous fibers running in the same direction and replacing the fibers of the costal intercostal muscles in the spaces between the costal cartilages the latter replace the fibers of the internal intercostal muscles between the posterior extremities of the ribs
- ligamenta intercuneiformia** 271  
strong fibrous band uniting the cuneiform bones of the tarsus they are of two sets i. c. *dorsalis* and i. c. *plantaris*
- interfoveale**  
Hesselbach's ligament the outer portion of the epiploic foramen (when this structure is visible in two parts) crossing the mesenteric triangle
- ligamenta interscapularia**  
bands of tendinous fibers passing obliquely from the under surface of the spinous process of one vertebra downward and backward to the upper surface of the spinous process of the vertebra below
- ligamenta intertransversaria**  
fibrous bands extending from the posterior surface of the transverse process of one vertebra to the upper part of that of the vertebra below
- ischio capsularis** 255  
a band of longitudinal fibers extending from the acetabulum between the small acetabular foramen of the ilium to the foramen of the obturator foramen of the ischium
- jugale** i. c. corniculopharyngeum
- lacrimarium**  
fringed ligament internal annular ligament a white band passing from the internal margin of the lower and upper border of the os calcis and to the planar





spinous processes of the vertebrae in the cervical region they are thickened and form the *l. nuchae*

—*suspensorium penis*, 235 147 150  
a triangular band of fibrous tissue extending from the front of the symphysis pubis to the fibrous capsule of the penis

—*talocalcaneum* 268–271 295 313  
one of five ligaments uniting the astragalus and os calcis; they form a capsule and are named *l. t. ant.*, *l. t. lat.*, *l. t. med.*, *l. t. post.*, and *l. t. interos.*

—*talofibulare anterius* 254 268 313  
anterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint

—*talofibulare posterius* 268 270 313  
posterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint

—*talonavicular dorsale* 268 269  
superior astragalonavicular ligament

—*talotibiale anterius* 254 260  
a division of the internal lateral (deltoid) ligament of the ankle extending from the front of the internal malleolus to the neck of the astragalus

—*talotibiale posterius*, 255 260 2 0 313  
a band strengthening the internal lateral (deltoid) ligament of the ankle which extends from the back of the inner malleolus to the posterointernal surface of the astragalus

—*tarsale externum*  
external tarsal ligament = *raphe palpebrae lateralis*

—*tarsale internum*  
internal tarsal ligament = *ligamentum palpebrale*

—*ligamenta tarsometatarsa* 260  
uniting the metatarsal and tarsal bones; they are of two sets: dorsal (*l. t. dor.*) and plantar (*l. t. plant.*)

—*temporomandibulare* 84  
temporomandibular ligament = external lateral ligament of the jaw

—*teres femoris* 1 6 177 290  
round ligament of the femur; a flattened band of fibrous tissue extending from the borders of the acetabular notch to a depression in the head of the femur

—*ligamentum of the liver* a fibrous cord lying in the vein of the fetus

—*thyrocartylenoideum inferius* = *l. vocale*  
thyrocartylenoideum superius = *l. vocale*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*thyroepiglotticum*  
thyroepiglottic ligament = *l. ventriculare*

—*triangularis = diaphragma urogenitale* 131 166  
deep layer fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis superior

—*triangularis dextrum*  
right triangular ligament of the divergent right extremity of the coronary ligament of the liver

—*triangularis sinistrum*  
the divergent left extremity of the coronary ligament of the liver

—*tubercula costae*  
posterior costotransverse ligament a short quadrangular ligament reinforcing the capsule of the costovertebral articulation which passes from the surface of the neck of the rib to the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the vertebra

—*umbilicale laterale* 142 173–175  
the obliterated umbilical artery between the vertex of the bladder and the umbilicus

—*umbilicale medum* 172–176  
a cord passing from the apex of the bladder along the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall to the umbilicus the remains of the umbilical artery

—*vaginales* 206 243 316  
(1) vaginal or uterine ligament a fibrous band or fascia like expansions of the broad ligament

—*vaginales* 206 243 316  
(2) a fibrous band occasionally found in the adult passing through the inguinal canal representing the obliterated portion of the processus vaginalis

—*ligamenta vaginales digitorum* = *l. vaginales*  
ligament of the fifth cava vestigial fil of Marshall's pericardial fold between the left branch of the pulmonary artery and the left superior pulmonary vein

—*venosum* 167  
ligament of Arantius a thin fibrous cord lying in the fossa ductus venosus the remains of the ductus venosus of the fetus

—*ventriculare*  
thyrocartylenoideum superius supports the false vocal cord; it runs between the thyroid and a y-tendon cartilages above the larynx

—*vesicale medium* 144  
vocal 135

—*thyrocartylenoideum inferius* supports the true vocal cord; it forms the upper edge of the lateral part of the cricothyroid membrane; it is continuous with the middle of the angular depression of the junction of the ala of the thyroid cartilage posteriorly to the processus vocalis of the arytenoid cartilage

—*LINEA*  
—*alba* 120 167, 169–171 190  
a fibrous band running vertically the entire length of the center of the anterior abdominal wall; it is the pubic attachments of the oblique and transverse abdominal muscles

—*arcuata*  
the inner surface of the ilium and contains the pubic arch; it forms the lower boundary of the iliac fossa; it separates the true from the false pelvis

—*aspera* 250  
rough line a rough ridge with a prominent lip running down the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur the outer lip (lateral lip) is a continuation of the crista glutea the inner lip (labium mediale) is a continuation of the crista glutea

—*glutea* 250  
the short head of the biceps and the vastus externus muscles

—*glutea* 250  
one of the rough curved lines on the outer surface of the ilium named anterior or middle; it is a continuation of the crista glutea

—*glutea* 250  
the two are bounded by the gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles below and above

—*intercondylares* 250  
a fan-shaped transverse ridge separating the floor of the femoral intercondylar notch from the posterior surface of the capsule ligament of the knee

—*intercondylares* 250  
the articular surface of the crest of the ilium between the outer and inner lips

—*anterotrochanterica* 258  
a spiral rough articular process of the femur from the great trochanter obliquely downward just beneath the lesser trochanter to

merge i to the inner lip of the l aspera (2) rista inter trochanterica.

#### mylohyoidea

inter lobi hy line a ridge on the in er surfa e of th r h le ru n g from the base of th symphy i upward and backward to the ascending ramu lch 1th last malar tooth it gives attachment to the myl h y of l muscle a i super v con tractor of the pharynx.

#### nuchae inferior

inferior nuchal or curved line of the occipit l bone running outward and forw rd from the extern l occipital crs through about the m ill of the nuchal pte

#### superior 4 6

superior nuchal or curved line of the occipit l bone running from the extern l occipital p r t ber ce toward the external angl below and roughly par ll i to th p r m nuchal in giring attachment to th trapez s occipital s, sterno-mastoid and epic e p l muscles.

#### suprae premax

suprae premax nuchal or curved line of the occipital bone a line running f from th e ternal occipit l prot b ece toward th ternal angl giving tt h ment to the p r rianal aponeurosis.

#### obliqua 4

obliqua line a ternal obliq in a f int ridge run g on the external surface of th body of the m ntile from th m ntal tubercle to th anterior border f the sc e i g ram s on either ml

#### pectinea 239

pectinea cont n on of th iliopectin l line on the pul s a l ne running d wn the f w r r r f a f th shaft of th f mur from the sm ll troch nter g r g attachment to th pect neus muscle

#### poplitea 201

poplitea or obliqua l n n n n g from th fhu l r r ees downward and w rd across the poster n face of the i b a t th inner border of th bon t h junction of its upper and m ill third i gves attachment to fibers of th popliteus muscle

#### semicircularis 120 192

semicircularis Douglas l e a crease l line m r k ng th term ation of th poster n h a th of th rect a a l l m n a muscul just below the l ol of the l ac crest

#### semilun 114

semilun a b y gelus the l n of s nct on of the muscular fibers and aponeurosis of the tran ersu abd m n mark g general way the out bord r of th he th of the rectus abdomi is (2) fold of Douglas l semi circular r.

#### sp ralis w l. intertrochanterica

#### temporalis

temporal line ridge or crest a ridge e tending upward from the e i rnal a gular process n ch d from the f r o tal bone givi g attachment to the temporal fascia.

#### temporalis inferior 4

temporalis inferior 4 ferit temporal ridge a curved l n on th conv s surf of th m n tal bon marking th limit of attachm nt of th temporal muscle

#### temporalis superior

temporalis superior a curved l n on th t rnal surface of the p r i tal bon above and p all i to the i f rior temporal line serving for the attachm nt f th i mporal fascia.

#### LINGULA 24 68

lingula i a m ble mass of muscular r tiss cover d w th mucous memb ane occupying the cavity f th mouth a d form g part of t floor on t t t g (so by t post or port on the nt rior w l f th pharynx. Th muous m br an of m upper surface (dow m) is mark d by numerous p r ction or p pulsa (p p llo) Th anterior e i t em ty f (p r or (p) a f e th post nor port on is attached to the hy d bon

#### LINGULA 70 72

#### LOBULUS

#### paracervicalis 73 76-78

paracervicalis a division of the m al aspect of the pithum lying abo the sulcus ngula a d bo nd d by the p r e i r ulcu n front a d the g r a m r g nalis of the e i u s c r g behind

#### paracervicalis inferior 38 72 77-79 96 97

paracervicalis inferior p r t l lobule inferior p r t l gyrus th are of th p r t l l be of th s ebrum lying b l w the t r p r t l sul a i e n t m s th angular a d the p m r g nalis g r m

#### paracervicalis superior 38 76 77 79 96 97

paracervicalis superior p r t l lobule superior p r t l gyrus th are of th convex surf e of the p r t l l be of th e a th brum lying betw en the l g t ual d f s u r e and

the interpa et l sulcus behind the posterior central gyrus i a c ntinuous with the p r r u r e on th m e l a p e t t of the hemi sphere

#### quadrangularis 82

quadrangularis l qu r t u s the m n portion of the superior part of each hemi sphere of the cerebellum

#### semilunaris inferior 83

semilunaris inferior l bul e the posterior lobule of the u l r i r c e of ach cerebellar hemi sphere

#### semilunaris superior 83

semilunaris superior l bul th posterior lobul of th p r r s u face of each cerebell r h mu sphere

#### LOBUS

#### caudatus 165 165

caudatus l bul e on th under u face of the l er poster orly sep ated from the right l be by th fossa f r th vena va an i f r m th left l y the fossa for the duct nouu a l from the quadrate l be by the porta h p t s

#### centralis-insula

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

#### calcarialis

## MALLEOLUS

—lateralis 254 255 260 261 275 277 278 286 295 313  
 —medialis 251 255 260 261 275 277 2 8 286 295 313

## MALLEUS 61 62

Hammer the largest of the three ossicles resembling a club rather than a hammer. It is regarded as having a head or caputulum below which is the neck or collum and from this diverge the manubrium or handle and the anterior or slender process from the base of the manubrium the lateral or short process arises. The manubrium and lateral process are firmly attached to the membrana tympani and the head articulates with a saddle-shaped surface on the body of the incus.

MANDIBULA 4 10 12 24 36 70 73 84 86 87 89 90 94 101

Mandible inferior maxilla a bone of horse-shoe shape forming the lower jaw articulating by its up-turned extremities with the temporal bone on either side.

## MANUBRIUM

—sternal 95 134 135

## MASSA

—intermedia 73 80

MAXILLA 6 49 52 63 70 73 82-83

Superior maxilla superior mandibular bone supra maxilla upper jawbone an irregularly shaped bone articulating with all the bones of the face the ethmoid inferior turbinated and sometimes the sphenoid bones and forming with its fellow the upper jaw.

## MEATUS

—acusticus externus 6 12 55 59-61 71

—acusticus internus 8

—nasi medius 83

—nasi superior 83

## MEDULLA

—oblongata 9 86

—spinalis 71 88-93 130

## MEMBRANA

—atlantooccipitalis anterior 13

—cricothyroidea 111

—interossea 192 201-205 254 255 310

—interossea antibrachii 236-240

—interossea cruris 295

—obturatoria 146 177

—thyroidea 111

—tympani 84

## MENISCUS

—lateralis 264-266 291-293

—medialis 264-266 275 291

## MESENTERIUM 131

MESOCOLON 138 150 169

## MUSCULUS

—abductor digiti quinti manus 198 206 207 223 224

241-243

m. abductor minimi digiti = m. pisiformis bone in inner side of base of 1st phalanx of the little finger nerve ulnar a lion abdu is little finger

—abductor digiti quinti pedis 262 263 276 289 295

314 315 328

—abductor hallucis 63 288 289 313-316 328 or inn r tubercle of os calcis internal ann ligament and planta (a cia is inner side of 1st phalanx of great toe nerve internal plantar act on abduction of great toe)

—abductor minimi digiti = m. abductor digiti quinti

—abductor pollicis brevis 198 206 221 223 224 242

m. abductor pollicis or edge of t apozium (os metacarpal majus) and anterior a gular ligament n outer side of first phalanx of thumb m r med an act n abducts thumb

—abductor pollicis longus 197 199 204 207 208 211

221 223 224 238-242

m. extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis or posterior radius of radius and ulna n outer side of base of first metacarpal bone nerve radial act on abduction a d aists in extending thumb

—accelerator urinae = m. bulbocavernosus

—accessorius (ad sacrolumbalem) = m. iliocostalis dorsalis

—abductor brevis 120 149 178 179 256 259 297 319

320

or superno ramus of pubis in upper third of inner lip of linea aspera nerve obturator act n abducts thigh

—abductor hallucis 263 263 289 295 315 328

or by oblique head (caput obliquum) from external cuneiform and bases of 3d and 4th metatarsal bones by transverse head (caput transversum) from the capsules of the outer four metatarsophalangeal joints in outer side of base of first phalanx of great toe nerve external plantaris act on adduction of foot

—abductor longus 120 179 180 256 259 272 284

297 301 319 320 323 323

o symphysis and crest of pubis in middle third inner lip of linea aspera nerve obturator act n abducts thigh

—abductor magnus 140 255 256 259 26 272 274 275

285 297 298-303 310 320

or ischial tuberosity and edge of pubic arch in linea aspera and internal epicondyle of femur nerve obturator and sciatic act on abducts thigh

—abductor minimus 179 180 256 297

a small flat muscle continuing the upper part of adductor magnus in into space above linea aspera

—abductor obliquus hallucis

oblique head (caput obliquum) of m. abductor hallucis

—abductor obliquus pollicis = m. abductor pollicis

—abductor pollicis 198 199 223 224 251 252

m. adductor obliquus pollicis or trapezium (multangulum majus) trapezoid (multangulum minus) magnus (capitatum) and shaft of 3d metacarpal bone in inner side of base of 1st phalanx of thumb nerve ulnar act on abducts thumb

—abductor transversus hallucis

the transverse head (caput transversum) of the adductor hallucis

—anconaeus 195 197 207 208 220 226 233 237

m. anconaeus quartus or back of external condyle of humerus in olecranon process and posterior surface of ulna nerve radial (musculo spiral) action extensor forearm

—lateralis

outer head of m. triceps brachii

—longus

long head of m. triceps brachii

—medialis

inner head of m. triceps brachii

—articularis genu 258 293 303 303

m. subfemorale or lower part of the anterior surface of femur in synovial membrane of knee-joint nerve femoral (anterior crural) action lifts capsule of knee-joint

—aryepiglotticus

m. arytenoepiglottideus part on of the arytenoid levator which is inserted into the aryepiglottic fold at same time reinforces with independent fibers from the cartilage of Santorini

—arytenoideus obliquus

or muscular process of arytenoid cartilage in mouth of a ytenoid cartilage of opposite side and the aryepiglottic fold as far as the epiglottis nerve recurrent laryngeal act on narrow rima glottidis

—arytenoideus transversus 133

a band of muscle fibers passing between the two arytenoid cartilages posteriorly nerve recurrent laryngeal act on narrows the rima glottidis

—arypoglossus

a member of the deeper fibers of the m. thyroarytenoideus internus attached directly to the outer side of the true vocal cord

—attollens aurem or attollens auriculam

(lifting up the auricle) = m. auricularis superior

—atrahens aurem or auriculam

(dragging forward the auricle) = m. auricularis anterior

—auricularis anterior 21

m. atrahens aurem or auriculam or superficial temporal fascia in cartilage of auricle act on draws pinna of ear forward nerve facial

—auricularis posterior 20 22 32 80 83

m. retrahens aurem or auriculam or mastoid process posterior portion of root of auricle act on draws back the pinna nerve facial

—auricularis superior 20 22 80 83

m. attollens aurem or auriculam or galea aponeurotica in upper part of root of auricle act on draws pinna of ear nerve facial

—argyrolus = m. uvula

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 203 203

209 268 278 282 283 283-287 295 296

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from ischial spine of os pubis of linea aspera nerve sciatic (caput longum) of fibula nerve long head (caput breve) head of peroneus flexor k = m. dorsi flexor

—biceps flexor cruris = m. biceps femoris

-buccinator cervicis  
m. capiti whi h. uia y has a t n. i. n. u. in  
w. n. p. m.

-buccinator mandibularis = m. digastricus

-bra hial 1 104 105 205-208 218 221 222 227  
228 232 235

ri. lach a. a. l. cu. or l. w. two-thirds d. s. t. r. e.  
surface d. humerus i. c. m. n. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of l. n. r. e.  
muscul. cut. arm. a. l. (u. u. a. l. y) rad. al. (m. c. l. a.  
p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of l. n. r. e. i. v. e. r. t. m.)

-br. h. oracis 1 195 197 205-208 218 220-222 227  
228 231 24 242 250

m. p. n. t. o. r. i. m. g. n. or ext. r. a. l. s. p. e. c. i. m. n. l. i. d. i. l. i. g.  
of l. m. r. u. s. i. f. r. o. n. t. d. l. a. v. e. d. t. y. l. i. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of  
r. a. u. e. r. r. e. t. i. l. (muscul. s. p. e. r. a. l.) act. i. v. e. f. r. e.  
f. r. o. c. e. s. s. a. n. d. a. s. t. i. g. h. t. l. y. i. n. s. p. e. n. a. t. o. n.

-bronchopharynx  
muscul. f. r. a. c. i. l. i. a. r. y. n. g. f. r. o. m. t. h. w. a. l. l. of t. h. l. i. f. t.  
b. e. n. n. h. u. w. h. c. h. r. e. v. e. r. s. e. t. h. e. m. u. s. c. l. t. u. r. e. of t. h. e.  
e. n. t. o. b. a. c. t. a. s.

-b. c. e. i. n. a. t. o. r 7 31-32 70 86-88  
(h. e. c. k. m. u. s. c. l.) or l. u. v. i. n. t. o. r. i. g. i. n. of m. i. l. i.  
p. r. e. t. r. i. c. e. p. o. n. d. l. a. v. e. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of m. x. i. l. l. n. i.  
p. t. e. r. y. g. m. d. i. l. u. l. a. r. i. p. a. r. a. m. e. n. t. x. r. a. p. h. e. o. r. i. c. u. l. i.  
o. r. i. t. a. n. d. i. m. o. u. t. h. i. s. m. f. i. e. n. s. c. h. e. e. k. r. e. t. r. a. c. t.  
a. v. i. d. of m. o. u. t. h. w. r. e. s. u. p. p. l. y. f. a. c. i. a. l.

-buccopharynx  
p. o. r. t. m. of m. c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. a. n. g.  
i. n. t. o. t. h. e. p. t. e. r. y. g. m. n. i. l. u. l. l. g. m. e. n. t.

-bulbocavernosus 143 145 146 179 188 189

ejacul. t. o. r. s. e. m. n. ejacul. t. o. r. or a. c. c. e. l. e. r. a. t. o. r. r. i. n. g.  
s. t. r. i. c. t. u. r. v. a. g. i. n. e. or c. e. n. t. a. l. p. o. n. t. of t. h. p. e. n. i. u. m.

In the m. a. l. u. n. i. o. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of t. r. a. n. s. u. a. r. i. a. l. g. m. e. n. t.  
m. e. m. b. r. a. n. e. c. o. n. t. r. i. g. t. h. e. c. o. r. p. u. s. v. e. n. o. s. u. m. r. e. t. h. e.  
n. d. f. a. c. i. a. s. of t. h. d. o. r. s. u. m. of t. h. p. e. n. i. s. r. e. p. o. r. t.  
e. i. v. e. c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. s. b. u. l. l. o. u. s. u. r. e. t. h. r. i. n. t. h. e. f. e. m. a. l. t.  
d. i. v. i. s. i. o. n. i. s. p. a. s. s. e. s. o. n. e. i. t. h. e. r. a. l. of t. h. v. a. g. i. n. a. l. i.  
e. t. h. r. a. t. o. b. e. i. s. e. r. i. e. d. i. s. t. r. o. n. t. of t. h. l. i. o. n. i. s.  
a. c. t. s. l. i. g. h. t. l. y. a. s. a. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. of t. h. v. a. g. i. n. a.

-claus 1 57 66 84 86  
(c. a. n. t.) m. l. e. t. t. o. r. a. n. g. u. l. i. o. r. o. r. i. s. or c. n. e. f. o. c. a. s. of  
r. i. a. l. l. a. m. o. r. e. c. u. l. a. r. i. o. r. i. s. a. l. a. t. a. n. g. l. e. of  
m. o. u. t. h. i. o. n. r. a. c. e. s. a. n. g. l. of m. o. u. t. h. n. e. r. v. e. f. a. c. i. a. l.

-cephalopharynx  
c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r.

-ceratohyoideus  
a. f. a. s. c. i. u. l. a. r. f. r. o. m. t. h. m. c. n. c. o. a. r. y. t. a. n. o. i. d. e. u. s. p. o. s. t. e. r. o. r.  
i. n. s. e. r. t. e. d. i. t. o. t. h. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h. t. h. y. r. o. i. d. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g.

-ceratopharynx  
m. l. e. r. a. t. o. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. o. r.  
p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. m. e. d. i. u. s. a. n. g. f. r. o. m. t. h. g. r. e. a. t. e. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h.  
h. y. o. i. d. e. u. s.

-cervicalis ascendens = subcostalis cervicis

-chondyloides  
m. s. c. u. l. f. i. b. e. r. s. o. c. c. a. s. i. o. n. a. l. y. s. e. p. a. r. a. t. e. d. f. r. o. m. t. h.  
h. y. o. g. i. n. a. s. b. u. t. u. s. u. a. l. l. y. f. o. r. m. i. n. g. p. a. r. t. of t.

-chondropharynx  
p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. m. c. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. m. e. d. i. u. s. a. n. g.  
f. r. o. m. t. h. l. e. v. e. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h. h. y. o. i. d. e. u. s.

-cili 1 11  
(1) B. w. m. n. s. m. u. s. c. l. a. c. i. c. u. l. a. r. b. a. n. d. f. n. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. e. d.  
f. i. b. e. r. s. o. n. t. h. o. u. t. e. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of t. h. h. o. r. n. d. b. e. t. w. n. t. h. a. t.  
a. d. t. h. i. n. i. t. c. o. n. s. i. s. t. s. of c. e. r. u. l. f. i. b. e. r. s. (f. i. b. e. r.  
e. l. e. s. or M. u. l. l. e. r. s. m. u. s. c. l.) a. n. d. r. a. d. i. a. l. f. i. b. e. r. s. (f. i. b. e. r.  
m. e. d. i. o. c. l. a. s. e. s. or B. r. u. c. e. m. u. s. c. l.) (2) a. s. e. p. a. t. e.  
b. u. d. i. f. i. c. a. t. i. o. n. o. r. b. i. c. u. l. a. r. n. t. h. m. a. g. n. of t. h. d. i. s.  
c. r. u. c. i. e. n. t. i. u. s. p. a. l. a. t. u. s. m. t. e. n. s. o. r. v. e. p. a. l. a. t. u. s.

-cl. domast. d. s.  
t. h. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. s. t. e. r. n. o. c. l. e. i. d. o. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. m. u. s. c. l. p. a. s. s. i. n. g.  
b. e. t. w. e. n. t. h. e. c. l. a. v. i. c. l. a. n. d. t. h. e. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s.

-cl. doocip. talis  
t. h. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. s. t. e. r. n. o. c. l. e. i. d. o. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. m. u. s. c. l. b. e. t. w. n.  
t. h. d. i. c. l. e. a. n. d. t. h. e. p. e. r. i. o. n. c. u. r. v. e. d. i. n. of t. h. o. c. c. i. p. i. t. a. l.  
b. o. n.

-coccygeus 177  
m. i. n. c. u. s. c. o. c. c. y. g. e. u. s. or p. n. e. of r. e. c. t. u. m. a. n. d. s. a. c. r. o.  
s. p. i. n. o. u. s. (m. a. l. l. s. a. c. r. o. s. i. c. a. t. i. c. i. l. i. g. a. m. n. t. a. d. s. f.  
l. i. n. e. p. a. r. t. f. s. a. c. r. u. m. a. d. u. p. p. e. r. p. a. r. t. of o. x. e. r. r.  
31 d. 4. t. h. s. a. c. r. a. l. a. l. o. w. a. s. s. t. i. n. a. s. i. n. g. a. n. d. u. p.  
p. o. r. t. g. p. e. l. v. i. f. l. o. o. r.

-comp. xis = m. s. m. i. s. p. a. l. i. s. c. a. p. i. t. u. s.

-c. m. p. l. e. x. u. s. m. i. n. o. r. = m. l. o. n. g. u. s. m. c. a. p. i. t. u. s.

-compressor nasium  
(c. m. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. of t. h. n. t. r. i. l.) = p. a. r. t. i. s. n. a. v. r. a. s. of  
n. a. s. i. s. or s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. m. v. i. l. l. a. b. e. n. t. h. l. i. v. a. r. l. a. b.  
a. l. t. e. r. n. a. t. i. o. n. a. p. o. n. u. o. n. s. b. r. i. d. g. e. of n. o. s. e.  
a. c. t. o. n. n. o. r. o. w. n. o. s. t. r. i. l. s. r. e. f. a. l.

-compres. r. u. t. h. r. a. e. = m. s. p. h. i. n. c. t. o. r. u. r. e. t. h. r. a. e. m. e. m.  
b. a. n. a. s.

-const. r. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. u. i. f. e. or 67 73 87 90-92  
155  
or o. u. t. e. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. s. of t. h. y. o. i. d. n. d. n. d. a. r. t. i. l. g.

m. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of w. l. l. of p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. a. r. p. h. a. r. y.  
g. r. a. l. p. l. e. x. a. l. o. w. n. a. r. r. o. w. s. l. o. w. e. r. p. a. r. t. of p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. n.  
w. l. l. m. g.

-constrictor pharyngis medialis 73 87 88 90-92 155  
or t. s. l. h. y. i. l. l. m. t. a. n. t. i. b. o. r. n. a. s. a. d. t. h. h. y. o. i. d.  
l. i. m. m. i. l. i. e. d. i. t. h. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. w. a. l. l. of t. h. p. h. a. r. y. n. g.  
i. n. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. a. l. p. l. u. s. a. l. o. n. n. o. r. o. w. s. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. n.  
t. h. a. c. t. of s. w. a. l. l. o. w. i. n. g.

-constrictor pharyngis superior 61 73 87 88 90-92 155  
m. c. e. r. h. a. l. o. p. h. a. y. o. g. e. u. s. a. r. t. e. r. n. a. l. p. t. e. r. y. g. i. f. i. t.  
p. t. e. r. y. g. m. a. n. t. i. l. u. l. r. i. g. a. m. n. t. a. i. m. y. o. l. o. h. y. l. i. g. of  
n. a. n. i. l. l. a. n. t. i. m. u. s. u. s. m. m. i. b. r. a. n. of s. v. o. r. of t. h. m. a. t. h.  
u. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. w. a. l. l. of p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. a. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. a. l. p. l. u. s.  
a. l. a. r. o. w. s. p. h. a. r. y. n. g.

-constrictor urethrae = m. sphincter urethrae mem.  
bramace.

-coracobrachialis 120 194 206 210 231 232 245-247  
or o. r. a. c. i. l. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of a. c. a. p. u. l. a. m. d. i. l. e. of i. n. e. r.  
b. o. r. d. e. r. of h. u. m. e. r. u. s. e. r. r. e. m. u. s. c. u. l. o. c. u. t. a. n. e. o. u. s. a. c. t. i. o. n.

-corrugator supercili  
s. f. i. r. m. o. r. i. t. a. l. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of o. r. b. i. t. a. r. i. a. l. o. c. u. l. i. a. n. d. n. a. s. a. l.  
p. r. o. n. t. n. e. s. l. o. n. of e. y. b. r. i. w. a. c. t. i. o. n. d. a. w. s. n. i. e. r.  
a. l. d. of e. y. e. b. r. o. w. d. o. w. n. w. a. r. d. a. n. d. w. r. i. n. k. l. e. s. f. o. r. h. e. a. d.  
v. r. i. a. l. l. y. e. r. r. e. f. a. c. i. a. l.

-cremaster  
f. r. o. m. o. b. l. i. q. u. e. s. i. n. t. e. r. n. u. s. a. n. d. F. o. u. p. a. r. t. s. l. i. g. a. m. e. n. t.  
c. r. e. m. a. t. e. r. i. c. f. a. s. c. i. u. s. a. n. d. s. p. e. m. p. u. b. i. s. a. l. o. w.  
s. e. n. t. e. l. e. r. r. e. g. e. n. t. o. c. r. u. r. a. l. n. t. h. m. a. l. t. h. e.  
m. u. s. c. l. e. n. l. o. p. e. t. h. s. p. e. r. m. i. c. o. r. d. a. n. d. t. e. s. t. i. s. i. n. t. h. e.  
f. e. m. a. l. t. h. r. o. u. n. d. l. g. m. e. n. t. f. i. t. h. u. t. e. r. u. s.

-cricoarytenoideus later. l. u. s.  
or u. p. p. e. r. m. a. r. g. i. n. of a. r. c. h. of c. r. i. c. o. i. d. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g. e. s. m. u. s. c. l.  
r. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of a. r. y. t. e. o. i. d. e. r. r. e. c. u. r. r. e. n. t. l. a. r. y. n. g. a. l.  
i. o. w. a. r. r. o. w. s. n. i. m. a. g. l. o. t. t. i. d. a.

-cricothyroideus poster. or  
or d. e. p. r. e. s. i. o. n. o. n. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of l. a. m. n. a. f. e. m. i. o. d.  
m. u. s. c. l. a. r. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of c. r. i. o. i. d. e. r. r. e. c. u. r. r. e. n. t.  
l. a. r. y. n. g. a. l. a. c. t. i. o. n. w. i. d. e. n. t. m. a. g. l. o. t. t. i. d. a.

-criopharynx  
p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. i. n. f. i. n. o. r. a. n. s. i. n. g.  
f. r. o. m. t. h. c. r. i. o. i. d. a. r. t. i. l. g.

-cr. cothyre. deus 111  
or a. n. t. e. r. i. o. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of a. r. c. h. of c. r. i. c. o. i. d. p. d. i. s.  
t. e. n. o. r. of b. l. o. q. u. e. p. a. r. t. p. a. s. s. e. s. u. p. w. a. r. d. a. l. a. d.  
t. h. y. r. o. i. d. p. s. o. b. l. i. q. a. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. o. h. o. r. i. z. o. n. t. a. l. p. a. r. t.  
p. a. s. s. e. s. m. o. r. e. o. u. t. w. a. r. d. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h. y. r. o. i. d.  
e. r. r. e. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. l. a. r. y. n. g. e. a. l. a. c. t. i. o. n. m. e. s. v. o. c. a. l. o. r. d.  
t. e. n. e. c.

-cr. u. s. = m. vastus intermedius

-cucullaris  
m. t. r. a. p. e. u. s.

-delt. deus 25-27 107 120 121 130 148 156-158  
194 195 206-208 18 220 23 231 23 245 47  
or o. u. t. e. r. t. h. r. d. of l. a. v. l. e. o. u. t. e. r. b. o. r. d. e. r. of a. c. r. o. m. i. o. n.  
p. r. o. c. e. s. s. l. o. w. e. r. b. o. r. d. e. r. of e. p. i. o. l. a. c. a. p. u. l. a. o. u. t. e. r.  
s. i. d. e. f. s. h. a. f. t. of h. u. m. e. r. u. s. a. l. i. t. t. l. e. b. o. v. e. t. i. n. d. d. l.  
r. e. c. r. u. r. a. l. a. f. r. o. m. 5. t. h. a. n. d. 6. t. h. c. e. r. v. i. a. l. t. h. o. u. g. h.  
b. a. c. h. a. l. p. i. u. s. a. c. t. i. o. n. a. b. d. u. c. t. i. o. n. f. i. x. i. o. n. x. t. e. n. s. a.  
a. n. d. r. o. t. t. o. n. f. a. r. m.

-depe. sso. al. m. n. a. s. i.  
(d. p. r. e. s. o. r. of t. h. w. i. n. g. of t. h. n. o. s. e.) p. a. r. a. l. r. i. a. l. m. o. m.  
a. s. i. a. or u. p. p. e. r. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. m. i. n. i. o. r. l. o. s. s. of m. l. l. a.  
a. l. a. of n. o. s. e. a. d. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g. u. s. s. e. p. t. u. m. r. e. f. a. c. i. l.

-depressor anguli r. i. s.  
(d. p. r. e. s. o. r. f. t. h. e. a. n. g. l. of t. h. m. o. u. t. h.) = m. t. r. i. a. n. g. u. l. a. r. i. s.

-d. p. r. e. s. o. r. l. a. b. i. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. i. s.  
(d. p. r. e. s. o. r. of t. h. l. o. w. e. r. l. i. p.) = m. q. u. a. d. r. a. t. u. s. l. a. b. i. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. i. s.

-d. p. r. e. s. o. r. p. h. i. s.  
a. v. e. r. t. i. c. a. l. f. a. s. c. i. u. l. f. o. m. t. h. m. o. r. b. i. t. a. r. i. a. l. o. r. i. s.  
p. a. s. s. i. n. g. u. p. w. a. d. g. e. t. h. m. d. n. i. n. f. i. t. u. p. p. e. r. l. i. p.  
a. n. d. i. n. s. e. r. t. e. d. i. t. o. t. h. a. r. t. i. a. l. a. g. u. s. s. e. p. t. u. m. of n. o. s. e.

-d. p. r. e. s. o. r. u. r. e. t. h. r. a. e.  
a. b. a. n. d. of f. i. b. e. r. s. of t. h. m. p. h. i. n. c. t. o. r. u. r. e. t. h. r. a. e. m. e. m. b. r.  
n. a. c. e. m. p. a. s. s. i. n. g. v. e. r. t. h. u. r. e. t. h. r. a.

-detru. or u. r. i. n. a. e.  
t. h. e. t. e. r. a. l. l. o. n. g. i. t. u. d. i. n. e. f. i. t. h. e. m. u. s. c. l. a. r. c. o. a. t. of t. h. b. l. d.

-diaphragma = diaphrag. g. m. a.  
e. r. r. f. o. r. m. c. a. r. t. i. l. g. e. t. h. t. o. 2. t. h. r. i. b. s. t. e. r. a. l. a. n. d. t. h. e. r. i. b. r. a. e.  
n. t. r. a. l. t. a. d. o. n. f. o. n. i. n. c. r. a. e. s. p. a. c. t. y. of l. i. e. n. t.  
r. e. p. h. r. e. n. c.

-dig. t. c. u. s. 7 17 18 22-25 28 29 31 32 67 70 86  
89 90 104 107  
m. b. a. v. e. n. t. r. i. m. d. b. u. l. a. r. c. o. n. s. i. s. t. of t. w. b. e. l. l. e. s. u. t. e. d.  
b. y. a. e. n. t. r. a. l. t. a. d. o. n. w. h. b. i. s. c. o. n. n. t. e. d. i. t. o. t. h. b. o. d. y. of t. h.  
t. h. y. o. i. d. b. o. n. or b. y. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. b. e. l. l. y. f. o. m. l. g. a. t. r. i. c.  
g. r. o. o. v. e. b. e. t. h. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. b. y. a. t. e. r. i. b. e. l. l. y.  
a. n. t. o. l. o. w. e. r. b. o. r. d. of m. a. d. i. b. a. n. y. m. p. h. y. s. a. l.  
p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. t. h. y. h. e. l. p. to f. i. x. h. y. d. b. o. n. n. t. n. i. o. r. b. e. l. l. y.



- flexor pollicis longus 195 196 205 210 222 227 242 243 251  
 m. fl. longus pollicis or anterior surface of m. fl. lli th. of r. l. u. terminal phalanx of thumb v. r. m. an. (d. r. l. tero. m. a. s. l. flexes terminal phal. d. th. m.)  
 -flexor profundus digitorum = m. flexor digitorum profundus.  
 -flexor sublimis digitorum = m. flexor digitorum sublimis.  
 -frontalis, 21 23  
 Anterior part of epicr. nio or frontal bone above supra. lial line s. p. l. a. at meura. a. s. l. m. pullis scalp (ward) m. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. v. r. l. a. l.  
 -gastrocnemius, 255 258 259 273 277 286 287 291 293 304 309 315 321  
 or by m. t. r. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. (Ap. ut lateral and m. t. r. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. from th. external and intern. m. t. r. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. of the femur s. with m. t. r. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. A. t. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. w. h. of posterior surface of os al. (t. l. e. t. m. a. l. e. t. m. a. l. v. r. l. a. l. s. l. e. t. m. a. l. p. a. l. f. l. m. of foot.  
 -geniulus inferior 130 177 236  
 m. l. e. t. m. a. l. u. m. i. t. n. l. o. n. of obtu. stor. ter. s. v. r. a. l. l. e. t. m. a. l. s. m. e. a. s. of obtu. r. i. t. e. m. a. l. s.  
 -gen. l. l. a. s. superior 130 177 236  
 s. l. a. h. a. l. a. s. and margin of lesser sciatic notch. u. t. e. m. a. l. of l. l. a. t. u. r. i. t. e. m. a. l. s. v. r. a. l. a. c. l. s. m. e. a. s. of th. ol. l. a. t. u. r. i. t. e. m. a. l. s.  
 -genioleus, 73 85 86  
 m. l. e. t. m. a. l. u. m. a. l. o. n. e. of th. p. r. o. l. l. p. u. a. l. m. s. c. l. e. s. or mental p. of th. mandib. l. p. u. a. l. f. a. s. c. i. a. beneath the mucous mem. an. b. e. l. y. of h. y. a. l. n. i. e. p. i. o. t. l. v. r. l. h. y. p. o. t. m. a. l. s. i. m. e. a. s. t. e. s. t. i. l. e. h. y. o. d. bone p. r. o. t. u. s. e. t. a. l. r. e. t. r. a. c. t. th. t. o. n. g. u. a.  
 -geniohyoides 67 70 90 93  
 m. l. a. l. p. u. e. of mandib. l. m. b. o. l. y. h. y. o. i. d. bone s. l. o. n. d. r. a. w. s. h. y. o. i. d. f. o. r. n. d. or depresses jaw w. h. h. y. o. i. d. s. f. i. d. v. r. l. e. f. i. b. e. r. s. from t. t. a. n. d. s. l. c. e. r. v. i. c. a. l. a. c. c. o. m. p. a. n. y. g. h. y. p. o. g. l. o. s. s. a. l.  
 -glossopalatinus  
 m. p. a. l. t. o. g. l. o. s. s. u. s. f. o. r. m. s. a. n. t. e. r. i. o. r. p. a. r. t. a. l. l. a. c. e. s. or under surface of soft pal. t. i. l. e. of t. o. n. g. u. e. v. r. l. e. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. e. a. l. p. l. u. s. a. c. l. o. n. r. a. i. s. e. s. b. a. c. k. of t. g. u. e. a. n. d. n. r. o. w. s. f. a. u. c. e. s.  
 -gl. spharyngeus  
 p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of m. c. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. r. y. n. g. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. a. r. i. s. i. n. g. from the mucous membran. of the floor of the mouth.  
 -glutei maximus 143 175-180 183 256 330 273 285 290 297 298  
 or dorsum l. abo. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. c. u. r. v. e. d. l. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. f. l. a. c. of sacrum d. e. o. c. y. x. a. l. g. r. e. t. s. a. c. r. o. s. p. e. t. i. c. l. i. g. a. m. e. n. t. i. d. o. i. t. a. l. b. a. n. d. of f. a. s. c. i. a. l. a. s. l. g. l. t. e. a. l. n. i. g. e. of f. e. m. u. r. v. r. l. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. g. l. t. e. a. l. s. t. e. n. d. s. t. o. t. h.  
 -gluteus medius 120 172 173 175-181 183 256 330 332 374 255 310  
 s. l. o. r. u. m. l. i. b. e. t. w. e. n. m. l. i. d. e. a. l. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. c. u. r. v. e. d. l. i. n. e. s. f. a. o. u. t. e. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of g. r. e. a. t. t. r. o. c. h. t. e. r. v. r. l. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. g. l. u. t. a. l. a. c. l. o. n. a. b. d. u. c. t. s. a. n. d. r. o. t. a. t. e. s. t. h. g. h.  
 -gl. tarsus minimus 120 149 173-177 256 258 290  
 or dorsum l. abo. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. c. u. r. v. e. d. l. i. n. e. s. f. a. o. u. t. e. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of g. r. e. a. t. t. r. o. c. h. t. e. r. v. r. l. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. g. l. t. e. a. l. s. t. e. n. d. s. t. o. t. h.  
 -gl. tarsus quartus  
 m. a. c. n. s. o. n.  
 -gracilis 178 180 256 260 272 274 275 277 284 285 287 297 300 319 321  
 or r. a. m. i. f. u. b. i. s. s. i. s. s. y. m. p. h. y. s. i. s. f. a. s. h. a. f. t. of t. b. a. b. e. l. w. i. e. r. t. b. e. r. o. n. y. r. e. o. b. t. r. a. t. o. r. l. a. d. j. a. c. t. s. t. h. e. g. n. e. e. k. n. o. e. r. o. t. a. t. e. s. l. e. g. i. n. w. a. r. d.  
 -h. l. u. c. i. s. m. a. j. o. r.  
 l. r. g. m. s. c. l. e. of the h. l. a. n. n. o. r. w. b. a. d. of m. c. u. l. a. r. f. i. b. e. r. s. o. n. t. h. t. i. o. b. o. r. d. e. r. of th. h. l. a. n. n. i. g. f. m. t. h. e. s. p. e. a. n. d. i. n. s. e. r. t. i. a. t. h. p. o. t. w. h. e. r. e. t. h. l. h. b. e. o. m. e. s. t. n. e. s. e.  
 -h. l. u. c. i. s. m. i. n. o. r.  
 e. n. l. i. e. r. m. s. c. l. f. i. t. h. e. l. a. b. a. n. d. of o. b. l. i. q. u. f. i. b. e. r. s. o. c. c. o. n. g. i. t. h. c. r. u. s. h. l.  
 -hy. l. o. d. u. s. 31 67 89-95 103  
 or body n. d. g. t. m. u. f. i. b. l. b. n. e. s. d. e. of th. t. g. u. m. h. y. p. o. g. l. o. s. l. a. c. t. r. a. c. t. a. s. a. n. d. p. u. l. l. a. d. w. n. s. i. d. e. of t. o. n. g. u. a.  
 -hypopharyngeus = m. c. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. u. s. i. n. d. u. s.  
 -il. u. c. i. s. 130 140 172 173 183 190 257 290 330 332  
 or m. g. n. f. i. a. c. r. o. s. a. t. i. n. d. u. o. f. p. o. s. a. n. t. o. r. g. r. a. f. a. c. i. e. l. e. t. o. r. t. o. t. h. e. n. d. p. u. l. l. t. h. p. -j. o. i. n. t. v. r. l. m. b. p. l. u. s. a. c. l. o. n. s. t. h. g. h. n. d. r. t. t. n. w. d.  
 -il. u. c. i. s. m. i. n.  
 th. t. e. r. m. l. f. i. b. e. r. s. of the m. l. a. c. u. i. n. s. e. r. t. d. i. n. t. o. t. h. e. n. u. l. e. of th. h. p. -j. o. i. n. t. th. y. a. r. e. c. o. m. m. e. s. d. i. t. c. t. l. y. s. e. p. t. i. o. n. of the e. s. t. of th. m. u. s. c. l. e.  
 -il. l. o. c. a. t. u. s. 157 263 106 171  
 the out. r. d. v. i. n. i. s. the m. s. a. c. r. o. s. p. i. n. a. l. s. h. a. v. i. n. g. t. h. r. e. e. s. u. b. d. i. v. i. o. n. s. l. u. m. b. o. r. i. u. m. (sacrolumbalis) l. d. o. r. i. l. a. n. d. l. c. e. r. i. l. a. (c. r. i. v. a. l. a. s. c. i. a. n. e. s.)  
 -il. l. o. c. a. t. u. s. c. e. r. v. i. c. i. s.  
 (l. o. r. o. t. a. l. of the neck) m. c. e. r. v. i. c. a. l. s. a. s. c. e. n. s. i. e. n. s. or a. g. l. o. f. i. l. l. i. e. a. n. d. u. p. p. e. r. r. i. b. a. l. t. r. a. n. s. e. r. s. e. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of m. l. l. i. e. c. e. r. v. i. l. a. e. t. c. h







- psoas major or magnus** 11-170 124 130 130 140 140 167-173 183 191  
or bodies of vertebrae and intervertebral discs from the 12th thoracic to the 5th lumbar and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae in lesser trochanter of femur nerve lumbar plexus act on flexes thigh and rotates it slightly in ward
- psoas minor or parvus** 140  
an inconstant muscle absent in about 40 per cent or bodies of 12th thoracic and 1st lumbar vertebrae a disc between them in iliopectineal line a prominence with iliac fascia nerve lumbar plexus action make ilia fascia tense
- pterygoideus externus** 7 23 83-86  
or anterior and larger head from outer plate of pterygoid ramal process of palatine bone tuberosity of maxilla the other superior and smaller head from the under surface of the great wing of the sphenoid into pterygoid fossa of head of mandible and interarticular fibrocartilage a line becomes jaw for a disc in external pterygoid from third division of trigeminal
- pterygoideus internus** 7 23 9 33 8-86  
or pterygoid fossa of sphenoid and tuberosity of maxilla in inner surface of lower jaw between angle and mylohyoid groove action raises mandible closing jaw nerve internal pterygoid from third division of trigeminal
- pterygopharyngeus**  
portion of constrictor pharyngi superior arising from the internal pterygoid plate
- pubococcygeus**  
pubococcygeal muscle fibers of the levator ani arising from the posterior surface of the inferior ramus of the pubis
- pubovesicalis**  
the external longitudinal directed muscular fibers of the bladder attached to the lower part of the base of the symphysis pubis
- pyramidalis** 120 175-177 700 90  
or crest of pubis in lower portion of linea alba action makes linea alba tense nerve last thoracic
- pyramidalis nasi** = m. procerus
- pyriformis** = m. piriformis
- quadratus femoris** 130 178 256 259 285  
or outer border of table of ischium in intertrochanteric ridge nerve sciatic action rotates thigh outward
- quadratus labii inferioris** 5 70 88 89  
or depressor labii inferioris or anterior portion of lower border of mandible nerve sublingualis oris and skin of lower lip action depresses lower lip nerve facial
- quadratus labii superioris** 5 70 22 66 83 83 86  
composed of three heads usually described as three muscles apud angularem levator labii superioris alaeque nasi apud infraorbital levator labii superioris apud symphyseum zygomaticus minor
- quadratus lumborum** 130 140 168-170 183 186 191 257  
or iliac crest ilio-lumbar ligament and transverse processes of lower lumbar vertebrae in 12th rib and transverse processes of upper lumbar vertebrae act on flexes trunk laterally nerve upper lumbar
- quadratus menti** = m. quadratus labii inferioris
- quadratus plantae** 20 163 260 264 295 313 314  
in flexo adductores digitorum or by two heads from the outer and inner borders of the inferior surface of the os calcis (calcaneus) in tendons of flexor digitorum longus nerve external plantar action assists long flexor
- quadriceps femoris** 170 260 264 286 292 293 303  
in quadratus posterior femoris or by four heads - rectus femoris vastus lateralis vastus intermedius and vastus medialis in patella and then by ligamentum patellae to tubercle of tibia nerve femoral (anterior crural) a line extends leg
- radialis externus brevis** = m. extensor carpi radialis brevis
- radialis externus longus** = m. extensor carpi radialis longus
- radialis internus** = m. flexor carpi radialis
- radialis** = m. flexor carpi radialis
- rectococcygeus**  
a band of muscular fibers arising from the anterior surface of 21 or 23 coccygeal segment and passing to the posterior surface of rectum
- rectovesicalis**  
fibers (present only in the male) connecting the deep longitudinal musculature of the rectum with the external muscular coat of the bladder
- rectus abdominis** 120 140 142 144 150 166-172 174 177 182 190  
or crest and symphysis of the pubis and xiphoid process and 5th to 7th costal cartilages a line divides into capacity of abdomen draws thorax downward nerve branches of lower thoracic
- rectus capitis anterior** 7 85 86
- rectus capitis anticus minor** or base of atlas in base of process of occipital bone a line turns a disc inclines head forward nerve 1st and 2nd cervical
- rectus capitis anticus major** = m. longus capitis
- rectus capitis anticus minor** = m. longus capitis
- rectus capitis lateralis** 86  
or transverse process of atlas in jugular process of occipital bone act on in lines head to one side nerve suboccipital
- rectus capitis posterior major** 7 33 86-88 112  
m. rectus capitis posterior major or spine of atlas in middle of inferior curved line of occipital bone a line rotates head draws head backward nerve posterior branch of 1st cervical (suboccipital)
- rectus capitis posterior minor** 7 33 86
- rectus capitis posterior minor** or from posterior tubercle of atlas into inferior ridge of inferior curved line of occipital bone act on rotates head and draws it backward nerve suboccipital
- rectus externus** = m. rectus lateralis
- rectus femoris** 120 176-180 256 272 273 284 297 302 319 320 321  
or anterior inferior spine of ilium and upper margin of acetabulum in common tendon of quadriceps femoris
- rectus inferior** 47 50 52-54 70 83  
or by a common tendon with the rectus medialis the annulus tendineus communis or ligament of Zinn from the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen in sclerotic coat of the eye nerve oculomotorius action moves eyeball downward
- rectus internus** = m. rectus medialis
- rectus lateralis** 47 50-54 70 72 82  
m. rectus externus or by two heads from the outer margin of the optic foramen and from the lower margin of the sphenoidal foramen and the ligament of Zinn in sclerotic nerve abductores action turns eyeball outward
- rectus medialis** 47 51-54 70  
m. rectus internus or by a common tendon with the rectus inferior the annulus tendineus communis or ligament of Zinn from the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen in sclerotic coat of the eye nerve oculomotorius action moves eyeball inward
- rectus superior** 47 50-54 82  
or upper margin of the optic foramen and fibrous sheath of the optic nerve in sclerotic coat of the eye nerve oculomotorius action moves the eyeball upward
- retrohears aureum or auriculum** = m. auricularis posterior
- rhomboides major** 131 157 158 161  
or spinous processes and correspond on a sprang of ligaments of first four thoracic vertebrae in vertebral border of scapula below spine a line draw scapula toward vertebral column nerve dorsal scapular for brachial plexus
- rhomboides minor** 131 157 159  
or spinous processes of 6th and 7th cervical vertebrae in vertebral margin of scapula above spine a line draws a apula toward vertebral column and slightly upward nerve dorsal scapular from brachial plexus
- risorius**  
or from platysma and fascia of masseter in orbicularis oris and skin at corner of mouth act on draws corner of mouth to nerve facialis
- rotator spine**  
one of a number of short muscles chiefly developed in the thoracic region. They are of two sets - short (short rotators) and long (long rotators) the former arise from the transverse process of one vertebra and are inserted into the root of the spinous process of the vertebra above the latter are inserted into the sacrum or the 12th vertebra above their origin a line rotate the vertebral column nerve posterior spinal nerve branches of the spinal
- sacrocoecygeus anterior**  
an inconstant muscle on the anterior surface of the sacrum and coccyx the remains of a portion of the caudal musculature of lower animal
- sacrocoecygeus posterior**  
an inconstant and poorly developed muscle on the posterior surfaces of the sacrum and coccyx the remains of a portion of the caudal musculature of lower animal
- sacrospinatus** = m. iliocostalis lumborum

- sacrospinalis** 183 237  
m. erector spinae or from dorsal surface of sacrum  
spines of lumbar vertebrae and great of ilium then  
divides into ilio costalis and longissimus dorsal muscles  
of spine extends spinal column nerve posterior branches  
of spinal nerves
- salpingopharyngeus**  
fibers of the pharyngopalatin arising from the  
cartilaginous end of the Eustachian tube
- sartorius** 120 173 18 180 255 25 260 272 275  
or nieri w s joint joint of ilium m i ner bord  
of tubercle of iliac spine f moral art fl co  
thigh a lig rot leg w rd an lth gh outward
- scalenus anterior** 27 91-93 103 220 133 155 157  
319  
m. scalenus anticus or anterior tubercles of trans-  
verse processes of 1st to 6th cervical vertebrae  
m. scalenus tubercle of 1st rib a sion raises s rib  
cervical p l
- scalenus medius** 88 89 93 93 108 155 156  
or posterior tubercles of 1st to 6th cervical vertebrae  
of 1st to 6th cervical vertebrae s rib to out r ile  
of scalenus anterior a sion raises s rib  
cervical p l
- scalenus posterior** 153 156  
m. scalenus posterior or posterior tubercles of tra-  
verse processes of 4th to 6th cervical vertebrae  
outer end of upper border of 1st rib a sion el vates  
2d rib over cervical and brachial p l
- scanorius**  
m. accessorius gluteus minimus m. gluteus quartus  
anterior fiber of the gluteus minimus (accord p to  
simil anatom to the piriformis) which are sometimes  
divided from the m. psoas of the muscle
- semimembranosus** 19 180 255 256 261 265 273  
274 2 6 277 287 297-305 320 321  
or tuberosity of ischium m. erector berony f t baa  
and by m. ilio latus to internal lateral lig ment of knee-  
joint popliteal fascia and external condyle of femur  
erector bial act flexes leg and rotates it ward  
a f makes capsular ligament of knee-joint
- semispinalis capitis** 7 32 32 84-91 93 132 155-157  
m. complanatus or transverse processes of 1st to  
upper thoracic and four lower cervical vertebrae  
occipital bone between superior and inferior curved  
lines action rotates head and draws it backward  
over suboccipital great occipital and brain hies of  
cervical
- semispinalis cervicis** 80-93 155 156  
m. semispinalis colli complanatus with semispinalis  
dorsi or transverse processes of 2d to 5th cervical  
vertebrae in pines of axis a d 3 to 5th cervical  
vertebrae action atenit cervical p l e nerve branches  
of cervical
- semispinalis colli** = m. semispinalis cervicis
- semispinalis dorsi** 155 160 16 163 164 167 87  
or transverse processes of 5th to 11th the act  
erector bial p l e of first four thoracic and 6th and 7th  
cervical vertebrae extends vertebrae lumina  
erector bial e cervical
- semisternodorsus** 170 180 256 260 274 277 287 297-  
31 320  
or scapular terosity m. s d of half of tibia b low  
internal tuberosity nerve t bial act on d l e p and  
otates l n w rd
- serratus ant** or 120 130 157-16 165 225  
m. serratus magnus or from center f terna a pect  
of first 10 or 9 ribs m. pectoralis d n e or angles and  
interf. g vertebral bord l scapula a sion moves  
scapula v mouly levates ribs erector long thorac m  
f om b h l p l u
- serratus magnus** = m. serratus ant
- serratus posterior inferior** or 1 168 183  
or with l t s m m dorsi m. p n of two lower  
thoracic and two upper lumbar vertebrae  
low b d m of last 1 rib 1 om d aw lower  
ribs backward and downward nerve 9th to 12th  
intercostal
- serratus posterior superior** or  
or from p e of two lower cervical and two upper  
thoracic vertebrae s n to outer ad of a gles of d  
t 5th rib m l t t 4th intercostals
- soleus** 26 73 275-277 287 293 305 310 315  
or post n uria e of h d and upper th rd of half  
of fibula oblique d m d l th d of e bord  
f t b and a t d m h pass g b tween t b  
d fibula verth popit al ves d l with gastroc  
m us by t d l uous (A h l ) to t b e o d  
f os calcis (a l angus) nerve t bial 1 om p duces  
p l e of foot
- sphen. salp. ngostaphylus** = m. tensor veli palatini

- sphincter and externus** 143-145 150 170 188  
a fusiform ring of muscular fibers surrounding the  
anus attached posteriorly to the coccyx and anteriorly  
to the center of point of the perineum
- sphincter and internus** 145 150, 170  
a muscular ring forming an increase of the circular  
fibers of the rectum situated at the upper end of the  
anal canal
- sphincter oris** = m. orbicularis oris
- sphincter pupillae**  
a ring of muscular fibers surrounding the pupillary  
border of the iris
- sphincter pylori**  
a thick ring of the middle (circular) layer of the gastric  
musculature surrounding the pylorus
- sphincter urethrae membranaceus** 146  
m. compressor urethrae m. constrictor urethrae or  
ramus of pubis in with fellow in med an raph  
behind and in front of urethra erector pud c lion  
constricts membranous urethra
- sphincter vaginae** = m. bulbospongiosus
- sphincter vesicae** = annulus urethralis
- spinalis capitis** 86  
n. constant or spines of upper thoracic and lower  
cervical vertebrae forms spinal segments of semispinalis  
capitis and blends with it
- spinalis cervicis** 156  
spinalis colli constant or rudimentary or pines of  
6th and 7th cervical spines of axis and 3d cervical  
vertebrae action extends cervical spine m r branches  
of cervical
- spinalis colli** = m. spinalis cervicis
- spinalis dorsi** 160-163 168  
or spines of upper lumbar and two lower thoracic  
erector bial spines of middle and upper thoracic  
vertebrae action support and extends vertebrae  
column nerve branches of dorsal
- splenius capitis** 7 20 27 32 84-89 93 92 112  
121 155 156  
or from spines of last four cervical and first three  
thoracic vertebrae into outer half of superior  
curved line of occipital and mastoid process  
rotates head together with head backward  
erector 2d to 5th cervical
- splenius cervicis** 32 88 90-93 121 136 157  
splenius colli or from spines of 1st to 5th (or 4th to  
6th) cervical vertebrae posterior tubercles of  
transverse processes of 1st and 2d (some turn 3d)  
cervical vertebrae 1 om rotates head both together  
draw head backward nerve 2d to 5th cervical
- splenius colli** = m. splenius cervicis
- st. pedus**  
or under surface of the pyramid s n k of the  
stapes act on draw head of tape backward
- staphylus ext. ruius** = m. tensor veli palatini
- staphylus int. ruius** = m. levator v. palatini
- staphylus medius** = m. uvulae
- sternalis**  
n. constant muscle running parallel to the sternum  
across the costal origin of the pectoralis major  
usually connected with the sternocleidomastoideus  
and pectoralis major as well as the pectoralis  
major
- sternocleidomastoideus** 5 7 14 18 20-22 25 29  
31 3 67 86-89 91-93 100 97-110 112 120 121  
130 143 155 158 18 19  
or by the h d from anterior u r f of m. nuchae  
sterni and sternal end of 1st rib m. mastoid p o c ss  
and outer half of superior u r f of m. f occipital  
d turns head biquitely to opposite side with  
n act g tog th the two pull head downward and for  
ward nerve spinal accessary
- sternohyoideus** 17 18 2 27 29 67 92 93 95 107  
110 120 155-57 181  
or posterior u r f of m. nuchae sterni and  
costal cartilage m body of hyoid bone action  
depresses hyoid bone nerve upper cervical through  
an a hypoglossal
- sternohyoid** = m. sternohyoideus
- st. rathyoideus** 25 26 29 93 107 120 120 156  
157 159 181  
or posterior u r f of m. nuchae sterni and st  
ad costal cartilage m oblique line of thyroid  
cartilage 1 om depresses larynx nerve upper cervical  
through the ansa hypoglossal
- styl. auricularis**  
an osseous small muscle extending from the root of  
the styloid process to the middle of the middle  
of the styloid process 7 24 9 83 89  
or lower end of styloid process m. sublingual  
surface of tongue nerve hypoglossal a 1 om  
tongue

- stylohyoideus** 1 22-24 26 2 20 80-91 104  
or styloid process of temporal bone in hyoid bone by two slips on either side of attachment of digastric action fixes hyoid bone and nerve facial
- stylopharyngeus**  
that part of the muscle stylopharyngeus which is in cartilage in the thyroid cartilage
- stylopharyngeus** 5 7 88 90  
or root of styloid process in thyroid cartilage and wall of pharynx nerve glossopharyngeal action elevates pharynx
- subcaponeus**  
an occasional muscle or the lower end of the humerus in the posterior ligament of the elbow joint and radial (musculospiral) action makes posterior ligament tense
- subclavius** 120 126-128 219  
or 1st costal cartilage in under surface of acromial end of clavicle action fixes clavicle or elevates 1st rib nerve subclavian from brachial plexus
- subcostalis**  
in infracostalis one of a number of inconstant muscles having the same direct on as the intercostales inferior but usually passing over one or more ribs
- subcutaneous** = m. articularis genu
- subcutaneous colli** = m. platysma
- subscapularis** 148 157 158 161 192 194 200 225 246  
or subscapular fossa in lesser tuberosity of humerus nerve upper and lower subscapular from 5th and 6th cervical action rotates arm inward
- supinator** 194 196 197 228 236 237  
supinator radii brevis or external epicondyle of humerus and supinator ridge of ulna in anterior and outer surface of radius nerve radial (dorsal interosseus) action supinates the forearm
- supinator longus** = m. brachioradialis
- suprascapularis**
- supraspinatus** 121 156 157 194 200 201  
or supraspinous fossa of scapula in great tuberosity of humerus nerve suprascapular from 5th and 6th cervical action abducts arm
- suspensorius duodeni**  
suspensory muscle of the duodenum muscle of Treitz a broad flat band of unstriated muscle attached to the left crus of the diaphragm and continuous with the muscular coat of the duodenum at its junction with the jejunum
- tarsalis**  
slips from the m. orbicularis oculi inserted into the lateral borders of the eyelids
- temporalis** 5 20 22-24 51 59 60 70 71 78 9 81 83 101  
or temporal fossa in anterior border of ramus and apex of coronoid process of mandible action closes jaw supplies deep temporal branches of third division of trigeminal
- tensor fasciae latae** 120 174-177 1 9 180 256 272 273 284 297 319 321  
m. tensor fasciae latae or anterior superior spine and adjacent surface of dorsum of the ilium iliofemoral band of fascia lata nerve superior gluteal action makes fascia lata tense
- tensor palati** = m. tensor veli palatini
- tensor tarsi**  
Homer's muscle passes lacrimalis of orbicularis oculi
- tensor tympani** 61 62  
or the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube and under surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone it passes through the canal just above the body portion of the Eustachian tube into the handle of the malleus action draws the handle of the malleus inward and makes tense the drum membrane
- tensor vaginae femoris** = m. tensor fasciae latae
- tensor veli palatini** 7 80  
m. tensor palati m. sphenoid pterygo-staphylinus or spine of sphenoid scaphoid fossa of internal pterygoid process and outer wall of cartilaginous Eustachian tube in posterior border of hard palate and aponeurosis of soft palate nerve otic ganglion action stretches the soft palate
- teres major** 121 130 148 161 194 218 220 231 246 247  
or lower third of dorsal aspect of axillary border of scapula in inner border of capitulum groove of humerus nerve lower subscapular from 5th and 6th cervical action adducts and extends arm and rotates it inward
- teres minor** 121 158 195 201 230 237  
or dorsal aspect of a ilary border of scapula in lower part of great tuberosity of humerus nerve circumflex from 5th and 6th cervical action adducts arm and rotates it outward
- tetragonus** = m. platysma
- thyroarytenoideus** 155  
m. thyroarytenoideus externus or inner surface of thyroid cartilage in muscular process and outer surface of arytenoid nerve recurrent laryngeal action relaxes the vocal cords
- thyroarytenoideus externus** = m. thyroarytenoideus
- thyroarytenoideus internus** = m. vocalis
- thyroepiglotticus**  
thyroepiglottic or thyroepiglottic deep muscle fibers of the thyroarytenoid arising upward to be inserted into the aryepiglottic fold and margin of epiglottis
- thyrohyoideus** 20 31 67 91 92 155  
apparently a continuation of the sternothyroid muscle or oblique line of thyroid cartilage in body of hyoid bone action approximates hyoid bone to the larynx nerve upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi
- thyropharyngeus**  
portion of the constrictor pharynx inferior arising from the thyroid cartilage
- tibialis anterior** 260 267 269 275 2 6 286 294 306-314 324  
m. tibialis anticus or upper two-thirds of outer surface of tibia interosseous membrane and distal interosseous septum in nite nail cuneiform and base of first metatarsal nerve deep branch of peroneal action dorsal flexion and supination of foot
- tibialis gracilis** = m. plantaris
- tibialis posterior** 260 261 263 267 269-271 287 288 306 308 314  
m. tibialis posticus or shaft of fibula between interosseous border and oblique line shaft of tibia between interosseous border and vertebral line and interosseous membrane in navicular three cuneiform cuboid sustentaculum of calcaneus and 2d 3d and 4th metatarsal bone nerve tibial action pronated plantar flexion and supination of foot
- tibiofacialis** anterior or anterior  
separate fibers of the tibialis anterior inserted into the fascia of the dorsum of the foot
- trachealis**  
the band of unstriped muscular fibers in the fibrous membrane connecting posteriorly the end of the tracheal rings
- trachelomastoideus** = m. longissimus capitis
- tragicus**  
muscle of the tragus a band of vertebral muscular fibers on the outer surface of the tragus of the ear
- transversalis abdominis** = m. transversus abdominis
- transversalis capitis** = m. longissimus capitis
- transversalis cervicis** = m. longissimus cervicis
- transversalis nasi** = m. compressor narium
- transversus abdominis** 130 140 168 170-174 182 184 257 318  
or fifth to sixth costal cartilages lumbar fascia of Cooper and Poupart's ligament in xiphoid cartilage and linea alba and the upper half inguinal space and crest of pubis and iliopectineal action compresses abdominal contents beneath the as for ward nerve lower thoracic
- transversus articulae**  
a band of sparse muscular fibers on the external surface of the tibia and tibia from the mentis a condyle to the eminentia scaphae
- transversus linguae** 87  
an intrinsic muscle of the tongue the fibers of which arise from the septum and late to the dorsum of the sides
- transversus menti** 20  
superficial fibers of the triangulus which turn back and cross to the opposite side
- transversus nuchae**  
an occasional muscle passing between the tendons of the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid possibly a fasciculus of the auricularis posterior
- transversus perinei profundus** 179 180 257  
or ascendant ramus of ischium in central point of perineum nerve pudenda action draws back and fixes the central point of the perineum
- transversus thoracis** 163 163 165  
m. triangulus sterni or back of xiphoid cartilage and lower portion of body of sternum in costal cartilage of 2d to 6th ribs action draws heart ventrally
- trapezius** 5 7 20 22 25 27 32 80-89 91-93 112 120 121 155 193 206 207  
m. occipitalis or lateral third of the posterior curved



of two sympathetic branches from the internal carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus  
nervi carotici externi  
external carotid nerves a number of sympathetic nerve-fibers extending upward from the superior cervical ganglion along the external carotid artery forming the external carotid plexus  
caroticus internus  
internal carotid nerve a sympathetic cord extending upward from the superior cervical ganglion along the internal carotid artery forming the internal carotid plexus  
cavernosus plexus  
caernous n ry of the penis one of two nerves major and minor (chiefly sympathetic) running from the cavernous plexus at the root of the penis to the corpus cavernosum  
cervicalis 87-92 130 153 156  
cervicalis superficialis = n. cutaneus colli.  
chorda tympani 62 84  
cho da tympani nerve a nerve given off from the facial canal (probably fibers of the n. intermedius) in the facial canal it passes into the cavity of the tympanum crosses over the membrana tympani and handle of the malleus and passes out it joins the lingual branch of the mandibular tract is probably a nerve of taste  
ciliary brevis 50  
one of a number of branches of the ciliary ganglion supplying the ciliary muscles iris and tunics of the eyeball  
ciliary longus  
one of two or three branches of the nasal nerve supplying the ciliary muscles iris and cornea  
circumflexus = n. axillaris  
coccygeus  
coccygeal nerve a small nerve the lowest of the spinal nerves entering into the formation of the pudendal plexus  
nervi clunium inferiores 143 285  
branches of the posterior femoral cutaneous (mall sciatic) nerve supplying the skin of the lower half of the gluteal region  
nervi clunium medii 82  
branches of the posterior ramus of the sacral nerves supplying the skin of the mid gluteal region  
nervi clunium superiores 82  
branches of the posterior ramus of the lumbar nerves supplying the skin of the upper half of the gluteal region  
cochleus  
the lower of the two trunks of the acoustic nerve in the internal acoustic meatus its branches go to the sacculus posterior semicircular canal and organ of Corti  
communicans peroneus = ramus anastomoticus peroneus  
communicans tibialis n. communicans poplitei  
tibial or popliteal communicating nerve = n. cutaneus su medialis  
cruralis anterior = n. femoralis  
cutaneus antibrachii dorsalis 217 220 232-235 247  
lateral cutaneous branch of the radial (musculospiral nerve) supplying the skin of the dorsal surface of the forearm  
cutaneus antibrachii lateralis 217 233-236  
terminal cutaneous branch of the musculospiral nerve it is purely sensory supplying the radial side of the forearm  
cutaneus antibrachii medialis 35 216 217 219 231-238 250  
internal cutaneous nerve arises from the inner (medial) fasciculus of the brachial plexus passes downward in company with the brachial artery and then the basilic vein and supplies the skin of the flexor and ulnar surfaces of the forearm  
cutaneus brachii lateralis 215-217  
a sensory branch of the axillary supplying the skin over the lower portion of the deltoid and for a distance below its insertion  
cutaneus brachii medialis 216 219 231  
lesser internal cutaneous nerve of Wrisberg arises from the inner (medial) fasciculus of the brachial plexus unites in the axilla with the second intercostal nerve and supplies the skin of the inner side of the arm  
cutaneus brachii posterior 216 217  
upper external cutaneous branch of the musculospiral nerve a branch of the radial (musculospiral) supplying the skin of the posterior surface of the arm  
cutaneus colli 28 3 107  
peripheral cervical nerve arises from the 2d and 3d cervical supplies the skin over the anterior triangle of the neck

cutaneus dorsalis intermedius 286 310-312  
one of the branches of the superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve supplying dorsal nerves to the toes  
cutaneus dorsalis lateralis 282  
the continuation of the sural nerve in the dorsum of the foot  
cutaneus dorsalis medialis 286 310 312  
one of the terminal branches of the superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve  
cutaneus extensus = n. cutaneus femoris lateralis  
cutaneus femoris lateralis 128 129 130 140 153 171-174 176-179 182 281 282 284 298 318 319 321  
external cutaneous nerve arises from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves passes forward beneath the iliac fascia to the anterior superior spine and extends a short distance down the front of the thigh supplying the skin of this region and of the outer side of the buttock  
cutaneus femoris posterior 128 143 178 180 183  
29 281 285 298-305  
small sciatic nerve arises from the first three sacral nerves accompanies the sciatic nerve to the lower border of the gluteus maximus muscle and then supplies the skin of the posterior surface of the thigh and of the popliteal region  
cutaneus internus minor = n. cutaneus brachii medialis  
cutaneus scapulae lateralis 279 281 282 304 306 308  
arises from the peroneal in the popliteal space and is distributed to the skin of the calf  
cutaneus subfasciatis 282 305-308  
n. communis cutaneus poplitei arises from the tibial in the popliteal space passes down the calf between the two heads of the gastrocnemius and unites in the middle of the leg with the ramus anastomoticus peroneus of the common peroneal to form the sural (short saphenous) nerve  
dentatus inferior = n. alveolaris inferior  
dentatus posterior = n. alveolaris superior  
depressor  
depressor nerve the cardiac branch of the n. vagus  
nervi digitales dorsales 278 316  
dorsal digital nerves of the hand and foot supplying the skin of the dorsal surface (the fingers and the  
nervi digitales dorsales hallucis lateralis et digiti secundi medialis  
dorsal digital nerves branches of the n. peroneus profundus supplying the lateral surface of the great toe and the medial surface of the second toe  
nervi digitales plantares communes 290 318 316  
common digital plantar nerve a branch of the n. plantaris medialis and of the superficial ramus of the n. plantaris lateralis  
nervi digitales plantares proprii 279 280  
proper digital plantar nerves branches of the n. plantaris lateralis and of the superficial ramus of the n. plantaris lateralis  
digitalis volaris communis 215 223 229 242 243 251 252  
common volar digital nerve one of three branches of the median passes beneath the superficial (palmar) arch to the fingers where they divide into the seven proper volar digital nerves  
digitalis volaris proprius 223  
proper volar digital nerve collateral palmar digital nerve one of seven sensory nerves of the fingers derived from the common volar digital nerves  
dorsalis pedis 128 143  
the deep terminal branch of the popliteal running along the dorsum of the penis supplying the skin of the penis the prepuce and the glans  
dorsalis scapulae 35 157  
posterior scapular nerve to the rhomboid arises from the 5th to 7th cervical nerves and passes downward to supply the levator anguli scapulae the rhomboides major and minor muscles  
ethmoidalis anterior 20-22 24  
a branch of the n. nasociliaris  
ethmoidalis posterior  
n. branch of the n. nasociliaris  
facialis 20-25 28 36 39 42 44 45 60 62 61 88 104  
7th cranial nerve port of the thalamus motor nerve of the face its origin is in the thalamus and it emerges from the brain through the foramen of the petrous part of the temporal bone and enters the parotid gland where it forms the parotid plexus

—femoral s 128 130 130 140 143 147 149 151 172 180 182 212 281 282 284 297 299 318 319 321 322  
a tensor crural nerve arises from the 21 31 n 1 4th l mbar nerve in the substance of the psoas m wl a f passing down enters th thigh lateral to the femoral v. s. breaking up in 5. s. p. a. triangl to number of termi al br ches it supplies the muscul a f s k n of th thigh  
—frontal s 20 22 51 53 53 70 11  
a bra h of th ophthalm wh b divides with th orbit i to the sup atrochlear a f the s praorbital nerves  
—genitocruralis = n. genitofemoral s.  
genitofemoralis 128 129 130 140 169-172 186 281 301  
geitocrural n rve answ by two root from the 1st and 3 lumbal nerves passes i wnw rd with th lac vessels a f d i d i s a b. Poup rta i g ment into genital a f f moral brn hcs  
—glossopharyngeus 9 33 39 42 44 45 72 84 85 89  
p h e r i l e r v e emerges from th med ll oblong ia between th olve an the rest from body by five r mus root to wh havo j an to f rm one trunk t deep rel tions are with the n cleus an gus th f scicul a solitane an a terminal nucleu n th med lla it l e e th ran um through the j gul f ram d is i stributed a nerve of sensati m to th t gue and phary x  
—gluteus inferior 128 177 183 285  
arises from the 5th l mbar an 1st and 2d sacral l s ppl e s the gl i mu maximu m scl e  
—gluteus super or 125 130 183 279 285  
arises from th 4th a 5th l mbar n i t t sacral nerves nd suppl the gl i mus med u an i mu mu m scl e  
nervi haemorrhoidales inferiores 128 143  
se eral brn hcs of the p d ndal s pply q th sphner n an i k n of th anal reg n  
nervi haemorrhoidales med i  
number of small nerves from the pul l l ple supply g the portion of th rectum ly g just abo e th floor of th pel s  
nervi haemorrhoidales superiores  
rectal branches of th n r m nesentia pl u which themselves form the super a hemorrhoidal gl u  
—hypoglossus 9 24 31 33 36 42 6 2 84-90 100 110  
12th cr al nerve arises from an oblong u leus in th med lla n i emerges from th m dull by se eral rad cles between the pyramid and th l on ther side it passes downward n d th n curves forw rd to th tongue all th ntrin muscles f wh ch it supplies th descend ng ramus s ppl e s the omohyoid terno hyoid a d sternothyroid muscles and other small ramus s pply other n ghoning muscles  
—obdyopagi s 128-130 139 140 153 172 172 180 281 282 318  
rises from the first lumb nerve passes th ough the psoas d then f rward abov the crest of th ilium d passes th m to th groin it supplies th abd m al m sies a d th sign f th low r part of the ntrin r bd m l wall  
—iliolumbalis 128 129 139 140 153 17-173 182 80 281 318  
rises from the first lumbal passing th ough th ps as forwa d in th bd m al wall n d th n thro gh th xternal abd m al ring wh n t becomes superficial t supplies the muscles f th bd m al w l d the k n of th mons v ners or in the mal oot of th pen  
—inf aorb talis 21-24 49 50 60 70 84 85 102 103 th n n a t o of the m x l l r y nerve aft t has entered th orbit tran versing the nf aorb tal m t each the f n th f orbit l n l t n f th m d d l and teno uperior lve i ram or th middle and anten superior d ntral nerv wh d desc end in bony ca al to the alveol arch supplying the prem i d th ncis an i nnet th  
—infraorbitalis 9-24  
n f t ochi r nerv a b a uch of the m ocul n run n g ben th pulley of the upen obliq m cle to th front of the orbit and applying th skin of the eyelids and oot of th n se  
nervi intero t les 35 36 7 9 134 135 140 153 157-159 162 65 167 169-173 83 281 318  
a t n r i l ch f the nerv thora l  
nervi inte costob hales 7 35 36 15-217 219 b hcs f the nervi te t l  
—intermed u 9 44  
f r m f W n b e r g p a s s n e e d a a sensory nerve f r m th sensory p r i on of th facul ts n t al t r m n t m n e l t n w th t o f the gl s oph y

grus in its course it lies between the facial and acoustic ner es and joins the facial at the granulate n cleus  
—interosseus anterior = n. interosseus volaris  
—interosseus cruris  
a nerv giv n off from on of the muscular branches of the t bial wh h passes down over the posterior urface of the int roseous memb ane supplying f and the two bones of the leg  
—interosseus dorsalis 237  
dorsal interosseous nerve posterior interosseous nerv the deep terminal b anch f the rad al (musculosp al) nerve applying the sup ator and all the t nsor muscles in the for arm.  
—interosseus posterior  
dial n e e r v u s interosseus dorsalis.  
—interosseus volaris 224 237-239 240  
a t n r i n t roseous nerv a branch of the med an pply s m the pron tor quad tus muscle  
—ischiadicus 129 130 153 176-180 183 2 9 285 287 206-202 320  
great sci t c nerve arises by the un on of th two main trunks of the sacral pl us passes th ough the great sacroac t c foremen and d wn th thigh t about the middl f wh h it divides i to the t bial nd a mmon peroneal nerves.  
—jugularis  
jugular nerve a common ating branch between the superior cervical ganglion of th ym p h t i c a d the g n l i o n nodosum of the vagus d the petrosal ganglion of the glossopharyngeal  
—lacrimalis 51 53 54 81  
a brn h of th ophthalmic sensory nerve of the upper eye l co n cti a and l rymal gland.  
—laryngeus inferior 27 33 36 100 156  
l r m al brn h of the recurrent l y geal  
—laryngeus recurrens = n. recurrens  
—laryngeus superior 27 29 30 33 36 90 91  
a brn h from th nodose gangl n of th vagus pass ng downward nd nward to the thyroed art l ge d v d ng into two ram e ternal a d ternal laryng al perves which supply th mu os memb ane of th larynx d epiglottis a d th nferior constrictor muscul f th pharynx and the crn thyroid muscl  
—lingualis 23 24 29 3 67 86-89  
one of th two term al d v i on of the m nd bul pass ng d wn bene th the ternal pterygoid m scl between th internal pterygoid and the m nd bl and ben th the mu os m mbran of th floor of the mouth to th med f th tongue er th a teri two-thirds f wh h it is d tributed t supplies also th m cou memb an f th floor and outer wall of the mouth  
—nervi lumbales 129 133 168-173  
five nerv on ach asc eme gng from th lumb port n of th p n al ord th first g u nerves ter int th farm t n of th lumbal plexus th fo rth nd fifth into th t of th sacral pl u th f rih lumb nerv be g forked to nter n th formation of the t r plexuses call d n f cal  
—lumbriguinalis 128 2 9 140 70 173-175 182 281 207 318  
the femoral b anch of the n gen tofemo ala pass ng bene th Poup r t l e g am n t n th h th f th femoral essel pass g thr ough th sacri lata nd applying th kn of th anterior a pect of th pper half of th thigh.  
—mandibularis 9 24 39 42 50 58 81 85  
nferior maxill ry nerv th th d d v i on of the trig m n g a form d by th r uon f th sensory fibers f om th f Gasserian g ngl m d f the m r root of the trig u nus n the f ram m oval th ough wh h th nerv em ges on the fac fter pving off b anches t divides into th inf rior alve l a d the l ngual  
—mass t eus 2 86  
motor branch f the masseter torus pass ng to th m t rnal surfac of th masseter muscle wh ch t suppl a  
—ma t eator us  
a very h r t c efly motor brann h of the mandibula d viding at on nt the masset n tempo al bu ci tor and p r r y g d nerves  
—maxillar 9 39 42 50 53 58 84 99 103  
uperior maxill ry n r v the sec nd d vision of the trig m nus pass ng from th Gasserian g l o n through the fo m n a o ndum into the sphen m d lary (pterygopal t n) fossa where t gives off th sphenopal t n rrv and ont u s forw rd to enter th orbit wher t is named th nf aorb tal  
—maxillar inferior = n. mandibular s  
—maxilla superior = n. maxillaris  
—meatus and fori ext rni  
a branch of the n anncul t mporal s supply l n g of th t rnal d tory

- medianus** 35 36 107 158 159 215-219 221 222 230-242 245 249 250  
an. b. v. two roots from the 5th cervical to 1st thoracic nerve join at the two fasciculi of the brachial plexus the roots join at the lower end of the axillary artery to form one nerve which passes down the arm on the outer side of the brachial artery crossing it near the bend of the elbow and then through the middle of the flexor surface of the forearm to the wrist it gives off a number of cutaneous and muscular branches in the forearm
- membranæ tympani**  
a branch of the **a. auriculotemporalis** supplying the drumhead
- meningeus = n. meningeus medius**
- meningeus medius**  
recurrent meningeal nerve a small branch of the maxillary which passes back into the middle cranial fossa supplying the dura mater
- meningeus recurrens = n. meningeus medius**
- mentalis** 27-23 60 88-90  
a branch of the inferior alveolar arising in the inferior dental canal and passing through the mental foramen to the chin and lower lip
- motor oculi = n. oculomotorius**
- musculocutaneus** 35 36 158 215-217 219 231 245 246 250  
musculocutaneous nerve (1) arises from the 5th 6th and 7th cervical passes outward to the coracobrachialis muscle and then downward between the brachialis and biceps supplying these three muscles and being prolonged as the sensory lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm (2) = **n. peroneus superficialis**
- musculospinalis = n. radialis**
- mylohyoid** 23 24 26-29  
mylohyoid branch of the inferior alveolar given off just before the nerve enters the inferior dental foramen distributed to the anterior belly of the digastric and to the mylohyoid muscle
- nasalis = n. nasociliaris**
- nasociliaris** 50 51 53 54 82  
nasal nerve a branch of the ophthalmic in the sphenoidal fissure passing through the orbit entering the anal cavity through the anterior ethmoidal foramen and then the nasal cavity through the nasal fissure its branches are the long root of the ciliary ganglion the long ciliary nerves the infratrochlear and nasal branches supplying the mucous membrane of nose the skin of the tip of the nose and the conjunctiva
- nasopalatinus** 70  
nasopalatine nerve a branch from Meckel's ganglion passing through the phenopalatine foramen down the nasal pituitary and through the incisive foramen to supply the mucous membrane of the hard palate
- obturatorius** 128 129 140 153 172-178 278 281 282 297 298 319  
arises from the 2d 12d and 4th lumbar nerves by three roots in the posterior muscle passes downward and forward below the biceps of the pelvis and enters the thigh through the obturator groove of the thyroid foramen it supplies muscles and skin on the inner side of the thigh
- obturatorius accessorius** 128
- occipitalis major** 20-22 25-27 32 36 85-88 112  
occipital branch of the posterior primary division of the spinal cord ends in the occipital foramina of the semispinalis capitis and multioleus cervicis but a mainly sensory supplying the back part of the scalp
- occipitalis minor** 20-22 25-27 32 35 86-90 112  
occipital branch of the posterior primary division of the spinal cord ends in the occipital foramina of the semispinalis capitis and multioleus cervicis but a mainly sensory supplying the back part of the scalp
- occipitalis tertius** 32  
occipital minor muscle medial branch of the posterior primary division of the third cervical nerve this is usually joined with the occipital major but may exist as an independent nerve supplying sensory branches to the scalp and nucha
- oculomotorius** 35 42 43 50 51 53 70 82  
motor oculi 3d cranial nerve supplies all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except the external rectus and superior oblique and also the levator palpebrae superioris the ciliary muscle and the sphincter of the iris originates from the floor of the aqueduct of the cerebellum emerges from the brain in the oculomotor foramen pierces the dura mater to the side of the posterior choroid process passes through the cavernous sinus and enters the orbit it through the superior orbital fissure (phenoidal)
- olfactorius** 42 44  
olfactory nerve 1st cranial nerve of smell one of 20 nerves on each side arising from the olfactory bulb and distributed to the nasal mucous membrane
- ophthalmicus** 9 30 42 58 83  
the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve passes forward from the semilunar ganglion in the outer wall of the cavernous sinus entering the orbit through the superior orbital fissure (phenoidal) fissure the branches frontal lacrimal and nasociliary it supplies sensation to the orbit and its contents the anterior part of the nasal cavity and the skin of the forehead
- opticus** 9 39 40 42 50-52  
2d cranial nerve of sight taking origin from the retina passes out of the orbit through the optic foramen to the chiasm where most of the fibers cross to the opposite side and pass through the optic tract to the geniculate bodies and superior corpora quadrigemina
- orbitalis = n. zygomaticus**
- palatinus** 70 84  
one of a number of branches anterior middle (external) and posterior from the sphenopalatine ganglion supplying the mucous membrane of the palate
- patheticus** fourth nerve in trochlearis
- peronei** 128 143 183 186  
the superficial terminal branch of the peroneal nerve supplying most of the muscles of the peroneum as well as the skin of that region
- peroneus communis** 279 285-287 296 303-305  
external peroneal nerve one of the terminal divisions of the sciatic passing through the lateral portion of the popliteal space to opposite the head of the tibia where it divides into the superficial and deep peroneal nerves
- peroneus profundus** 278 281 286 296 306-315 324  
anterior tibial nerve one of the terminal branches of the common peroneal nerve passing down the front of the leg on the front of the interosseous membrane and lower part of the tibia applying the tibialis anterior extensor popliteus hallucis extensor digitorum and peroneus tertius muscles and also the skin of the foot and inner surface of the sole of the foot
- peroneus superficialis** 278 281 282 286 296 306 309 324 327  
musculocutaneous nerve a branch of the common peroneal passes downward in front of the fibula to the lower third of the leg where it divides into branches supplying the long and short peroneal muscles and the skin of the dorsum of the foot and the toes
- petrosus profundus**  
great deep petrosal branch of the carotid plexus the sympathetic part of the vagus nerve it arises from the internal carotid plexus and joins the lateral petrosal plexus at the entrance of the pterygoid canal
- petrosus superficialis major** 58 83  
the motor part of the vagus nerve a branch of the ganglionic ganglion of the facial nerve running through the groove on the anterior surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone to the foramen lacerum and the pterygoid canal
- petrosus superficialis minor**  
the sensory root of the ganglion derived from the tympanic plexus it leaves the tympanic through the posterior tympanic canaliculus and passes through the foramen spinosum to the sphenopetrosal nerve through which or the foramen innominatum it reaches the ganglion
- pharyngeus**  
one of several nerves of the pharynx branches of the sympathetic along the pharynx and vagus
- phrenicus** 26 27 30 31 35 36 108 131 132 134 135 153 157-163 219  
arises from the cervical plexus chiefly from the fourth nerve passes downward in front of the scalenus anterior and enters the thorax between the subclavian artery and vein behind the sternal vein and artery then it passes in front of the root of the lung the diaphragm it is mainly the motor nerve of the diaphragm but sends sensory fibers to the pericardium
- plantaris externus = n. plantaris lateralis**
- plantaris internus = n. plantaris medialis**
- plantaris lateralis** 279 282 289 295 313 315 328  
external plantar nerve one of the terminal branches of the tibial supplying the muscles and skin of the outer portion of the sole of the foot
- plantaris medialis** 279 282 284 285 295 313 314 328  
internal plantar nerve one of the terminal branches of the tibial supplying the muscles and skin of the inner portion of the sole of the foot
- pneumogastricus = n. vagus**
- popliteus externus = n. peroneus communis**
- popliteus internus = n. tibialis**



- pterygoideus**  
one of the motor branches sternus a l internus f the buccal artery plying the extern l and intern l pteryg m wlea.
- pudendus** 129, 143, 153, 176-181, 183  
pale nerve formed of the greater portion of the pudendal plex. It pases through the greater sciatic foramen and accompnies the internal pudendal artery forming the dorsal n. r. f the perineal region.
- pudicus = n. pudendus**  
-radialis 35, 39, 153, 159, 215, 218, 220-223, 226, 228, 230-241, 247, 25, 253  
(1) m. sculoepal n. rve rise from the post row cord of the brachial plexus of which it practically the continuation after merging from the axilla it curves round the posterior surface of the humerus a l pases down to the cubital fossa where it divides into two terminal branches the superficial ramus (radial nerve) which is sensory with deep ramus (posterior interosseous nerve) which motor (2) ramus peripheral of the radial (musculospiral) nerve.
- recurrens** 31, 33, 93, 107, 110, 121, 133, 135, 137, 153  
(1) recurrent laryngeal nerve l. f. larynx, al. nerv. a branch of the vagus nerve passing upward on the right side round the root of the subclavian artery on the left side round the arch of the aorta then passing upward behind the common carotid artery and between the trachea and the esophagus to the larynx all the muscles of which it except the cricothyroid it supplies it also sends a branch to the cricoid cartilage the cervical aortic plexus f the trachea and the cervical portion of the esophagus (2) n. pinosus.
- sacculus**  
sacculus nerve a branch of the cochlear nerve going to the macula acustica of the arcus  
nervi sacrales 129, 130, 153, 172, 173, 175  
the nerves issuing from the sacral foramen on either side three enter to the formation of the sacral plexus and three to the pudendal plexus the third sacral (n. bignoni) goes to both plexuses.
- saphenus** 128, 180, 275, 281, 282, 284, 288, 297-310, 320, 321, 325  
long or internal saphenous nerve the terminal branch of the femoral nerve extending from Scarpa's sign to the foot becoming cutaneous on the inner side of the knee it gives sensation to the skin of the leg a foot  
-saphenus brevis or externus = n. suralis  
-saphenus longus = n. saphenus.  
nervi scrotales anteriores  
sensory branches of the n. ilioinguinal distributed to the skin of the root of the penis a d the anterior surface of the scrotum  
nervi scrotales posteriores 143  
scrotal terminal branches of the perineal nerve supplying the skin of the posterior portion of the scrotum corresponding to the labia posteriora female
- spermaticus externus** 128, 129, 140, 170, 171, 173-175, 318  
the genital branch of the genitofemoral or genitocrural nerve passing along the psoas major muscle and through the internal abdominal ring supplying the cremaster muscle in the male and terminating in the root of the inguinal canal in the female
- sphenio-latus** 103  
one of the nerves given off by the maxillary nerve in the pharyngeal fossa which constitute the short (sensory) root of the pharyngeal plexus (Mack) nerve on  
nervi spinales 168  
those whose nuclei are located in the gray columns of the spinal cord
- spinus**  
-trent nerve a branch of the median bulb of the ring the bulb of the ramus plexus to supply the duodenum
- splanchnicus**  
m. flexor splanchnicus n. rve a nerve situated in the sympathetic fibers for the esophageal plexus usually on the dorsal side of the splanchnic nerve but occasionally on the ventral side  
-splanchnicus major 134, 135, 140, 161-164, 166  
arises from the 5th or 6th or 7th or 10th or 12th thoracic ganglion the sympathetic trunk passes downward along the sides of the thoracic vertebrae in the intercostal space  
-splanchnicus minor 163, 164, 166  
arises from the 11th or 12th thoracic ganglion of the sympathetic trunk passes downward on the outer side of the greater splanchnic nerve in the intercostal space
- stapedius**  
a branch of the facial nerve arising in the facial canal and passing forward to the tympanic membrane
- subclavius** 35, 219  
one of the three thoracic nerves supplying the axillary nerve
- sublingualis**  
a branch of the lingual nerve to the sublingual gland and mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth
- suboccipitalis** 32  
posterior primary division of the first cervical nerve passing through the suboccipital triangle a d sending branches to the rectus capitis posterior major and minor obliquus capitis superior a d inferior rectus lateralis and semispinalis  
nervi subscapulares 35, 36, 218, 246  
branches of the brachial plexus supplying the subscapularis muscle
- suprascapularis longus = n. thoracodorsalis**  
-suprascapularis = n. suprascapularis posterior  
-suprascapularis = n. suprascapularis medius  
-suprascapularis anterior 30, 35  
praxial nerve arises from the 3d and 4th cervical plexuses the skin over the upper part of the thorax  
-suprascapularis medius 30, 35  
praxial nerve rises in the 3d and 4th cervical plexuses the skin of the infraclavicular fossa  
-suprascapularis posterior 30, 35, 36, 216, 217  
praxial nerve arises from the 3d and 4th cervical plexuses the skin of the shoulder  
-supratoralis 20-24, 50, 51, 111, 103  
branch of the frontal nerve the orbit through the supraorbital foramen or groove a d dividing into branches distributed to the forehead and scalp upper eyelid and frontal sinus.
- suprascapularis** 30, 35, 36, 126, 137, 225  
nerves from the 5th and 6th cervical plexuses downward parallel to the cord of the brachial plexus then through the suprascapular foramen supplying the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles and also send a branch to the shoulder joint
- supratoralis = n. suprascapularis anterior**  
-supratoralis 20-24, 102  
a branch of the frontal nerve the n. canthus of the eye the central part of the skin of the forehead and the root of the nose
- suralis** 281, 282, 287, 308-312  
the external saphenous nerve formed by the union of the medial cutaneous from the tibial and the peroneal anastomotic branch of the common peroneal above the middle of the leg then the malleolus and the saphenous vein on the lateral (external) malleolus to the dorsum of the foot
- temporalis profundus** 24  
one of the two branches anterior and posterior given off from the masseter nerve supplying the temporalis muscles
- tempo-omalaris**  
n. trigonatus  
-tens = tympani  
tympani muscle a motor branch of the otic ganglion supplying the tensor tympani muscle
- tensio vel palatini**  
nerve of the tensor muscle of the velum palatinum a motor branch of the otic ganglion supplying the tensor palatini muscle
- tentorius**  
a branch of the ophthalmic nerve supplying the tensor tympani  
nervi thoracales 130, 137  
two nerves on each side mixed motor and sensory supplying the muscles and skin of the chest
- thoracalis anterior** 26, 7, 35, 36, 107, 158, 159  
n. of the plexus of the cervical ganglion from the 5th to 8th cervical plexuses f. r. w. d. to be distributed to the pectoral muscles and the mammary gland
- thoracalis medius** 27, 36, 158-161  
posterior thoracic nerve f. r. w. d. to the 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical nerves desc. d. the neck behind the brachial plexus a d. the trunk of the serratus major muscle
- thoracalis posterior**  
a nerve applied to the dorsalscapular and thoracalis longus nerves collectively
- thoracodorsalis** 27, 35, 158-160  
long bicipital nerve arises from the 6th a d 7th cervical nerves and supplies the latissimus muscle
- tibialis anticus**  
peroneus profundus  
-tibialis 128, 79, 282, 285, 287, 288, 296, 303, 304, 306-313, 3, 5, 327  
terminal popliteal nerve one of the two terms

branches of the sciatic passing down in company with the popliteal and posterior tibial arteries giving off a number of terminal branches behind the medial (internal) malleolus it supplies the knee muscles of the calf and skin of the leg

#### —tibialis posterior

—trigemini 9 42 44 45 83

5th cranial nerve the chief sensory nerve of the face and the motor nerve of the muscles of mastication its nuclei are in the mesencephalon and in the pons extend downward into the cervical portion of the spinal cord it emerges by two roots sensory and motor from the lateral portion of the surface of the pons and enters a cavity of the dura mater at the apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone where the sensory root expands to form the Gasserian ganglion from there the three divisions — ophthalmic maxillary and mandibular — branch forth

—trochlear 9 42 45 50 51 53

fourth nerve pathetic nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye its origin is in the floor of the aqueductus cerebri its fibers decussate in the anterior medullary velum and it emerges from the brain at the side of the frenulum and enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure

#### —tympanicus

Jacobson's nerve a nerve from the petrous ganglion of the glossopharyngeal passing to the tympanum forming there the tympanic plexus which supplies the mucous membrane of the tympanum mastoid cells and Eustachian tube

—ulnaris 3 36 158 159 215-218 230-234 236 230-242 246 250

arises through the inner cord of the brachial plexus from the 8th cervical and 1st thoracic nerves pass down the arm through the interval between the olecranon process and the inner condyle of the humerus and down the ulnar side of the forearm to the wrist it gives off numerous muscular and cutaneous branches in the forearm

#### —utricularis

a branch of the vestibular trunk of the acoustic supply the macula a uticula of the utricle

—vagus 9 21 22 24 26 27 29-31 33 36 39 42 44

45 71 84 86-93 107 108 131-135 155-161 219 pneumogastric nerve 10th cranial nerve arises by numerous small cords from the side of the medulla oblongata between the glossopharynx above and the aortic arch below the plexuses are similar to those of the glossopharynx it gives the cranial cavity by the jugular foramen and passes down to supply the larynx lungs heart esophagus stomach and most of the abdominal viscera it is a mixed nerve both of sensation and of motion

—nervi vesicales inferiores inferior vesical nerves several small nerves passing from the pudendal plexus to the bladder

#### —vestibular

nerve of the vestibule vestibular nerve the upper of the two trunks of the acoustic nerve the internal acoustic meatus its terminal branches pierce the lamina cribrosa and supply the utricle and the superior and lateral semicircular canals

—zygomaticus 20-22 70

orbital or temporomalar nerve a branch of the maxillary in the inferior orbital fissure through which it passes and emerges on the face through the zygomatico-orbital foramen here it divides into two branches supplying the skin of the temple and over the malar bone

#### NUCLEUS

—abducens

nucleus acusticus

—alo cuneus

the sensory nucleus of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves in the floor of the rhomboid fossa external to the hypoglossal nucleus

—ambiguus

the nucleus of the motor fibers of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves composed of large multipolar cells arranged in a slender column in the floor of the rhomboid fossa posterior to the olive

—amygdala 44

almond nucleus a rounded mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum near the uncus anterior to the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle it is continuous with the cortex of the temporal lobe

—anterior thalamus

a small collection of gray matter forming the anterior tubercle it is partly enclosed by the internal medullary lamina which also divides it into two parts

nuclei arcuati

cells in the medulla in front and to the inner side of the pyramids

—caudatus 43

caudate nucleus an elongated curved mass of gray matter consisting of an anterior thick portion the caput or head which projects into the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle and an elongated curved thin portion the cauda or tail which curves downward and backward in the temporal lobes to the wall of the descending horn

—colliculi inferiores

a circumscribed collection of gray matter forming the central part on of the colliculus inferior (testis) of the corpora quadrigemina

—corporis geniculati lateralis 44

nucleus of the lateral (external) geniculate body a collection of gray matter in the lateral geniculate body

—corporis geniculati medialis 44

nucleus of the medial (internal) geniculate body a collection of gray matter in the medial geniculate body

nuclei corporis mamillaris

nuclei of the mammillary body three clusters of cells within the corpus mamillare the fibers from which form the fasciculus thalamomammillaris and fasciculus pedunculomammillaris

—cuneatus

cuneate nucleus the upper part on of the cuneate fasciculus in the medulla oblongata

—dentatus 44 72 84

dentate nucleus corpus dentatum a body formed of many folded layers of gray matter enclosing a central core of white substance situated in the center of each cerebral hemisphere

—dorsalis

dorsal nucleus Clarke's column posterior vesicular column a group of column cells extending longitudinally from the 7th or 8th cervical nerve to the level of the 2d lumbar nerve in the cervix of the posterior gray column or horn of the spinal cord

—fastigi

roof nucleus a small mass of gray matter in the white substance of the vermis of the cerebellum near the middle line

—funiculi cuneati

nucleus of the wedge-shaped funiculus or Burdach's column a group of cells in the cuneate tier of the level of the upper end of the decussation of the pyramids

—funiculi gracilis

nucleus of the slender funiculus or Goll's column a group of cells in the clava at the level of the upper end of the decussation of the pyramids

—globosus

phenical nucleus a group of two or three small masses of gray substance in the white center of the cerebellum to the inner side of and a little below the emboliformis

—habenulae

nucleus of the habenula ganglion habenulae a collection of cells in the trigonum habenulae the aviculae of which form the fasciculus reticulatus

—hypothalamicus 81

subthalamus a Lays body an almond shaped collection of gray matter lying below the thalamus above the tegmentum of the cerebral peduncles

—lateralis thalami 80 81

lateral nucleus of the thalamus a collection of gray matter between the internal and external medullary laminae in the thalamus

—lemniscus lateralis

nucleus of the lateral lemniscus or fillet a collection of gray matter in the angle between the medial and lateral fillets

—lemniformis 44 80

lemniscular nucleus a mass of gray matter on the outer side of the caudate nucleus forming with the thalamus the stratum

—lentic

nucleus of the lens the external or inner dense portion of the crystalline lens

—medialis thalami 80 81

medial nucleus of the thalamus a collection of gray matter in the thalamus between the internal medullary lamina and the massa intermedia of the third ventricle

—medullaris oblongata

nucleus of the inferior

—medullaris cerebelli

corpus medullare

—motorius n. trigemini

a mass of gray matter in the dorsal portion of the pons at the inner side of the restiform body

## d abducent

(th abducent (th cr ill) n ere ma of gr y ter to th exte al f th pot riv l magnit al de f sciclu long tu n l mel l) of the l w r of th pon ben th floor of th 4th e tril lei nervi acustici

lei of th acoustie nerve a litory n a fff som s ray matter lying in the floor of the 4th ventri lo the area acustica

lei n rvi cochlearis  
lei of th cochl e nerve the ventri l port n of th lei nervi acustici

lei nervi facialis  
lei of th facial nerve a collection of gray matt g ventrally an l laterally in relation to the al j a eos in the dorsal surface of the pon d hypoglossal

lei th hypoglossal nerve the n f origins f the 12th al nerve composed of a cr l groups of l ge tipular cell e t j g from about th level of the sation of th pyrami to th stria acustica in th illa

lei oculomotorii  
lei of the ocul motor nerve n of the 3d nery a group els a in the ventral p rt of th t tum gracum alele ath thes pner qu trigeminal l j

lei nervi optici  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

lei nervi vestibularis  
lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rvi acustici

lei nervi trochlearis  
lei of the trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent ll gr y at atum joining the cerebral aqueduct

## -calcis = calcaneus

-capitatum 193 193 198 204 205 227 230 241  
capitate bone of the magnum the largest of the carpal bones the inner f the two middle bone of the second row it articulates with the 2d 3d and 4th m tacarp l multangulum minus hamatum naviculare and lunatum

-coccygis 3 177  
coccy the terminal brn of the spinal c lumn formed by the f ion of four rudimentary vertebrae it articulates with the sacrum

-coxae 256 257  
hip-bone or innominate bone a large fl t bone formed by the fusi n of the ilium ischium l pubis (in the adult) constituting the lateral half of th pel s it articulates with its f low anteriorly with th sacrum posteriorly an l with the femur somewhat below the middle of its out r surface

-cuboideum 262 263 271 314  
bone of the t rso about the middle of the outer side of the foot articulating with the os alci lateral cuneiform scaphoid (occasionally) an l 4th and 5th metatarsal bones

-cuneiforme = os trapezium  
cuneiforme primum 262 263 267 269 271 294 314  
first or internal cuneiform or wedge bone of the foot of the three of th same in the t rso on th inner border of the foot articulating with the 2d cuneiform navicular and 1st an l 3d metatarsal bone

-cuneiforme secundum 262 263 314  
second or middle cuneiform or wedge bone of the tarsal articulating with the 1st and 3d cuneiform navicular and 3d metatarsal bones

-cuneiforme tertium 262 263 271 314  
third or external cuneiform or wedge bone of the foot articulating with the 2d cuneiform cuboid navicular and 2d 3d and 4th metatarsal bones

-ethmoidale 10 63 81  
ethmoidal bone a irregularly shaped bone lying between the orbital plates of the frontal and anterior to the phenoid bone it consists of two lateral masses of the plates enclosing the ethmoidal foramina

-frontale 4 8 50-53 70 73 75 80 82 85  
frontal bone the large middle bone forming the forehead and the upper margin and roof of the orbit on either side it articulates with the parietal bones above the parietal and temporal bones on the sides the nasal ethmoid and perpendicular plates and the maxilla

-hamatum 192 193 198 205 227 230 241  
hooked bone of the carpus it is the bone on the ulnar side of the carpal row of the radius it articulates with the 4th and 5th metacarpal trapezium lunatum and trapezoid

-hyoideum 17 24 29 31 33 35 37 39  
hyoid bone a U-shaped bone lying between the mandible and the hyarynx it articulates with the hyarynx and the thyroid cartilage

-ilium 115 117 119 130 141 171 179 171 177 181-182 190  
la or iliac bone the broad flaring portion of the ilium it consists of a body with the iliac crest and the iliac spine it forms the acetabulum and the iliac fossa

-incis vum  
incis vum bone the small bone of the maxilla the anterior and superior portion of the superior maxilla

-innominatum 56 27  
innominate bone the hip-bone it is the union of the ilium ischium and pubis

-mandibulare = os incis vum  
mandibular bone the lower part of the mandible the anterior portion of the mandible

-maxillare = os incis vum  
maxillary bone the upper part of the maxilla the anterior portion of the maxilla

-nasale = os incis vum  
nasal bone the bridge of the nose it is the union of the nasal bones

-occipitale = os incis vum  
occipital bone the back of the head it is the union of the occipital bones

-orbital = os incis vum  
orbital bone the orbit of the eye it is the union of the orbital bones

-parietale = os incis vum  
parietal bone the side of the head it is the union of the parietal bones

-petrosale = os incis vum  
petrous bone the ear of the head it is the union of the petrous bones

-pubis = os incis vum  
pubis bone the lower part of the pelvis it is the union of the pubic bones

-sacrale = os incis vum  
sacral bone the lower part of the trunk it is the union of the sacral bones

-scapulare = os incis vum  
scapular bone the shoulder blade it is the union of the scapular bones

-sternale = os incis vum  
sternal bone the breast bone it is the union of the sternal bones

-temporale = os incis vum  
temporal bone the side of the head it is the union of the temporal bones

-thyroideum = os incis vum  
thyroid bone the thyroid gland it is the union of the thyroid bones

-tibia = os incis vum  
tibia bone the lower part of the leg it is the union of the tibial bones

-tarsale = os incis vum  
tarsal bone the foot it is the union of the tarsal bones

-trapezium = os incis vum  
trapezium bone the wrist it is the union of the trapezium bones

-trapezoid = os incis vum  
trapezoid bone the wrist it is the union of the trapezoid bones

-trapezoidale = os incis vum  
trapezoidal bone the wrist it is the union of the trapezoidal bones

- lingua** = os hyoideum  
 —**lunatum** 107 197 201 227 241  
 lunate bone acuminated bone o e of the first row in the carpus between the scapho d (naviculare) and cuneiform (trapezium) it articulates with the radius naviculare triquetrum hamatum and capitatum  
 —**magnum** = os capitatum  
 —**malare** = os zygomaticum  
 —**mastoidem** 4 6 12 32 55 57 61  
 mastoid bone the mastoid portion of the temporal regarded as an independent bone  
 —**metacarpale** pl *os met carpalia* 193 198 201 205 22 230 241-243  
 one of the metacarpal bones five long bones form the skeleton of the metacarpus or palm they are number 1-5 beginning with the bone on the outer or thumb side and articulate with the bases of the second row of the carpus and with the five first or proximal phalanges  
 —**metatarsale** pl *os metatarsalia* 563 267 271 294 314-316  
 one of the metatarsal bones the five long bones forming the skeleton of the anterior portion of the foot articulating posteriorly with the three cuneiform and the cuboid bones anteriorly with the five first or proximal phalanges  
 —**multangulum majus** 193 198 205 227 230 241  
 large multangular bone a sesamoid bone of the second row of the carpus it articulates with the 1st and 2d metacarpal naviculare and multangulum minus  
 —**multangulum minus** 193 198 205 227 230 241  
 small multangular bone trapezoid a small bone in the second row of the carpus articulating with the 2d metacarpal multangulum majus capitatum and naviculare  
 —**nasale** 4 63 65  
 nasal bone an elongated triangular bone which forms with its fellow the bridge of the nose it articulates with the frontal bone above the ethmoid and the frontal process of the sphenoid maxilla behind and its fellow anteriorly  
 —**naviculare majus** 193 198 205 227 230 241  
 navicula bone of the hand a sphenoid the largest bone of the first row of the carpus on the outer or thumb side articulating with the radius lunatum capitatum multangulum minus and multangulum majus  
 —**naviculare pedis** 562 263 267 270 271 294 314  
 navicula bone of the foot a sphenoid a bone of the tarsus on the inner side of the foot articulating with the head of the 1st metatarsal the three cuneiform bones and occasionally the cuboid  
 —**occipitale** 4 6 8 10 13 17 30 84 85  
 occipital bone at the lower and posterior part of the skull consisting of three parts (basilar condylic and squamous) enclosing a large oval hole the foramen magnum it articulates with the parietal and temporal bones on either side the sphenoid anteriorly and the atlas below  
 —**palatinum** 6  
 palatine bone an irregularly shaped bone behind the maxilla which enters into the formation of the nasal fossa the orbit the hard palate it articulates with the superior maxilla inferior maxilla pterygoid and ethmoid bones the vomer and its fellow of the opposite side  
 —**parietale** 4 10 55 72 73 75-79 82  
 parietal bone a flat curved bone of irregular quadrangular shape at either side of the vault of the cranium it articulates with its fellow above with the frontal anteriorly the occipital posteriorly and the temporal and sphenoid below  
 —**pisiforme** 107 230  
 pisiform bone a small bone resembling a pea in size and shape at the first row of the carpus lying on the anterior surface of the distal end of the os triquetrum with which it articulates it is an extension to the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle  
 —**planum**  
 lamina basypterygia a bital plate of the ethmoid bone  
 —**præmaxillare** = incisivum  
 —**pterygoideus** = processus pterygoideus  
 —**pubis** 145 147 150 170 175 256 257  
 pubis bone a platy bone the forepart of the inferior portion of the os innomina bone it is composed of a body where it joins the ischium and isum to form the acetabulum two ramus an the side where they meet sometimes also called the body where it articulates with the femur at the symphysis pubis  
 —**sacrum** 2 273  
 sacrum the segment of the spinal column forming part of the pelvis it is formed by the fusion of six

vertebrae articulated with the last lumbar vertebra the coccyx and the os coxae (innominate bone) on either side

- sphenoidale** 4 6 8 10 17 47 51 52 65 82 84  
 sphenoid bone a bone of most irregular shape occupying the base of the skull it is described as consisting of a central portion or body and six processes two great or temporal wings (alsphenoid) and two small or orbital wings (otosphenoid) and two pterygoid processes it articulates with the occipital frontal ethmoid and vomer and with the paired temporal parietal maxilla palatine and sphenoidal turbinal bones fourteen bones in all  
 —**temporale** 4 8 10 55 56 61 80 83 85 101  
 temporal bone a large irregular bone lying about the center of the lower half of the side of the skull it articulates with the occipital behind a below the sphenoid in front and below and the parietal above it consists of four parts the squamous tympanic petrous and mastoid which are distinct at birth except the two latter which are united to form the petromastoid portion thus portion consists as the origin of hearing  
 —**triangulare**  
 os trigonum  
 —**trigonum**  
 triangular bone an independent ossicle sometimes present in the tarsus usually it forms part of the talus constituting the external cuneiform posterior tubercle  
 —**triquetrum** 193 198 205 227 245  
 three-cornered bone a form or pyramidal bone a bone on the inner side of the first row of the carpus articulating with the lunatum pisiforme and hamatum  
 —**zygomaticum** 4 6 23 24 55 70 84 85  
 zygomatic or zygoma bone a large bone a three-angled bone which forms the prominence of the cheek it articulates with the frontal sphenoid temporal and zygomatic bones

## PALATUM

- durum** 6 63 68 86 94  
 hard palate a concave elliptical bony plate constituting the roof of the oral cavity formed of the palatine process of the maxilla and the horizontal portion and part of the pyramidal process of the palatine bone on either side  
 —**molle** 63 68  
 soft palate velum pendulum palati the posterior muscular portion of the palate forming an incomplete septum between the mouth and the pharynx and between the pharynx and the nasal fossa

- PANCREAS** 114 138 139 150 151 154 165-168  
 abdominal salivary gland an elongated flattened gland devoid of capsule extend from the convexity of the duodenum to the spleen it consists of a flattened head (capitulum) at the duodenal end a curved neck (collum) and an elongated three-sided body (corpus) extending transversely across the abdomen The tail (cauda) is the pointed left extremity of the body in contact with the spleen The gland secretes the pancreatic juice discharged into the intestine as a duodenal secretion

- accessorium**  
 a detached portion of pancreatic tissue sometimes found in the wall of the stomach or of the duodenum  
**PARS**  
 —**analis recti** 135  
 —**cardiacus ventriculi** 131  
 —**extremus superior urethrae** 145  
 extremus superior the third portion of the male urethra, spongy about 2.5 inches in length which traverses the corpus cavernosum in the corpus spongiosum  
 —**centralis**  
 cella media or body of the lateral ventricle of the brain lying in the parietal lobe of the cerebrum for the formation of the corpus callosum  
 —**Racida**  
 flaccid part of the aponeurosis of the membrane  
 —**horizontalis**  
 horizontal part or horizontal plate of the palate bone forming part of the floor of the nasal fossa  
 —**intermedia fossae rhomboides**  
 the broad middle part of the rhomboid fossa  
 —**irid ciliare**  
 uveal tract  
 —**maxillares** 4 6 17 22 55-57 61  
 maxillary portion of the temporal bone  
 —**membranae urethrae** 145  
 the second portion of the male urethra about half an inch in length extending from the prepuce to the beginning of the spongy urethra just beyond the bulb  
 —**membranae septi uterini**  
 a triangular septum at the base of the uterus

wpt m of the he rt where the muscu r t i ue is very  
 thin or absent  
 —nasalis  
 axial g vition of the temporal bon whi h lies between  
 the two ori tal r t anen d r n l form part of th  
 roof of th nasal fossa  
 —orbital 136  
 orbital portion of th frontal l ne on tng f tw  
 tra vtrrly curved plates w rsted l s th then f l  
 not h and n l pl e  
 —perpendicular 64  
 perpendicular r pt of vert al plate of th p l t  
 bon  
 —petrosa 57  
 petrous part on of th t mporal bon pyrami  
 —prostat ca urethrae 145  
 the part m of the male urethra. bo t n s n h n  
 lena h w h tra vres the prostat  
 —glandula ventriculi 131  
 —apoph 22  
 p cavernosa  
 —squamosa 136 59 61  
 the sq a noua i m on of the temporal l m w i m  
 t mporal s  
 —tensa membrana tympani 63  
 t m p r t the g r e l e r p r sion d th m mb  
 t mpani h b lena an l firm contra ting w th th  
 small triangular r p r s fac i la  
 —tympanica 57  
 the tympanic part m of the t mporal bon f r m g th  
 g r e r part d the wall of th t mnal l tory m i u  
**PATELLA** 254 273 275 3 284 286 292 293 296 3 4  
 The large scapular bon in th comi ned i n l  
 th t mpora d the leg co rti g th ant rior w f  
 d th k r kneecap kneecap  
**PEDUNCULUS**  
 —cer bri, 82  
**PENIS**  
 The organ of copulat on in th male it is f rmed f  
 three columns of erect i s i u two r r nged i lly on  
 the dorsum (o p e d a p ) and th third  
 mously below (o p e r o m s h r e o c r o p  
 f o w m ) th urethra t r r r n th l t r th  
 extremity (f l o p ) : formed by n pan o f  
 th corpus spongiosum an i s m r e o l e s compl tely  
 covered i v a free f l d of lun (p b i m)  
**PERICARDIUM** 134 135 151 159-161 163 164  
**PERICRANIUM** 70 75 200  
**PERITONEUM** 144 146 165 182 184 85  
 The serous sac l n g the abdomi al r y n and o e  
 ung most of th viscera therein cont shed i f r m  
 two sacs th g r e r and th lesser con set lly th  
 foramen of l u d o n  
 —per itale 142 145 151 153 169 170  
 th layer (p l i n g the abdominal walls  
 —visceral 169  
 th l y of p i nvesting th intestines and th other  
 bdomi n organs  
**PHARYNX** 29 63 73 93 110 133  
 Th upper xpaned portion f the digestiv t be  
 between the esophagus below and th mouth and cal  
 a r t i e s above an i n fro t larynx al p = par laryn  
 g e s pharynx s l r y n g o p h r y n the part of th  
 l r y n l y n g behind the larynx pass g n to th  
 esophagus at bout the l vel f the cr n d r t l g  
 nasal g = pars nasalis pharynx s o s pharynx r h n s  
 ph r y n x th p p e l o f th pharynx above th soft  
 pal t e ant l s t p e n s into th nasal v t  
 oral p = pars alis pharyngi o r o p h a r y n x th p o t  
 on of th pharynx l y n g behind th m u t h b t w e  
 th soft pal t b o v and the lev l of the opening of  
 the l r y n x bel w  
**PLEURA** 101 85  
 —co tals 151 52  
 —diaphragmat ca 63 65  
 —parietalis 107 5  
 —pulmonalis 51 8  
**PLEXUS**  
 —orbicus 124  
 m of lymph x i nd nect ng vessel ly g  
 al g th l w r port on f the bdominal ort  
 —ort co bdominalis  
 a ymp th t p u r r o u n d i n g the abdominal orta  
 d e c tly o t u o u w th th a c e o r t c p  
 —ort co s thor  
 th ymp th t p u s r r o u n d i n g th thorac c  
 ort d p a g w th t t h r u g th ort op ng n  
 th d p h e m t b e m o t n u u w th th abdom  
 i a o t p  
 —t e p  
 a ymp th t p a c o m p m y g th r t e r y f th m  
 n m d e n l f r o m th t e m l a o t i p

—arteria cerebri media  
 a symp theti m accompanying the artery f th  
 am nam d rived from th internal carotid p  
 —arteria cerebri olida  
 a symp th t p accompanying the artery of the s a n  
 name l rived from the internal carotid p  
 —arterialis posterior  
 a ymp th t p on th artery of this name derive l  
 from the c e r n l carotid p  
 —axillaris 124  
 lymphatic pl u s formed of the lymph nodes with  
 the s t e r r e n t a l e f t r e s s e l s i n th axilla  
 —basilaris 10  
 m u b a l a r i on the c l v u s of the occipital bon c n  
 ne t e l w th the inf rior petrosal and cavernous n u e  
 —brachialis 25 27 30 31 35 108 130 133 148 191  
 193 197 215-217 219  
 l a c h a l p l u s forme f the anterior r m (anterior  
 p r m r y d i o n ) of the fifth c r v l i o first thorac  
 nerves the c o n v e r s a t i s p o t e r i o r t r a n g l of  
 th n k between th s e l u s at m r a n d m e d i s a n l  
 p a d o w n o n th o u t e s o of the subclavi n artery  
 l e h i the clavi i into th axilla  
 —cardiacus  
 r n l p a wide-moethed t w o r k f n a s t o m o s i n g  
 c o n d f r m th ymp thetic r d v a g u s n e r v e s s u  
 r o u n d i n g th a r c h f the a o r t a n d the pulmonary  
 a r t y  
 —carotica communis  
 a s m l l p accompanying the artery of the same name  
 formed by fibers f r m the m d d l c e r v c a l g a n g l i o n of  
 the symp th t c  
 —carotica externa  
 a symp th t p formed by th external c e r v c a l n r v e s  
 s u r r o u n d i n g th a r t y of the s a m n a m a r i g v n g  
 o r n g n o n u m b r f s e c n d a r y p l e s a l o n g th  
 b r a c e s of th artery and to branches to the c r o t d  
 g l m u  
 —carotica interna  
 n t m a l r d p (t) a symp theti m u r r o u n d g th  
 t e r n a l a r o t i d a r t e r y n th a r o t i d c a m d  
 a v o u r a s n i s e e d n g b r a n h e s to the tympani  
 p l u s p h n p a l a t e g a n g l i o n a b d u c e n and  
 o r u l m o t o r n e r v s th c r e b a l v a e l s n d the  
 c o l r y g l o (a) th i n t m a l a o l v e n o u  
 p l u s a v e r o n e t w o r k r o u n d the t e r n a l c o t d  
 r r y n th a r o t d a n a l of th t m p o l b o n  
 e r n t i n g w th th c a v e r n u s i n u s and n t e r n l  
 j u l a r v e i n  
 —cavernos concharum  
 v e n o u s p l e u n t h m u c o u s m m b a n f th t w o  
 l o a r t u b t e d b o d y g v i n g to th p r t th  
 p r o p r t y of e r e t i t e u  
 —cavernos u  
 a v r o p l u s th p o r t o n of the p c a r o t u s i n t e r  
 n u i n th a r o u s i n u s  
 —cavernos penis or clitoridis  
 c e u p of the penis o of the l i t o n a s y m p t  
 t e c p a t h r o o t of the p e n o r l i t o n d e r i v d  
 f r m th h y p o g a s t r i c s e n d i n g b a n h s to the c r p u s  
 a v r o m u  
 —cervical 35  
 c r v l p formed by loop j o n u n g th anterior r m  
 f the first fou c r v c a l n r v s a d a v i n g c o m  
 m m u a l g m f r m the ymp th t c e r n l  
 g g l a t e s b n a t h the t e m o c e r i m a s o l d  
 u l e n d s e n d o u n u m e r u c u t a n e u m u l a r  
 and m m u n a t n g r a m  
 —ch o d e u 73  
 h i p l u s a v a s c u l p r o l i f e r a t o n a f r n of  
 the f l d f p e a m t e r t e l a h n o d e n o n of th  
 c b l v e n t r i l b y s e c r i r o r a b o r p t r v s t  
 c e r b r g l f l u d the h o r n d p l e u s r v s t  
 r g u l t e i n t r a n t r i c u l m u e  
 —chor deus ventriculi lat al 79  
 ch r d p l u s of the later l v n t r l th v a s u l  
 f i n g f th l a t a l e d of the v l u m i n t e r p o t u m  
 w h h p r o j e c t o c h l l e r a l v e n t r i l e  
 —cho deus ventriculi quart 42  
 h o r n d p l u s f th r t h v n t r i c l e o n e of two  
 a s u l t r i n g of p a m t e r p o j e c t g o n t h e r d  
 f o m the lower j a r t f th o o f of the f u r t h b r a l  
 v n t r i l e  
 —cho d u s v e n t r i c u l t u  
 h o r n d p l u s of th t h u r d v e n t r i l th d o u b l c u  
 f v a s c u l p r u s t i o n f o m the u n d e r t a c f the  
 l m t p t u m w h e r e t r o o f o v e r the th d  
 b l v t r i l e  
 —coc yx u 28  
 m l l p u f o r m d by the 5th a l n d th c o c y g  
 l n r y u s u a l l y g r u e d a s f a n g p r t f r y e  
 p u t f i l i t g a n g l i o n to th m o r e j g l n r y e

PLEYUS

**-celiac** 329  
celiac p (1) solar p abdominal brain the largest of the sympathetic plexuses lying in front of the aorta at the lev l of origin of the celiac artery behind the stomach it is formed by the splanchnic and the pneumogastric nerves and cords from the celiac and superior mesenteric ganglia through its connections with the other abdominal plexuses it sends branches to all the abdominal viscera (2) a lymphatic plexus of the fifteen or twenty celiac nodes behind the stomach and duodenum and pancreas together with the con-  
necting vessels.  
-coronarius cordis anterior  
anterior coronary p of the heart derived from the cardiac p and accompanying the anterior coronary artery  
-coronarius posterior  
posterior coronary p derived from the cardiac p and accompanying the posterior coronary artery  
-deferenalis  
a sympathetic c p on the seminal vesicle and ampulla of the vas deferens on each side derived from the hypogastric  
-dentalis inferior 32 69  
inferior dental p formed by branches of the inferior alveolar nerve interlacing before they supply the teeth  
-dentalis superior 69  
superior dental p formed by branches of the inferior alveolar nerve p gives off branches of the inferior dental and branches to the gums (rami gingivales)  
-femorals  
femoral p a sympathetic c p surrounding the femoral artery y derived from the iliac plexus  
-gangliosis ciliaris  
ciliary ganglionic plexus a nerve p lying on the ciliary muscle derived from the oculomotor trigeminal and sympathetic  
-gastricus  
gastric plexus one of two plexuses anterior and posterior formed by a continuation of the esophageal plexus and containing the terminations of the vagus nerves they communicate with the abdominal sympathetic plexuses and send ram to most of the abdominal viscera  
-gastricus inferior  
inferior gastric p lying on the greater curvature of the stomach formed by branches from the hepatic p  
-gastricus superior  
superior gastric p an unpaired sympathetic c p on the lesser curvature of the stomach extending thence to the anterior and posterior surfaces and uniting with the gastric plexuses of the vagus  
-hemorrhoidalis  
hemorrhoidal plexus of veins rests upon the posterior and lateral walls of the rectum from it run the superior hemorrhoidal vein to the portal the middle hemorrhoidal vein to the hypogastric (internal iliac) and the inferior hemorrhoidal to the inferior pudendal  
-hemorrhoidalis med us  
a sympathetic p on the rectum derived from the hypogastric  
-hemorrhoidalis superior  
superior hemorrhoidal p on the artery of the same name derived from the inferior mesenteric and distributed to the rectum.  
-hepaticus  
an unpaired sympathetic n lying on the hepatic artery and its branches in the liv  
-hypogastricus  
(1) a large unpaired sympathetic p lying in front of the 5th lumbar vertebra an promontory of the sacrum and the r connecting vessels it has twelve lymph nodes and the r connecting vessels situated on the wall of the pelvis on either side along the hypogastric vessels.  
-iliac  
lying on the iliac arteries derived from the hypogastric  
-iliacus externus  
a lymphatic c p formed by the lymph nodes along the external iliac artery on either side and then afferent and efferent vessels.  
-inguinalis 124  
a lymphatic p formed of ten to fifteen lymph nodes with their connecting vessels lying superficially near the terminus of the long saphena vein and more deeply along the femoral artery and vein in the inguinal fossa  
-inguinalis 14  
a lymphatic plexus formed of many lymph nodes with their afferent and efferent vessels extending along the internal yular vein

**-lumbalis**  
a sympathetic p lying on the splenic artery  
-lingualis  
a sympathetic p on the artery of this name derived from the external carotid p  
(1) a nervous p formed by the first four lumbar nerves it is in the substance of the psoas muscle (2) a lymphatic p formed of about twenty lymph nodes and connecting vessels situated along the lower portion of the aorta and the common iliac vessel  
-lumbosacralis 130  
formed by the union of the anterior p urinary division of the lumbar sacral and coccygeal nerves it is usually divided into lumbar sacral and pudendal plexuses.  
-mamillaris  
a lymphatic c plexus formed of small lymph nodes with their vessels situated along the course of the internal mammary arteries  
-mammaris internus  
a sympathetic plexus on the artery of this name derived from the subclavian p  
-maxillaris  
a sympathetic p on the artery of this name derived from the submaxillary ganglion venous and arterial carotid p  
-mandibular internus  
a sympathetic c plexus on the artery of this name derived from the external carotid p  
-meningeus  
a sympathetic nerve plexus on the cerebral meninges derived from the external carotid plexus  
-mesentericus inferior 121  
a sympathetic c plexus derived from the inferior mesenteric artery and from the aortic subbranches to the descending colon a smooth and round unpaired sympathetic c p  
-mesentericus superior 168 169  
celiac p send nerves to the intestines and return with the vagus the myenteric and submucous plexus s  
-myentericus  
p of Auerbach a ganglionic plexus of nervous fibers derived chiefly from the superior mesenteric plexus  
-nervus  
a p formed by the interlacing of nerves by means of numerous anastomotic branches  
-occipitalis  
a sympathetic p on the artery of this name derived from the external carotid p  
-oesophagus 161-164  
p ganglionic one of two nervous plexuses posterior and anterior on the walls of the esophagus the first is formed by branches from the vagus and the first is formed by the second by the anastomosing trunks of the vagus after leaving the pulmonary plexus branches supply the mucous and muscular coats of the esophagus  
-ophthalmicus  
a sympathetic c p entering the orbit in company with the ophthalmic artery derived from the internal carotid p  
-pneumogastricus - 128  
a plexus formed in the male by veins from the testis and epididymus consisting of eight or ten veins lying in front of the vas deferens and forming part of the spermatic cord in the female the ovarian veins form this plexus between the layers of the broad ligament  
-parotidicus  
p anastomosing the diverging branches of the facial nerve passing through the substance of the parotid gland connected by numerous loops a tonsillar p  
-pharyngeus 4  
a venous plexus on the posterolateral walls of the pharynx emptying through the pharyngeal veins into the jugularis interna  
-pharyngeus ascendens  
ascending pharyngeal p a sympathetic c p on the artery of the same name formed of fibers from the upper cervical ganglion  
-phrenicus  
a sympathetic p surrounding the inferior phrenic artery  
-popliteus  
a sympathetic p surrounding the posterior artery derived from the femoral p  
-prostaticoconalis  
prostaticoconal plexus a venous plexus surrounding the prostate gland and neck of the bladder  
-prostaticus  
a sympathetic p on the prostate derived from the hypogastric



—triangularis  
a. f. 1

umbilical fold of the fauces with the tongue lateral umbilical fold p hyomandibular fold of the anterior

umbilicalis media 138 139 142 190  
on the anterior wall of the abdomen a fold of peritoneum  
urachus or remains of the umbilical cord

fold of mucous membrane extending from the orifice of the ureter on the other deto the mesonephros

cord is the wall of the larynx above the true  
duct on it is concerned little if at all in voice  
cal a transversa  
verse vesical fold a duplica  
ng over the epiglottis  
use of the epiglottis

fold true vocal cord the sharp edge of a fold of membrane stretching along either side of the angle between the aryepiglottic folds.

the agents concerned in voice production

US 73 76-80

process of tubercle a small apophysis at the  
of the base of the transverse process of each  
anterior vertebra

of the ethmoid bone on either side

ernus = processus xigomatus of the  
articulating on either side with the malar  
ing the upper out margin of the  
angular process

the process of the frontal bone articulating with the lacrymal bone forming the margin of the orbit

the small us = p. later

the liver dividing the right sagittal

usually seventy  
lay body  
the posterior margin of the  
phenoid bone

distance from the margin of the  
the sphenoid bone  
to 82  
forming a corner of the dorsum  
bone

condyle  
145 15 200 201 225  
ing cured pro, tion from the  
reshaping the glenoid cavity

from the antero portion  
of the ulna. (x) a conspicuous  
the upper anterior part of the

extending laterally from  
a lumbar vertebra it is the

ensiformis  
the en for

- ethmoidal process = processus x pho deus
- ethmoidal process of the
- situated behind

the inferior tuberculate process of the thyroid gland  
the lacrimal process and articular process of the  
the uncinat process of the thyroid  
falciform process falciform ligament  
of the inner border of the gland  
upward and forward of the gland

nasal process is the up and exten-

process of the malar bone  
ascend ing process of the  
external angular process of the

process of the mall us = p anterior mall.

of the jugular notch in both the occipital and temporal bones the two being joined by a ligament and dividing the jugular foramen into three parts.

...process putting out from the posterior part of  
...of the occipital bone its anterior border  
...the posterior boundary of the jugular foramen.  
...process of the inferior ...  
...from the ...

edge of the lower border of this bone which forms a portion of the wall of the superior nasal concha.

the tip of the long limb of the incus articulates with the stapes

...the nipple-like projection of the  
...of the tempo al bon  
...process of the inferior tubular  
...irregular form...

to der art culating with th f per r  
e a d partly clo ng the orifice of th  
hmo e  
ube antia mental s  
lent cularis

bone a curv del v ted  
of this bone c t inur  
ob tal p o e a of th

process the horizontal plate of the

the 1 ft lower angle of the caud is  
posit the update process.

formed of two plates (laminae) united anteriorly but separated posteriorly. The plates are formed of two plates (laminae) united anteriorly but separated posteriorly.

project on from the posterior  
trigonal plate of the phenoid

... of that bone pa  
... the a gle formed by the

uses at the posterior  
from 17 of the





- ellipticus**  
elliptical recess fovea hemisphærica an oval depression in the roof and inner wall of the vestibule of the labyrinth lodging the utricle.
- epitympanicus** 50 61-6  
epitympanic recess tympanic attic the upper portion of the tympanic cavity above the membrana tympani it contains the head of the malleus and the body of the incus
- ileocecalis inferior**  
a deep fossa sometimes folded between the ileocecal fold the appendix mesentericocolon and the cecum
- ileocecalis superior**  
a shallow pouch occasionally existing between the ileum the cecum and the ileocolic artery when the latter is present
- infundibuli**  
a funnel shaped diverticulum leading down from the anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain through the tuber cinereum into the infundibulum.
- membrana tympani anterior** 62  
a slit like space on the tympanic wall between the anterior malleolar fold and the drum membrane
- membrana tympani posterior** 62  
a narrow pocket in the wall of the tympanum between the posterior malleolar fold and the drum membrane
- membrana tympani superior**  
a space in the mucous membrane on the inner surface of the drum membrane between the membrana flaccida and the neck of the malleus.
- opticus**  
optic recess a pit or diverticulum extending forward from the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain above the optic chiasm.
- pharyngeus** 63 85  
mandibuliformis Rosenmüller's recess or fossa a slit like depression in the pharyngeal wall behind the opening of the Eustachian tube
- pinealis**  
a diverticulum from the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain passing back above the posterior commissure into the peduncle of the pineal body
- piriformis**  
sinus piriformis one of two deep lateral depressions in the wall of the laryngeal portion of the pharynx on either side corresponding to the space between the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages internally and the thyroid cartilage externally
- posterior**  
a deepening of the interpeduncular fossa toward the pons
- sphæricus**  
spherical recess fovea hemisphærica a rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the labyrinth lodging the sacculus
- sphenothmoidalis**  
a small cleft like pocket in the superior process of the nasal bone above the superior turbinated bone
- superior omental** 135  
a portion of the vestibule of the bursa omentalis which extends upward beneath the ordinary ligament of the liver
- suprapinealis**  
suprapineal recess a diverticulum from the posterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain running backward some distance above and beyond the pons

## RETE

- calcaneum**, 189
- patellæ** 2 8
- venosum vertebræ** 87 90 91

## RIMA

- glottidis** 91 155

## SACCOLUS

- lacrimalis** 48 49 51 52 82

## SACCUS

- emphaticus** 58
- LA** 115-117 133 157 158-159 160 161 209

220

moulter blade a large triangular flattened bone

lying over the ribs posteriorly on either side articulating by its outer angle with the clavicle and the humerus

## SCROTUM 145 150

## SELLA

- auralis** 10 65

## SE AISCANALIS

- m. tensoris tympani** 56

## SEPTUM

- atriorum** = auricularium 163  
the dividing wall between the atria of the heart
- bulbi urethre**  
a fibrous septum in the interior of the bulb of the urethra which divides it into two hemispheres
- canalis musculotubarius**  
processus cochleariformis a very thin horizontal piece of bone forming two semicirculars the upper small for the tensor tympani muscle the lower larger for the Eustachian tube
- cartilagineum**  
the cartilaginous portion of the septum nasal
- cervicale intermedium**  
intermediate cervical septum a fibrous membrane uniting the cervical spinal sacchoid and dura mater in the median line posteriorly
- cruralis** = femoralis
- femorale**  
Cloquet's ganglion or septum a lymphatic gland or plug of fat blocking the femoral ring.
- glandis**  
cartilago penis a fibrous portion extending through the glands penis
- interalveolare**  
the bony partitions between the tooth-sockets
- intermuscular** 315 331-334, 300  
intermuscular septum a term applied to spongy septa separating various muscles of the extremities these are anterior (fibular) posterior (fibular) lateral (fibular) medial (fibular)
- lingue** 85  
the median vertical fibrous partition of the tongue.
- lucidum** = pelliculum
- mediastinale**  
the mediastinum regarded as the dividing wall between the two pleural sacs.
- membranaceum ventriculorum**, 151  
the membranous portion of the ventricular septum of the heart.
- mobile nasi**  
the anterior movable part of the nasal septum.
- musculare ventriculorum**  
the muscular portion of the ventricular septum of the heart formed of fibers derived from the musculature of both ventricles

near 41 84  
the dividing wall between the two nasal cavities formed posteriorly of bone (mainly the vomer) and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid anteriorly of cartilage

word tale 105  
orbital a palpebral ligaments a fibrous membrane attached to the margin of the orbit and extending into the lids enclosing in great part the posterior laceration of the orbicular oculi muscle

pelliculum, 40  
a thin plate made of two laminae of granular matter forming a partition between the anterior portions of the lateral ventricle, the space between the two laminae is the fifth ventricle

peris 145  
annulus frontalis  
the bony partition between the two frontal sinuses is often deflected to one or the other side of the middle line

sinus sphenoidalium  
the median dividing wall between the sphenoidal sinuses

subarachnoidale  
a post cornu a fibrous layer passing between the spinal arachnoid and pia mater in the middle line posteriorly

ventriculorum  
the dividing wall between the ventricles of the heart

SINUS

—**ala parvi** = sphenoparietals

—**aortic**  
the space between each semilunar valve and the wall of the aorta.

—**basilaris** = plexus basilaris

—**cavernosus** 9  
a paired blood sinus on either side of the middle turricula



—**formix** = **s. medullaris**

—**medullaris** 43

—**medullary** (1) **s. formix** **x. prealis** a longitudinal strand of fiber along the wall of the third ventricle just below the terna thalam. many of the fibers end in the nucleus or ganglion habenule others cross to the opposite side on the dorsum of the habenule from auditory s. one of the horizontal white stripes on the floor of the fourth ventricle passing from the medial groove outward over the upper part of the mesencephalic body they divide the rhomboidal fossa into the lower inferior and the superior one on either side

—**olfactoria**

—**olfac. cry. stria** one of three white bands (1) **med. ali** s. **hermedia** **late** (1) passing backward from the olfactory trigone the medial s. curves upward behind the sea of Broca and 1 minute in the callosal gyrus the intermediate s. imperfectly developed passes into the anterior perforated substance the lateral runs along the border of the anterior perforated substance and joins the intermediate s.

—**striae terminales** 44

**SUBSTANTIA**

—**adamantina**

—**enamel** the hard substance covering the exposed portion of the teeth

—**burnea**

—**dent** ne the very form of the mass of the tooth

—**gelatinosa centralis** = **s. grisea centralis**

—**gelatinosa Rolandi**

—**gelat. crus** substance of Rolando 1 runs the apex of the posterior gray column and when seen on section seems to fit over the caput cornu like a cap

—**grisea**

—**s. cerebra** gray substance

—**grisea centralis**

—**gelatinosa cen.** a central gray matter of the spinal cord a mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal

—**lentic**

—**substance** of the crystalline lens 1 m divided into sub : nce of the lens

—**medullaris**

—**medullary substance** s. n. **glutinosus** **sipae** **als** **m** **s** **is** **kidney** **m** **o** **lum** **bon** **marrow** **medulla**

—**nigra** 71 82

—**it** extends from the upper border of the pons into the subthalamus from between the dorsal (segmental) and ventral (peduncular) portions of the pedunculus (crus) cerebri

—**perforata anterior** 42

—**loci perforatorius** anticus an area on either side of the olfactory chiasm in the olfactory trigone which is perforated by numerous blood vessels

—**perforata posterior**

—**locus perforatorius** posticus a gray area at the base of the basilar nucleus to the pons contains numerous openings for the passage of branches of the posterior cerebral artery

—**reticularis alba**

—**reticularis** white substance of Arnold a thin layer of fibers covering the medial surface of the hippocampal gyrus

—**reticularis grisea**

—**an area** in the medulla behind the olive contains gray and gray matter the latter in considerable amount

**SULCUS**

—**arteriosus** 10

—**basilars**

—**menal** groove on the ventral surface of the pons 1 ardu in which lies the basilar artery

—**calcaris**

—**interosseous** groove a deep furrow on the upper surface of the calvaria giving attachment to the interosseous ligament

—**callosomarginalis** = **s. cinguli**

—**centralis** 33 39 73-7 9 97

—**cinguli** 73

—**callosomarginal fissure** a fissure on the medial surface of the cerebral hemisphere

—**reticularis**

—**reticular sulcus** of Reil limiting sulcus of Reil a semicircular fissure separating the sulcus from the operculum above in front and behind

—**coronarius** 153

—**coronary sulcus** auncul a utricular groove a groove

on the outer surface of the heart marking the division between the a. a. (atria) and the ventricles

—**corpus callosum** 37 80

—**the corpus callosum** callosum a. a figure separating the corpus callosum from the gyrus cinguli above

—**ethmoidalis**

—**nasal** groove a groove on the inner surface of each nasal bone lodging the internal nasal or anterior ethmoidal nerve

—**frontalis superior** 38

—**inferior** frontal s. a sagittal fissure on the outer surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum separating the middle from the inferior frontal gyrus

—**frontalis superior** 35

—**a sagittal fissure** on the upper surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum forming the inferior frontal sulcus

—**hamuli pierge dei**

—**process** which form a pulley for the tendon of the tensor vel palati m

—**horizontal** s. cerebelli

—**horizontal sulcus** of the cerebellum great horizontal fissure a deep cleft encircling the circumference of the cerebellum and receiving the three cerebellar peduncles anteriorly

—**hypothalamus**

—**hypothalamic** s. s. of Alton a groove in the lateral wall of the third ventricle on the side leading from the foramen interventriculare to the artus ad aqueductum cerebri

—**inforsis talis** 47

—**inforsis talis** a gradually deepening groove on the orbital surface of the maxilla which leads to the infraorbital canal

—**interparietalis** 2 7 97

—**intraparietal** of Turner it separates the superior and inferior parietal lobules a horizontal band anchoring the medially forming the posterior boundary of the posterior central gyrus

—**interfascicularis** 104

—**hicipital** groove a furrow running down the shaft of the humerus from between the two tuberosities

—**lacrimalis**

—**lacrimal** groove (1) a hollow in front of the lacrimal crease of the lacrimal bone (2) a groove on the nasal process of the maxilla (upper part of which is the h (1) a fossa for the lodgment of the lacrimal sac

—**lateralis anterior**

—**an lateral sulcus** an incisive furrow on the side of the spinal cord a deep furrow on the lateral surface of the anterior median fissure marking the line of exit of the anterior nerve-roots

—**lateralis posterior**

—**postolateral sulcus** a longitudinal furrow on the side of the posterior median sulcus of the spinal cord and medially marking the line of entrance of the posterior nerve-roots

—**longitudinalis**

—**longitudinal** s. s. ventralis a groove on the ventral surface of the brain marking the location of the septum longum in the two ventricles

—**longitudinalis superior** = **s. sagittalis**

—**longitudinalis inferior**

—**longitudinal** s. s. sagittalis a groove on the lateral surface of the hemisphere running forward on the dorsal surface of the tongue from the foramen caecum

—**medialis posterior**

—**posterior** median sulcus a furrow on the posterior surface of the medulla in the posterior median sulcus

—**facies of the cord**

—**myelobasalis**

—**a groove** on the inner surface of the ramus of the mandible leading to the opening of the inferior dental canal

—**nerve radialis**

—**groove** for the radial nerve a deep furrow on the lateral surface of the humerus between the deltoid and the lesser tuberosity

—**nerve ulnar**

—**groove** for the ulnar nerve a furrow on the posterior surface of the internal epicondyle of the humerus leading to the olecranon

—**obscuration**

—**obscuration** s. s. sagittalis a groove on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe

—**occipitalis lateral**

—**occipital** s. s. sagittalis a groove on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe



[illegible]

## TROCHANTER

—major 140 177 254 255 258 259 273 274 278 283  
—mn 254 255 258 259 278

## TROCHLEA

—humeri 194 195

## TRUNCUS

—corporis callosi 71  
tru k or body of the corp. ll um them in a h l  
port n of th corpus c ll w m

—costocervical a  
the beg n g f th upper w i t scostal artery re  
g ided san in i pe lentru kgi ing off twob n h  
—an ascen ing er i al profun i i adescen i n,  
interc i l s prema.

—intestinal s 124  
intest nal lymph t tru k con ying lymph f m the  
l wer part of th li the stom i p l e c p n r s  
and small intesti it discharges to the i t a  
chyl

—jugularis 14  
jugular lymph t e trunk r duct on w chale c n  
veyi g th lymph from the w d a d e k th t n th  
right i m p i e n t o th right lymph t i du t that  
on the left i the thorac duct

—lumbus 124  
l i m i a r lymph t i trunk o of two lymph t du t  
conveying lymph from th l wer t e m t i s pelvi  
14. a a l w a l r g t t k d n e s s i p r  
renal capsules th y d e ch r ge n t o the t r m a chyl

—lumbosacral s 125 14 75  
a l a r e r ve (formed by th un on of th fifth l mb  
and first sacral with a l nch from the f urth lumb  
s r ve w h h e n t r s n t o th format on of th ac al  
pl

—subclavius 14  
ubcl n lymph t e trunk o du t formed by th  
un on of th vessels dr n g the lymph nod s of the  
left upper e rem ty m p t g n t th tho i d t  
at th oot of the n k

—sympathicus 27 29 36 60-92 9 133 13 14  
155 156 159 161- of 168 173

—sympathic i r u k  
—thyrocervical s 219  
thyroid axis a h r t arterial trunk n n b fr m th  
subclavi n and d r e g n ally into th b ch s  
—thyroidea inferi r trans r a a colli and t n  
scapulae

## TUBA

—aud i va 58 60-63 73 85 105  
aud t r y t b e E tach an t b e tube i ad g f m  
the tym p n avity to the nasoph ynx  
—E stachi = tuba audit a

## TUBER

—calcanell 255 263 267 270 77 288  
cal an tuber the pot r temity of th  
al an us os l c i r m g th i j t o n of the  
heel

—cinereum  
small slightly ased ar of gray m ll th  
nterpedu ular pac betw n th corpora m m ll n  
d the opt ch m

—corpora call i = splen um co poris callo  
—fr n t a l  
f o t a l m e n th most prom nent p t n f th  
f reh ad on eith de

—schiaud um 178 257  
tuberos ty f th sch um a r ugh py n form m s s t th  
ngl formed by th tw m of th h m

—ementale  
p m ce at th j u c t o n f th n e k n i body of  
th p m a w h c h p o y t a g t th m a l l o m n t  
t m w h n t t mach d t d e d

—par t i l  
p r i a l tuber p n t a l m n e n c a p m n n t port n  
f th p n t i b o n i t l i b o th n t f t  
t m a l r f u u l l y o r r e p n d n g to th p n t  
f m m u m w d t h of the b d

—r d  
B r o s t a a d u  
—m a  
tut f th m tub r val ulae th pot n o  
d s o n of th n f e r v r m s of the b l u m

—zygomaticeum  
a l i g h t prom ce m th r u g n of the zygomatic  
procc f th t m p c a l b o

## TUBERCULUM

—cu t e u m  
th dors l n e l u f the cochl n r v  
—anter us (atlant s)  
t n t b e l i f the atl o l p t b e n  
o th t r i f a c of the a h f th i l a s

## —anterior (thalam)

anterior t b e r c l of the th lamu the prominent  
anterior i m t y of the thalamu which projects  
into th lat ral ventricle

## —articulare 12

articular emm c of th zygomatice proce f th  
temporal bo which boun ls the gleno d or man i bul r  
f o v a a t r i l y it forms the ante or root of the  
zygoma

## —caroticum

Carotidnac tuberc l the a terior tubercle of the  
transverse proc of th sixth cervical vert b a

## —cinereum 45

g y t u l e the i l u b o u s ext m t y in the med ll  
oblo gata of the posteri c h m or column of the sp al  
cord

## —c n culatum

S n t o r m s o r n i u l a t u b e r c l a r o u n d e l e m i n n e e  
o the posterior p t of the r y e p g l o t t c f o l d f o m d  
by the und ly s o r n l a t e cart l a g e s

## —costae

t b e r c l of a r i t h k n b o n a r b n e a r i t s h e i  
w h c h a r t i c l i w t h t h r a s v e r s e p o c of a  
e r t e r

## —cune forme

V n b e r g s t u b e r c l a r o u n d e d m e n c e on th p s t  
n o m r t f th r y p a l t c f o l d f o m l b y the  
d e r i s g c u f o r m c a r t l a g e

## —epiglotticum

shion f th i g l o t t a c n v e x i t a t h l o w r p a r t  
of th p g l o t t s o v e r the upper p r t of the thyroepi  
glottic i g m e n t

## —hypoglossi = trigonum nervi hypoglossi

—intercondylar deum  
i n t c o d y l d t b e l f f th b i a o n e of two p o  
p e t s ( i s m e d l e o r i n e r t b e r l and f  
i s l a y l e o u t t b e r l ) p r i g g f r o m th n t a l  
l p f h r t c u l a r u r l e of th t b a n e t h e r s d e  
of the i t e r o c o n d y l o i e m u r e n c o p n s

## —i gula e

i gula e tubercle an oval elev t n on the e b r a l  
u r f of th i t l p r t of the occ p t l b o n o n  
th d e of the f o a m n m a g n u m

## —majus hume 194 195

l y e r t b e r c l e m a t e r t u b e r o t y f th h u m r u s the  
p o s t n o f t w t b e r c l e s i t e r n a l to th t o m

## —mallei

h o r t p r o c e s s of the malleus = processus laterals  
malle

## —mentale

m n t a l t u b e r c l a p o m m e n c e on th l o w e b e l e r  
of th m n d b l e on th d of the m t i p t u b  
a

## —minus h m e r 194

m a l l t u b l l t u b e r t y of the humerus the  
anterior of two tubercles j u t e t e r n a l t h a n t m l  
e c k

## —obturatorium

b u t t u b e l n f t w p e s a n t e r o a d  
p o s t e o r on the m g n d of the pub p o r t o n f th  
o b t t f m n b o u d g the t e r m s t o n of the  
b u t r o g r o o v e

## —ossum m l t a n g u m m a j o s

a p r o m n n t r d g on th t r a p u m ( o s m u l t g u l m  
m j ) f o r m g t h e t r n l b o r d e r of th g r o o p  
n w i h r u n t h c d n f t h f l p r a d a l s

## —o s n a v i c u l a r i s 204

t u b e r o t y f th p h o d a p o j e c t on th n f n o  
l a t l n g l f t h n c u l ( p h o d ) b o e

## —pharyngeum 13

A p o p s t n f m t h u d u r f a c e of th b l r p r  
t n o n of the occu p t l b e g n i t t a c h m e n t t h  
f i b o n o r a p h of the pharynx

## —posterius (atlant s)

p r o t u b e t h p t t m t y of th a h  
of the a z l a r u d m t f t h i o u p

## —posterius (thalam) = pulvinar

—pub cum 77 257 284  
p u b p n m l l p r o j t n t t h n t o  
t r m t y f t h r t f the pub

## —scaleni

s c a l e n t b l f l f n m l l p n on th r  
e d g of the first rib

## —sellae

t b l f t h d d l i v a y e m n th l g h t  
l t n n i f o n t f t h p t t r y f s a on th b l y  
f the sphen d bone

## —thyroideum inferius

a l i g h t l a t l p o j t n f o r m th l o w m s f t h  
th r u d r t l g = th d t t h h g i n g o f  
f n o r n t c h

## —thyroideum superius

a blunt projection on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage on either side near the posterior portion of the pretracheal space

## TUBEROSITAS

## —coracoides

coronoid tubercle a projection from the posterior border of the clavicle near its acromioclavicular joint

## —costae secundae

tuberosity of the second rib a rough oval area about the middle of the outer surface and lower border of the rib

## —costalis

rhomboid impression an irregular pitted area on the inferior surface of the clavicle at its sternal end

## —deltoides 194

a rough elevation about the middle of the outer side of the shaft of the humerus

## —femoris externa = epicondylus lateralis

a projection on the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur giving attachment to the gastrocnemius muscle

## —femoris interna = epicondylus medialis

a projection on the outer surface of the internal condyle of the femur

## —glutea 259

the point of insertion in the upper portion of the shaft of the femur of the greater part of the gluteus maximus muscle when markedly developed this tuberosity is called the third trochanter

## —iliaca

a rough area above the auricular surface on the outer aspect of the ala of the ilium

## —infraglenoidalis

a rough surface below the glenoid cavity of the scapula

## —maxillaris

a roughened surface on the external aspect of the angle of the mandible

## —maxillaris = tuber maxillare

## —ossis cuboidei

a slight eminence on the external surface of the cuboid bone capped with an articulation for a sesamoid bone in the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle

## —ossis metatarsalis primi 263

a tubercle at the base of the bone to which is attached the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle

## —ossis metatarsalis quinti 263 63 314

a tubercle at the base of the bone to the posterior part of which is attached the tendon of the peroneus brevis muscle

## —ossis navicularis

a rounded eminence on the inner surface of the navicular bone of the tarsus giving attachment to a part of the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle

## —pterygoidea

a roughened area on the internal aspect of the angle of the mandible giving attachment to fibers of the internal pterygoid muscle

## —radii 196

bicipital tuberosity an oval projection from the inner surface of the radius just below the neck giving attachment on its posterior half to the tendon of the biceps

## —sacralis 3

a prominence on the lateral surface of the sacrum below the auricular surface

## —supraglenoidalis

a rough surface above the glenoid cavity of the scapula giving attachment to the tendon of the long head of the triceps

## —tibialis 260 264 266 272 273 275 292 296 306

anterior tuberosity a tubercle of the tibia an oval elevation on the anterior surface of the tibia about an inch below the upper end giving attachment at its lower part to the ligamentum patellae

## —tibiae externa = condylus lateralis

## —tibiae interna = condylus medialis

## —ulnae 196 236

a prominence at the lower border of the anterior surface of the coronoid process

## —unguicularis

a roughened radial surface of the humerus on the palmar surface of the distal end of the terminal or ungual phalanx of each finger and toe

## TUNICA

## —albuginea corporum cavernosorum

a strong fibrous membrane enveloping each corpus cavernosum penis

## —albuginea benis

tunica propria lencis the fibrous capsule of the spleen containing elastic fibers and involuntary muscular tissue

## —albuginea oculi

the sclerotic coat of the eye

## —albuginea testis

a thick white fibrous membrane forming the outer coat of the testicle

## —conjunctiva 50 52

the mucous membrane lining the anterior surface of the eyeball and the inner surface of the lids

## —cornea

the fibrous tunic of the eye a transparent sclerotic tunic covering the cornea

## —mucosa 63

the mucous coat as of the intestine or vas deferens

## —musculi

the muscular usually middle layer of a blood vessel

## —serosa

a serous membrane

## —submucosa = tela submucosa

## —vagina communis 143

a layer of fascia continuous with the transversal fascia of the abdomen enveloping the testes and spermatic cord in the scrotum outside of the vagina propria

## —vagina propria testis

the serous sheath of the testicle and epididymis derived from the peritoneum consisting of an outer fibrous layer and an inner serous layer

## TURBATE = concha

## TYMPANUM 59-63

The ear-drum the middle ear cavity in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges the ossicle it is closed externally by the tympanic membrane which communicates with the nasopharynx through the Eustachian tube and with the mastoid cells and is lined with mucous membrane

## ULNA 192 193 202-203 226-230 236-240

The inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm articulating with the humerus and radius

## UMBILICUS 142 154

## UNCUS 43

the tube conducting the urine from the kidney to the bladder

## URETHRA

## —vulvis 145-147 17-179

the male urethra a canal about eight inches in length opening at the extremity of the glans penis into the vagina or into the spermatic fluid as well as the urine

## UTRICULUS 61

## —prostaticus 143

## UVULA 87

## —palatina 68 73

## VADA

## —afferentia 19

## —efferentia 19

## VALVULA

## —bicuspidalis

bicuspid valve mitral valve left auriculoventricular valve the valve closing the orifice between the left auricle (atrium) and ventricle of the heart

## —coli 154 174

the caecal valve two folds of the outer membrane of the cecum by a projection on the terminal end of the ileum into the cavity of the large intestine

## —mitralis = v. bicuspidalis 114 162

## —processus vermiciformis

a fold of the outer membrane at the opening of the vermiform appendix into the caecum

## —pylori

a prominent fold of the outer membrane at the pyloric orifice of the stomach enclosing the sphincter pyloric

## —semilunaris 147 161

one of three semilunar segments of the three cusps of a valve preventing regurgitation at the beginning of the aorta a semilunar valve guarding the entrance of the pulmonary artery the segments are named respectively by the position of the cusps in the right ventricle and left ventricle

## —sinus coronarius

the coronary valve the endocardial fold at the orifice of the coronary sinus in the right atrium of the heart

## —spiralis

valve of Heister a series of crescent folds of the muscular membrane of the cystic duct directed obliquely around the inner surface of the gallbladder

## —tricuspidalis 114 162

tricuspid valve right auriculoventricular valve closing the orifice between the right



(tri m) an l v tral of th h rt its three cu ps an cal ceterior or l funilul n right or m rgn l a l post rior m sept l

**venae cavae inferiores** 17  
vase of the l tior v n n c Eu tach an v l  
en l uard al full stenli g from the anterior i f r  
margin of the l t r o na cava to the nt rior i t f  
th l m t f o r o o l a

**VAS DEFERENS = ductus deferens**

**VENA**  
-**acromioclavicular** = v thoracoacromialis  
-**angularis** 41 82 84 87  
a short vein l th anterior nefe of the nbt l formed  
by the s prant l l n l frontal vein an l continu g  
as th tior fac l

**anonyma** 27 31 41 116 124 131 150 153 159 181  
n ate or bac l oceph l c v n n formed by th  
on of th jugul m tern an l subcl a l th l  
te right (an v m d st o) rec eath right v r t bral s  
n l m m m n t r m n th right lymph tic l t  
vel l t (on m a l ) recet eath l f t verteb l  
lamm nia l terna t e r m a l p r e m a t h y r e n l a  
n a l a r i o u s p e r i c a r d i a l b r o n h i a l a n d m e d a s t m a  
u d t a l t e r n a

n of two ein ecompony g ach internal ultory  
rtery they l the intern l ar pa out through th  
ternal l t r y m t u s a n t m p t v t o th l t e r l  
n s o r the post rior p r t of th l rior petrosal u  
u r i c u l a r i s a t e r i o r  
nterior uncul vein o l s e r a l e m p t y g  
h p o s t e r i o f a c i a l  
u r i c u l a r i s p o s t e r i o r 25 32  
o s t e r i o r u n c u l d r a t h p a r t e l d p o s t e r  
o r p o r t m f t h t e m p o r l p o n l u t e s w h  
h e p o s t e r i f c i l o f o r m t h t e r m a l g u l  
u r i c u l a r i s 27 17 130 133 158 159  
a l l y e i s a o n t u o n of th b a l r u n n g  
r o m t h l o w e r b o r d e r of th t e r e s m y o r m u s c l t o  
u t e r b o r d e r of the f r s t r i b w h e r e i t b e c o m e s t h s u b l  
r

**zygos** 124 132-134 147 161 163 164  
zygos ei 1104 m y o r a r r i v e s f r o m t h r i g h t  
a c e n l g l u m b a r e i n o r t h e n a i n f e r i o r  
a c e n l t h r o u g h t h a r t o r i f i c e f t h d p h r a g m  
e s n t h p o s t r i o r m e d a s t m u l t e r m n t e s n t h  
v e n a c a s u p e r i o r  
zygos major = v zygos  
zyg minor inferior = v h mazygos  
zyg minor sup or = v h mazygos Accessoria

**zygus**  
zygus ven v n n f Rosenh l e s w h h a c n l  
r o m t h b a s e of th b r a i n t o e m p t y n t h t e r m l  
v e n l

**zygus** 2 p 239-24 46 250  
basilic t n a r i s e s t h u p p e r p a r t of th b e d of th  
l b o w b y t h u n o f th m e d a n b a s a l d of the  
p o s t r i o r u l r e i o r r i s e f r o m t h d r a l p l  
f t h e n d f l l a n g t h c u r v e u s u a l l y d e s c r i b e d a  
t k n b y o e of th u l a r t t h b c h a l  
e n t f o r m t h a x i l l a r y  
b a c h u l a s 2 2 2 211 235 n  
o n e of t w o n s n t h p p e r a r m a c c o m p a n y g t h  
b a c h a l a r t y a n d m p t y n g t o t h x i l l r y v  
l l a c h i o c e p h a l c a = v n y m a  
b o c h u l a s

n e of m y r u n n g n f o t of n d b e h n l t h e  
b r o h a l t u b e s d u n i n g t h t w o m n t r u n k  
w h h e m p t y o n t h r i g h t d e n t h v e n a a y g o s n  
t h l f t t o t h v e n a h e m a r y g o s a c c e s s o r i o r t h e l e f t  
s u p e r i o r i n t e r c o s t e l  
c a n a l i c u l i c o c h l e a m  
r u n f o m t h o c h l e t o t h b u l b of th jugul v  
c a n a l i s p t r y g o d e s  
V d v e n a n c o m p a n y g t h V d u a n r t r v  
t h o g h t h p t r y g d n l a n d e m p t y g n t o t h  
p h r y g a l v n  
c a d a c a m a g n a = v c o r d s m a g n a  
c a i n f e r l 13 38 13 153 163-172  
e s t h b l o o d f m t h l o w e r t r e m a s a l t h  
g t p r t of th p e l v n d a b d o m l o r g n s t  
b e g n t h l e v e l of th f i f t h l u m b e r t a b a o n t h e  
r i g h t d p e r t h e d a p h r g m t h l e v e l of the  
g h t h d o r v r t b r a p s e s t h o u g h t h a t r i o r  
m d a s t u m a n d e m p t e s n t t h b a c k p r t f t h  
r i g h t t r u n c ( u r i l ) of th h r t  
-**cav superior** 31 33 124 133 134 47 145 159  
161 181  
c e v b l o o d f m t h l l d a d n e c k p p e e x  
t r e m e t d t h o r a t b i e f o r m e d b y o n of  
t h t w v a e n y m a r e v l v y g o s

**venae cavernosae penis**  
the s m e r i o u s v e n o u s s p a c e s i n t h e r c t i l e t o s u e  
p e

**centralis retinae**  
central v e n of the retina formed by u n o n  
r t a l v e n s a n d a c c o m p e s t h e r t e r y of the  
n a m e n t h e o p t i c n e

**cephal ca** 25-27 31 218 219 225 230-235  
v e s a t t h p r t of u n o n f o e of the r a d a l  
d t h m l i a n c e p h l o r a r i v e s f r o m t h  
p l e x u of the h n p l l l w i n g t h o u r s e u s u a l  
a s c r i b e d a s t h a t of the r a d a l v n s i t e m p t i e s i n  
u p p e r p a r t of t h a x i l l a r y v e n

**cerebelli**  
one of the numerous cerebellar veins th s  
d r a i n t h u p p e r s u r f a c e of the c e r e b e l l u m a n d  
i n t o t h s t r a i g h t a d t h e t r a n s v e r s e s i n u s e  
f o r d r a i n t h u n d e r s u r f a c e a n l e m p t y i  
f r o r p e t r o s a l a n l t r a n s v e r s e s s i n u s e s

**cerebri inferior**  
o n f n e r o u s c e r e b a l v e i n s w h d r a i n t h o  
f c e of the c e r e b r a l h e m p h e r e s a n d e m p t  
t h c a v n o u a d t r a n s v e r s e s n u s e s

**cerebri interna** 81  
v G a l n of two v e n s r u n n g i n t h e t l a  
o i d a o f t h t r d v e n t r i l e f o r m e d b y t h u n o n  
c h o r o i d a d t e r m i n a l v e i n s a n d e m p t y i n g i n  
v e r b r i m a g n a

**cerebri magna** 9 80  
v m a g n G a l f o r m e d b y j u n c t o n of the t w o  
a l c e r a l v e n s r u n s i n t h t r a n s v e r s e c e  
f i w r e a n d e m p t e s i n t o t h s t r a i g h t s i n u s  
f m a c o n t i n u t i o n of t

**cerebri media** 81  
n t h l t a l c e r b r a l f i g u r e a n a s t o m o s i n g w i t h  
s u p e r i o r o p h a l m a n d e m p t y i n g i n t o t h  
p a e t u l u s

**cerebri superior** 5 77  
of n u m e r o u s v e i n s w h h d a n t h s u r f c e  
c e r e b r a l h e m p h e r e a n d e m p t y i n g i n t o t h s u  
a g t r a l s i n u s t h e l a t e r a l l a c u a e

**cervical profunda** 32 41  
d e e p c e r v c a l n r u n w i t h t h a r t r y of t h  
a m e b e t w e e n t h a c m p n a l i s p t n d s e r n i s  
r v n s a n d e m p t e s i n t o t h n o n y n n a t h  
b r a l s

**cerv ca** a t r a n s v r s a = v t r a n s v e r s a c o l l i  
-**choroidea**  
d r a i n s t h l a t e r a l v e n t r i c l a d h o o d p l u  
u t e s w i t h t h t e r m a l v e n t o f o r m t h v c  
i n t r a o r G a l e n s v e n

**cist**  
n e f e e r a l s m a l l n s a t e r n n d p o s t e r r  
n g f o m t h l r y b o d y

**circumfi** 2a femoris medialis 290 322 323  
**circumflexa hum profunda** 140 173 174 318  
d e e p u r c u m f l x l v n c o r r e s p o n d s t o t h a r t  
t h e s a m e n m a n d e m o t e s n e a r o n m m o n  
w i t h t h d e e p g a s t r i c n o t h t e r m a l l v

**circumflexa hum profunda**  
p e r f i a l u r c u m f l x l v n c o r r e s p o n d n g  
a r t e r y of the s a m n m e e m p t y i n g u s u a l l y n  
p h n t o g n a t e r m a t u m e s t o t h e t r a n a l

**circumflexa scapulae** 159  
**colica dextra** 170-174  
-**comes** = v m i t a n t  
-**comitans**

acompanying v e n a d e e p v m f o l l o w i n g t h  
u r s a t c o r r e s p o n d g a r t r y

**comitans nervi hypogloss**  
r u n s w i t h t h h y p o g l o s s a l n e r v e b e l o w a n d t o t h  
l of the hypoglossus m u s c l m p t y i n g u s u a l l y  
t h l g u a l i s

**cords ant** or  
o n of t w o o r t h r e s m a l l v e n s i n t h a n t r i o r v  
t h r i g h t v n t r i c l o p e n i n g i t o t h r i g h t s  
n d e p e d n l y of the s n u s c o r o n a r i u s

**co d s magna** 161  
v d m g n l f e o r o n a r y v e i n a t r i b t o  
t h s n u s c o r o n a r i u s b e g i n n i n g t h a p e x n e  
n n g n t h a n t e r i o r n e r v e n t r i c u l a r d i l u s

**cordis media** 163  
i n f e r i o r c d a c i n f e r i o r i n t e r v e n t r i c u l a r b e g n s  
a p e of the h e a r t a n d p a s s e t h r o u g h t h e n  
i n t e r v e n t r i c u l a r s u l c u s t o t h e s n u c o r o n a r i u s

**c d s minima**  
T h e b e s n v n o n e of a p u m b e of s m a l l v  
m e n n g n t h w a l l of the h r t n d o p e n g  
t l y i n t o t h a t r i a v e n t r i l e s

**c d s parva**  
m l l c a r d v n a n i s c o n t a i n t e s s e l a c c o m  
n g t h r i g h t c o r a r y a r t e r y n t h e o r o a r y

from the right margin of the right ventricle and empties into the coronary sinus or the middle cardiac vein

**coronaria ventriculi** 165  
coronary vein of the stomach arises in the gastrohepatic omentum from a union of 4 canals from both surfaces of the stomach, it follows a tortuous course through the gastrohepatic omentum, the left and then the right pancreaticogastric folds, and empties into the portal vein

**costoaxillaris**  
costoaxillary vein one of a number of anastomotic veins connecting the intercostal veins of the 1st to 7th intercostal spaces with the lateral thoracic or the thoracoepigastric vein.

**diploca** 41 72 78-80  
one of numerous veins in the diploe of the cranial bones connected with the cerebral sinuses by emissary veins.

**dorsalis linguae**  
a tributary of the lingualis

**dorsalis penis** 141 145 150 3 8  
an unpaired vein running between the two dorsal veins of the penis and emptying usually by two forks into the prethal coesical plexus

**epigastrica inferior** 140 175 318  
deep epigastric vein corresponds to the artery of the same name and empties into the external iliac vein

**epigastrica profunda** = **v epigastrica inferior**

**epigastrica superficialis**  
drains the lower and inner part of the abdominal wall and empties into the saphena magna or long saphenous vein

**epigastrica superior**  
one of the venae comitantes of the artery of the same name tributaries of the mammae interna.

**facialis anterior** 14 18 20-23 25 6 28 31 41 87-90 104  
a continuation of the angular vein at the inner angle of the orbit passes diagonally downward and outward uniting with the posterior facial in the carotid fossa below the border of the lower jaw to form the common facial

**facialis communis** 22-23 26 28 31 41 92 110 155  
arises in the carotid fossa from the union of the anterior and posterior facial veins and empties into the external jugular

**facialis posterior** 20 21 23 25 27 31 41 85  
temporomaxillary vein formed by the union of the temporal veins in front of the ear runs behind the ramus of the lower jaw through the parotid gland and unites with the anterior facial to form the common facial

**femorals** 116 118 119 123 147 177-180 182 284 290 296 302 318 319 321-323  
accompanies the femoral artery in the same sheath being a continuation of the popliteal vein and becomes the external iliac vein at the level of Poupart's ligament a little to the inner side of its center

**frontalis** 20 41 77  
one of several veins which drain the front part of the scalp and unite with the supraorbital to form the trigle

**Galea** see **ter br nierna** and **nereb magna**

**gastrica** = **vena coronaria**

**venae gastricae breves**  
short gastric veins in the wall of the stomach emptying into the coronary vein

**glutea inferior** 176 177 179  
inferior gluteal vein sciatic vein one of the venae comitantes of the branch of the sciatic artery uniting at the sciatic foramen to form a common trunk which empties into the hypogastric or internal iliac vein

**glutea superior** 130 175  
superior gluteal vein one of the vein which accompany the gluteal artery entering the pelvis as two veins which unite into one and empty into the hypogastric or internal iliac vein

**hemorrhoidalis**  
hemorrhoidal vein see **plex hemorrhoidal**

**hemorrhoidalis superior** 172 173  
superior hemorrhoidal vein drains the greater part of the hemorrhoidal plexus and ascends between the layers of the mesorectum to the brim of the pelvis where it becomes the inferior mesenteric.

**hemiszygos** 135 163  
v. szygos minor inferior begins in the epigastric region pierces the left crus of the diaphragm ascends along the left side of the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebrae crosses the eighth thoracic vertebra the front of the spine behind the aorta thoracic duct and esophagus and empties into the vena szygos.

**hemiszygos accessoria** 135 164  
v. szygos minor superior formed by the union of the 4th to 7th left posterior intercostal veins passes upward along the side of the bodies of the 5th 6th and 7th dorsal vertebrae then crosses the spine behind the aorta esophagus and thoracic duct and empties into the vena szygos.

**vena hepatica** 139 153 161-166  
**hypogastrica** 153 174 175  
internal iliac vein runs from the upper border of the great sciatic notch to the brim of the pelvis where it joins the external iliac to form the common iliac it drains most of the territory supplied by the internal iliac artery

**iliaca communis** 130 140 141 173  
formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins at the brim of the pelvis and passes up and behind the internal iliac artery to the right side of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the inferior vena cava.

**iliaca externa** 140 142 174-1 6 390  
a direct continuation of the femoral vein above the inguinal (Poupart) ligament uniting with the hypogastric (internal iliac) to form the common iliac vein

**iliaca interna** = **v hypogastrica**

**ilocolica** 171-173

**iliolumbalis** 173-174  
accompanying the artery of the same name and anastomosing with the lumbar and deep circumflex iliac veins and emptying into the hypogastric

**incompleta** = **v anonyms**

**intercapularis**  
one of the veins connecting the dorsal and volar veins in the hand the dorsal and plantar veins in the foot

**intercostalis** 133 135 138 150 167 169  
one of the intercostal veins the 1st or 2nd are tributaries of the musculophrenic or internal mammary vein the 3rd to 11th terminate variably on the right 1st to 11th terminates in the vertebral the 12th to 11th form a common trunk v. intercostalis suprema dextra which empties into the szygos the 5th to 11th empty separately into the szygos on the left side the first empties into the vertebral or anonyms the 2d to 4th form the v. intercostalis suprema sinistra which empties into the left anonyms the 5th to 8th empty into the hem szygos accessoria and the 9th to 11th into the hem szygos.

**intercostalis suprema**  
intercostal superior high at (superior) intercostal vein a trunk formed by the 2d 3d and 4th posterior intercostal veins empties on the right side into the szygos on the left into the anonyms.

**interlobularis**  
branches of the portal vein in the liver dividing up into a network of capillaries which again unite to form the hepatic veins

**intervertebralis** 136  
vertebral vein one of numerous veins accompanying the spinal nerves emptying in the neck into the vertebral in the thorax into the intercostal in the lumbar and sacral regions into the lumbar and sacral veins.

**intestinalis** 170-172  
ischia ca = **v glutea inferior**

**jugularis anterior** 26 31 92 107 110 155 157  
arises on the digastric muscle from veins from the lower lip and meatal region descends in the anterior portion of the neck superficially passes through the deep fascia of the neck and empties into the external jugular at the outer border of the sternalis muscle

**jugularis externa** 16 18 20 25-28 31 32 41 57-91 93 107-108 120 130 145 153 155 157  
formed below the parotid gland by the junction of the posterior auricular and the posterior facial (temporomaxillary) it passes down the side of the neck external to the sternocleidomastoid muscle to the axillary part of the subclavian part on the posterior part of the neck where it crosses in front of the third part of the subclavian artery and empties into the subclavian vein

**jugularis externa posterior**  
begins in the upper and back part of the neck superficially and runs downward and forward to empty into the external jugular at the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle

**jugularis interna** 13 10-13 25-28 30 31 33 41 60 71 85-93 10 110 124 130 131 153 154 155 157  
a continuation of the transverse sinus of the head at the first rib behind the cartilage of the first rib with the subclavian to form the venous trunk (no ym)

t h l occipital thyroidea perior ling l  
 f a commun facial post rior facia l m tero  
 ph r geal m ge l n th vena com tans ner  
 hypoglossal  
 -labial inferior  
 a tril t r of the a ter r facial d an ng th  
 lower lip  
 -labial superior  
 upper l l l r t k ng l l o f f m the upper lip a l  
 l charging n to the ant m f al  
 -lacrimalis  
 -lental 130 151 153 165 167  
 spl n arces b th un m of se al m l l  
 i the hlu on th l r v t surf f th spleen pa w  
 backward to th l f k line then run beh n th uppe  
 border of th pa rea to th eck of th m cre wh re  
 t joi th upper mesenteric to f m the port l  
 -lingualis 82 on 104  
 receives l l l from the tongue bl gu l a d s b  
 max lary el l a l m u l the fl or of th  
 m oth empt es into th j gularis intern or th v l  
 commu v  
 -lumbalis ascendens 140 141  
 runs from th sac al anl lumb r l t th  
 diaphragm becomes th ygom vein n th right l  
 th m 3 g m e the fl  
 -mammaria interna 31 159 161 16 163 181  
 usually two acc m p u a ch art ry f th v  
 name fu ng to t th pper p r i of th th v x  
 and m p t g into th anonym f th aam l  
 -venae max set r i c m  
 pl i form v m accompa ying rteries of th sam  
 name wh h m p t to th pter y g o i venous pl xu  
 -mediastina sub h  
 med an ven of th forearm begins t th base f the  
 dorsum of th thumb curves rou d th dial s i  
 ascen t m l l of forearm d ju t bel w th bend  
 of th l b w d lea nt the med ba l nd media  
 ephalic runs aom t m e a d lea l wer down n  
 b nch g g to the bas l c the other to the med  
 em of th l l w  
 -mediastina b l ca  
 th inner l nch of th median med na ant brach  
 which becomes th bas l c wh n joi ed by th pper f  
 the ulnar v n th posterior ul  
 -mediastina cephalica  
 th outer br n h of th med n m dia a ant b ach  
 wh h becomes th cep h when joi ed by th ad al  
 -mediastina colli  
 occa onally present due to f on f th a ter n  
 j g u l int  
 -mediastina cub it  
 median v n f th elbow a en wh h passes across  
 the bend of th l bow from th phal t th b l  
 more om m ly th v n n thus loc t on is alled the  
 med n bas l c  
 -mediastinalis anteri  
 one of se eral small v ns from th mediast un empty  
 ng to th anonyma or the ven va super  
 -mening a  
 o f se eral small v n from th cerebral m ges  
 m p t ng into th j gularis terna  
 -m senterica later r 153 160-71  
 n n t on f th p rior hem r y h d l t the  
 brim of th pel is asce d g to th l f f the aorta  
 beh nd th per to eum and empty g into th pl n c  
 -m senterica superior 13 39 150 83 168-170  
 begins t th l um n th right lac f u s asc nd m  
 th root of th mesentery and u t beh d th neck  
 of th p n c a s th th plen ven to f m the port l  
 -venae m taca p x d r al s  
 dorsal m t arpal v g en off from th dg tal  
 venous a ches from th dorsal enous ret of th l d  
 from wh ch t nd th ephal c and basal v s  
 -venae m taca p x d r al s  
 v l metac rpal ven ns m p t ying to th d p p r ou  
 rch f on wh h th ad al nd ul ar n arse  
 ene m tatar m dorsale  
 dorsal m t r al v n ar r u ng f o m th dors l d g t l  
 un form g th dorsal venous a b f the foot nd  
 m p t g to th l g saph nos v n  
 -venae metatarsae plantares  
 pl ntar m t t al v n form d from the pl nta  
 dg tal v ns const tuting th deep pl nt v nos  
 h d empty g into th mall saph enous v  
 -obliqua atrn smistr 61  
 biqu v n of M rshall a m l l ve n on the post m  
 w l l of th l f atrium tributar y of th s us o  
 on ru t a s d v loped from th l f duct f Cuv i r  
 -obtu ateria 175-177 332  
 bt t f m d by the un n of tributar  
 d g the h p and th muscul of th upper and back

part of th th gh it enters th pelvis by th ol tator  
 f ram n l runs backw rd to empty i to the hypo  
 gastr ( terna l diac) ve  
 -occipital s 20 25 26 41 72 76- 9 85  
 dr s the occipital reg n an l empt es into th inter  
 nal j gular or th uoccip tal pie us  
 -oesophagea  
 n f several mall venou tru ks bri g g blood fr m  
 th esoph g n l empty g into th anonyma or the  
 vena a superior  
 -ophthalmica inferior 41  
 rise fr m the m l palpebral nd l crymal a d  
 d des into two term nal br n hes one of which run  
 to the pterygo l plexus wh l the other p n th pe  
 rior phth lm or empt es nto the ca ernous s nus  
 -ophthalmica superior 41 50 51 53 81-83  
 begins nteriorly from the nasol ontal vein passes  
 al g the upper part of th ner wall of th orb t  
 passes out above the opt nerve and d nds to  
 empty t theavernous nus  
 -palat sa  
 dra s the pal t r g on l m ptes nt th t  
 r r fac al  
 -palpebral s  
 on of th veins of th upper anl lwer j l l m p t y  
 g for the m st part into th ter or f l  
 -venae pancre atica  
 m ncre t v s empty a at th p r r m senter  
 n o e f th root of th port l n  
 -parotidea anterior  
 one of several v ns wh h dr g part f the p rot d  
 gl nd m p t y into th a ter fa l  
 -parotidea posterior  
 dra n g p r t of th parotid gl d anl m p t y ng nto  
 th post r i fac al  
 -per ca duca  
 on of several mall ns from th pen rd m m p t y  
 ng into th n ym o ven av uperi  
 -peronea 300-308 330  
 -pharyngea 80  
 o e of several veins f om th ph yng al pl xu m p t y  
 ing into th jugul r s t rna  
 -phrenica inf or  
 d a ns th subst nce of the d phrag a d m ptes on  
 th right a l into the vena ava n th l f t d nto  
 the l f t uprarenal v n  
 -phrenica s pe or  
 one of th v n accompa ying the pericardiacoph n a  
 r r y and empty g into th anonyma or na a a  
 s p rior  
 -poplitea 285 296 302-306 336  
 arises at th lower border of the popliteu mu l by  
 the union of th b tal ns ascends through the  
 popl al p and p r r oes th adductor m gnu  
 muscl t bcom the fem ral v n  
 -porta 130 133 166 167 69  
 a wid short v a formed by th upper mesent to  
 a d pten (v l enalis) beh nd the neck f th pancreas  
 ascen d in front of th n r rior v na c va a d  
 d vid g t th right rd f the tran v rse fissure of th  
 liver nto two bran hes right and left wh h br k up  
 to num rous apill nes amifying n th right and  
 left lobes respect v ly of th liver  
 -po t or v atricula sin str l  
 posterior e n of the l f ventrile of th h art arise  
 n th diaphr gm t surf of th h art near the  
 ape u p all t th l ngitudinal ulcu n d  
 m ptes w th th v na ord magna  
 -pr funda femoris 8 297-301 3  
 -pudenda interna 143  
 -venae p d ndae sternae  
 these r r spo d to th arteries of th sam n m th y  
 empty nt the l ng saphenus or d rectly nto th  
 femo al nd rec ve the subcutaneous d r al ves of  
 th pen (l t ns) nd the nteri rot l (l bal)  
 v ns  
 -pudenda 3-35 153 160  
 n f floor ve n tw on h d n y g th blood  
 from th humps to th l f atrium of the h r t  
 -sylv ca  
 receives the nlet f m both urf es of th upper  
 port f th s t m ar h runs to the right along th  
 lesser curv ture of th t mach and empt es into th  
 portal v m  
 -radialis 36 250  
 arises from th dors l venous pl xu of th h f  
 asc nd the f r e rm p ng to th m s l nd  
 empt ca into th cephalic  
 -r dualis profund  
 d p rad l vein on f sever l l ont nung the  
 deep palm on the outer side and  
 ng the rad l r r y



YESICA

pharynx  
VOMER, 10 f. 84 84  
A n t e r i o r p a r t o f t h e p e r i c a r i n a l s e p t u m f o r m i n g t h e n a s a l s e p t u m  
n o t p o s t e r i o r p a r t o f t h e n a s a l s e p t u m f o r m i n g t h e t a r t u l u s  
w i t h t h e p h a r y n x t h r o u g h t w o u p e r i o r m a x i l l a r y a n d t w o p a l a t b o n e s



